Demographic data, clinical manifestations, laboratory evaluation, antibiotic therapy, duration of hospitalization and clinical evolution were analyzed.

**Results** During the total of this period, there were 4163 hospitalizations in the Department of Pediatrics, of which 34 (0.8%) for cases of impetigo. Of these cases, 19 (56%) corresponded to bullous impetigo and 15 (44%) to non-bullous. The proportion of impetigo cases at admission ranged from 0% in 2012 to 2013, up to 1.5% of hospital admissions in 2016. Most (94%) were term newborns, 50% male, with a mean age at diagnosis of 12.7 days. Neonatal onphalitis was the most commonly associated pathology in 41%. In only 26% of cases, culture of the pus or bullous fluid was performed. The most frequent agent was Staphylococcus aureus, identified in 63% of positive cultures. The most used antibiotic therapy (50%) was the association of fluoroquinolones with gentamicin. The evolution was favorable, with complete resolution of the clinical manifestations during hospitalization, in all cases.

**Conclusions** Our study shows a demographic, clinical and laboratory characterization coincident with that described in the current literature. The increase in the proportion of hospitalizations due to impetigo over the years raises the possibility that the incidence of the pathology is increasing or that there is an increase in the severity of the cases. These data should be an alert on the possible influence that the adequacy of the care provided to the newborn, both inside or outside the hospital, may have in terms of public health.

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We report a case of a baby girl born at 35 weeks gestation with an unusual para-umbilical lesion associated with an anterior abdominal wall defect. Shortly after birth, she was noted to have a small polyoid lesion to the right of her umbilicus. The lesion measured around 1 cm in length and had a small area of ulceration at the tip. Her systemic examination was otherwise normal.

Abdominal ultrasound examination was suggestive of a defect in the anterior abdominal wall. An artery and vein could be seen passing through the defect into the lesion. A rounded echogenic structure was noted to be passing through the abdominal wall defect consistent with a loop of bowel. At laparotomy, a hamartomatous lesion was seen with an artery and vein extending back to the liver. The bowel was intact and there was no bowel within the lesion. The lesion was excised, with ligation of the blood vessels, and closure of the abdominal wall defect. Screening for other midline anomalies revealed a left-sided grade 1 intraventricular haemorrhage and a small fenestrated atrial septal defect. Genetic analysis showed a normal microarray and no evidence of Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome.

Histopathological examination of the tissue showed extensively ulcerated skin. The outline was polyoid with granulation tissue as a base. Deep to this were bile ducts, venules, and arterioles. These features were hamartomatous suggesting an extra-hepatic bile duct hamartoma. The lesion was malformative and not neoplastic.

**Discussion** While it is unusual to find biliary tree hamartomas presenting in the neonatal period, most of them are asymptomatic and insidious, the extra-hepatic location of this hamartoma is extremely rare. Redston et al. reported on autopsy findings of 2843 patients and calculated the prevalence of biliary hamartomas as 5.6% in adults and 0.9% in children. They also found a high incidence of biliary hamartomas with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. They can be solitary or multiple. Multiple bile duct hamartomas are also known as Von Meyenburg complexes. They are a benign ductal plate malformation of smaller interlobular ducts. Although these lesions are often described as benign anecdotally there are reports mentioning malignant transformation.

**Conclusion** We report a very rare case of extra-hepatic bile duct hamartoma presenting as an anterior abdominal wall defect in the neonatal period.
finding. Positive findings included microcolon, volvulus, Hirschsprungs and obstruction. The majority of infants were discharged with no complications.

Discussion Bilious vomiting is synonymous with intestinal obstruction and should be considered this until proven otherwise. Management is time critical given the potential consequences of a volvulus and the ischaemic threat to the bowel with the window of opportunity being approximately six hours (3). A national guideline is now warranted.

Sirenomelia (Mermaid Syndrome) – A Rare Congenital Disorder

Background Sirenomelia or mermaid syndrome is an extremely rare congenital disorder involving the lower spine and lower limbs. Although usually fatal in the newborn period, survival in a handful of cases beyond infancy have been reported. We would like to present a new born with sirenomelia and multiple anomalies brought in to our hospital soon after birth.

