P226 TO WORRY OR NOT TO WORRY? THAT IS THE PROBLEM

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Benign neonatal pustulosis (BNP) comprehend a group of clinical diseases characterized by transient pustules or vesico-pustular lesions on newborn skin. These are asymptomatic and self-limiting conditions including benign cephalic pustulosis (BCP).

A 40 days old girl was conducted to our Pediatric Unit for the appearance of multiple vesico-pustular lesions with serous sterile content on her forehead. She was born at term, had a regular perinatal period and never reported cutaneous problems. No lotions or creams for and after her baths were used and no direct contact to sunlight was described. At the time of consultation, she was in excellent health conditions. On suspicion of BCP, we did not prescribe exams or local and/or systemic treatments but indicated a strict follow-up with clinical reevaluation after 3 days. At follow-up, the infant did not have clinical problems and her pustular lesions had begun to disappear. After 7 days, all pustules had completely disappeared without leaving any scar.

Dermatosis that occur during the neonatal period can be infectious or sterile, such as BNP. Frequently, BNP are secondary to a physiological skin response or to environmental factors. They are benign, self-limited, asymptomatic cutaneous conditions that present during the first days of life. Their diagnosis is clinical but, sometimes, can require some investigations, principally non-invasive, to exclude more severe diseases. BNP include erythema toxicum neonatorum, transient neonatal pustular melanosis and BCP. BCP was first described by Aractingi in 1991. There is no consensus about its prevalence, which is estimated between 10% and 60%. Its presentation is asymptomatic and self-limiting and is characterized by numerous papules and pustules located on the face and scalp with onset between 5 days and approximately 3 weeks of age of the newborn. Numerous studies evaluated the possible role of *Malassezia* in the etiopathogenesis of BCP. Nevertheless, this correlation has not been demonstrated so far.

In conclusion, the presence of pustules in newborns is always a reason of concern for parents and doctors, since neonatal skin is more vulnerable to bacterial, viral and fungal infections. These lesions can be a real challenge for clinicians who have to recognize serious diseases requiring hospitalisation from benign transient conditions, avoiding superfluous exams, treatments and worries.

P227 THERE IS MORE TO SKIN THAN MEETS THE EYE: CHILDHOOD PSORIASIS AND METABOLIC SYNDROME. EARLY MORBIDITY REQUIRES EARLY INTERVENTION

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Introduction One third of psoriasis cases have a paediatric onset. In Ireland, an estimated 20,000 children have psoriasis. In

adults, the condition has been associated with comorbidities including metabolic syndrome (MetS) leading to premature cardiovascular disease and early mortality. If a similar relationship between paediatric psoriasis and MetS exists, then early detection and monitoring is vital to improve morbidity and mortality.

Aims Ascertain the burden of disease of severe psoriasis in children being treated in our department. Evaluate current literature available on the relationship between childhood psoriasis and MetS.

Methods A search of patient records for the terms 'biologics' and 'methotrexate' was undertaken over a 6-month study period from November 2017-April 2018. In addition, a search of the electronic databases PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE and Google Scholar from 1966 to July 2018 was undertaken. The inclusion criteria were children between 0 – 18 years of age with psoriasis.

Results 71 patients were taking methotrexate. Fourteen were paediatric and seven of the fourteen had psoriasis - 10% of all patients on methotrexate were children with psoriasis. In the literature search, eighteen papers met the criteria. Six papers assessed the presence of MetS in children with psoriasis with positive findings in all six papers. In separate studies, a positive association was found between dyslipidaemia, hypertension, abdominal obesity and childhood psoriasis.

Conclusion In our centre 10% of all patients taking methotrexate were children with psoriasis, indicating a significant burden of disease. Ireland's rising obesity rates will trigger new, or exacerbate existing, cases of psoriasis. Our findings support increasing the number of paediatric dermatologists to ensure children with psoriasis are diagnosed and treated promptly to reduce the risk of metabolic syndrome with its cardiovascular and metabolic manifestations.

P228 AN AUDIT OF EMERGENCY NEONATAL AND PAEDIATRIC TRANSFERS FROM SLIGO UNIVERSITY (SUH) TO TERTIARY CENTRES OVER A TWO-YEAR PERIOD

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An Audit of Emergency Neonatal and Paediatric Transfers from Sligo University (SUH) to tertiary centres over a two-year period.

Aims To audit the pathway of emergency transfers from Sligo University Hospital to tertiary centres in terms of indication for transfer, mode of transfer and efficiency of practices, and to describe the demographics of patients requiring transfer.

Methods We retrospectively audited cases transferred during the last two years (2017 and 2018). A simple data collection tool was constructed for the purposes of this audit and it facilitated the analysis and presentation of results.

Results A total of 57 patients required emergency transfer to a tertiary centre in 2017 and 2018 (27 and 30 respectively). 54% of which were neonatal and 46% were paediatric. 80% of neonatal patients were transferred by NNTP while 92% of paediatric patients were transferred by SUH staff. The majority of patients were accepted by Crumlin (OLCHC) (27% of neonatal & 61% of paediatric transfers). Secondly, Children's University Hospital Temple St (CUH) (21% of neonatal & 19% of paediatric transfers). The most common cause for