Abstracts

P381 CLINICAL, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS APPLIED TO THE MURATSAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL COMPLEX IN JANUARY 2019, ARMENIA

1Hripsime Agoryan*, 1Hasmik Bichakchyan, 2Emilia Balasanyan, 1Luiza Hakobyan, 1Hermine Zargaryan, 2Ulii Barseghyan, 2Mark Grigoryan, 2Liana Nazaryan, 2Karmella Poghosyan, 2Bagrat Baveyan, 2Garnik Avetisyan, 1Volyn Ascayan, 1Yerevan State Medical University after Mkhitar Heratsi, Yerevan, Armenia; 2Muratsan University Hospital Complex, Yerevan, Armenia; 3Wigmore Clinic, Yerevan, Armenia

Background Muratsan University Hospital Complex(UHC) is multidisciplinary hospital with 260 bed and has Pediatric, surgical, toxicological, traumatological, ICU, emergency, maternal, neonatal pathology, mandibulofacial surgical, Otolaryngologic departments.

Our goal was to describe the clinico-epidemiological characteristic of patients with acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) applied to the Muratsan UHC in January 2019.

Acute respiratory tract infections are the most common childhood infections worldwide, with close to 100% of children being infected during the first years of life. Whereas the vast majority of viral respiratory infections are mild and self-limiting, more severe disease leads to the hospitalization.

Methods and materials We used the medical charts of patients (up to 18 years) applied to the Muratsan University Hospital Complex in January 2019.

Results In January 2019 3572 patients applied to the Muratsan UHC, 1117 of them were hospitalized. 1523(58.7%) outpatients from 2594 and 603(53.9%) inpatients from 1117 had symptoms of Acute respiratory tract infection.

Analyzing outpatients with ARTI, we mentioned, that 688 (43.2%) were female, and 865(56.8%) - male. The 1021 cases (67.3%) were from Yerevan and 502(33%) from regions. (25.5%), 1 years 565(37.1%), 3–7 years 422 (27.7%), and above 7- 148 (9.7%). 1247(81.9%) patients of 1523 applied up to 3 days of disease, 181(11.9%)-4–5thdays and 95(6.2%) more than 6th day. High temperature up to 38.0 °

Conclusion: Neutrophils and monocytes were the main cells with high confluence. We find out that patients with ARTI applied in Muratsan UHC in January 2019.

Chest X-ray were done in 152 cases, and in 50 cases pneumonia was established (1.9%).

Among hospitalized patients pneumonia had 191(17.1%)

Conclusion We find out that patients with ARTI applied in first 3 days of disease, with subfebrile temperature and cough and were children up to 7 years old(90.7%). Only 1.9% of outpatients had pneumonia.

As we mentioned children who admitted to the hospital didn’t have severe complications. And education of population and some training courses for pediatricians of primary care can decrease hospital application rate.

P382 THINKING OUTSIDE THE POX

Claire Reynolds*, Molly Cremin, Susanna Felsenstein. Department of Paediatrics, Cork University Hospital, Cork, Ireland

Introduction Common infections can transiently increase the risk of childhood arterial ischaemic stroke (AIS) by inducing an inflammatory state resulting in endothelial injury. We report a case of internal carotid artery territory ischaemic stroke in the context of Parvovirus B19 infection in a previously-well child. Normocytic, normochromic anaemia and reduced reticulocyte count were detected on investigation.

CASE REPORT

Background Varicella zoster virus (VZV) causes chicken pox and shingles. Neurological manifestations occur in both illnesses. An exanthem is usually present except in the immunocompromised and elderly. We report a case of internal carotid artery territory ischaemic stroke in the context of Parvovirus B19 infection in a previously-well child. Normocytic, normochromic anaemia and reduced reticulocyte count were detected on investigation.

P383 STROKE IN CHILDREN; CONSIDER PARVOVIRUS B19 INFECTION

1Kevin Conlon*, 1Molly Cremin, 1Daragh Finn, 2Clodagh Ryan, 1Michael Moore, 1Niamh McSweeney, 1Cork University Hospital, Cork, Ireland; 2Mercy University Hospital, Cork, Ireland

Introduction Common infections can transiently increase the risk of childhood arterial ischaemic stroke (AIS) by inducing an inflammatory state resulting in endothelial injury. We report a case of internal carotid artery territory ischaemic stroke in the context of Parvovirus B19 infection in a previously-well child. Normocytic, normochromic anaemia and reduced reticulocyte count were detected on investigation.