Case report A 40 year old Romanian lady G 17, P 16, Ab 0, known diabetic poorly controlled on insulin, delivered at 38 weeks gestation in an ambulance en route to the hospital. On arrival, she was taken directly to the labor ward with ongoing resuscitation efforts with bag and mask and CPR carried out by the paramedics. The baby was noted to be cyanosed and in respiratory distress. Severe congenital abnormalities were obvious and included flattened dysmorphic features, low set ears, upward slanting palpebral fissures, flattened nose, receding chin, short neck, small thoracic cage, ambiguous genitalia, absent anal opening and fused lower limbs. The feet however, were separate.

The mother was originally booked in a tertiary referral centre where she had undergone antenatal scanning and was counselled on the poor prognosis due to multiple abnormalities detected including but not limited to anhydramnios (that could result in pulmonary hypoplasia), absent left kidney, right cystic dysplastic kidney and cardiac malformation. When the mother was brought in by ambulance into our hospital, we were not aware of the management plan. The baby was therefore intubated and started on positive pressure ventilation as per the protocol. Shortly after, we realized futility after resuscitation became obvious. We received more information regarding the poor prognosis and consequently, extubated the baby at 18 minutes of life and handed over the baby to the mother for comfort care.

Genetic blood tests for microarray and karyotyping were carried out and revealed female karyotype with normal microarray. Her skeletal survey was requested which showed caudal regression and absence of vertebrae after S1, malformed pelvis and soft tissue fusion of both lower limbs, however feet were separated.

Conclusion Sirenomelia is an extremely rare and usually fatal congenital malformation. Maternal diabetes, smoking and heavy metal exposure have been implicated as possible etiologies. Therefore, in our opinion poor glycemic control prior to conception and during gestation (especially during the first trimester) could have contributed to this condition.


P477 Two Cases of Late Onset GBS Infection Despite Post Natal Benzylpenicillin Administration

Aim Streptococcus agalactiae (Group B streptococcus, GBS) is the leading cause of invasive infection among neonates and young infants in the developed world. The prevention of late onset GBS disease (LOD) remains elusive. We present two cases of LOD, one near fatal with significant morbidity, despite early treatment with benzylpenicillin in each case.

Method Following confirmation of GBS LOD, the medical record for each infant was reviewed at University Hospital Galway. Relevant clinical and laboratory information was recorded.

Results Case 1, following an intrapartum high vaginal swab positive for GBS with a clinical suspicion for chorioamnionitis at time of delivery, an otherwise well infant (born at 28+6 weeks) was treated empirically with a 5 day course of IV benzylpenicillin and gentamicin despite sterile blood cultures. The infant’s neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) course was uneventful until day of life (DOL) 25 when following a clinical deterioration necessitating a sepsis evaluation, the infant’s blood culture isolated GBS, the infant made a full recovery.

Case 2, a singleton female infant (born at 31+6 weeks) was treated empirically with a 48 hour course of IV benzylpenicillin and gentamicin owing to an intra-uterine death of unknown cause at 18 weeks during a triplet pregnancy. There were no positive swabs/clinical suspicion for intra-partum infection with neonatal sterile blood cultures following delivery. Standard NICU care was carried out until DOL 9 when the infant developed overwhelming sepsis with GBS positive blood cultures and was transferred to a tertiary NICU centre for further care. The infant survived with significant morbidities. In both of our cases, multi-focus sequence typing and serotyping allowed accurate identification of isolates. Our chosen cases demonstrate the continued prevalence of GBS and the recognised limitations of prophylactic antibiotic use with both of the infants developing GBS infection between days 7–89 of life despite initial antibiotic administration.

Conclusion Antenatal risk-based guidelines and antibiotic prophylaxis are effective in ameliorating early onset GBS infection but are inadequate for combating LOD. Admittedly, the pathogenesis of LOD remains elusive and the route of acquisition is still unclear, possibly vertically from mother or horizontally from environmental sources. Our cases support each of these theories. Postnatal antibiotic therapy does not protect against LOD highlighting the potential role for vaccination in LOD prevention.

P478 Rare Case of Severe Thrombocytopenia at Birth Associated with Rhesus Disease of the Newborn

Aims Rhesus isoimmunization (RI) is becoming relatively uncommon with the introduction of Rho (D) immune globulin