Aims

1. Identify all children in who had a MCUG at less than two years of age
2. Identify the indication for MCUG
3. Investigate if reason for MCUG met guidelines.

Methods

A retrospective review of MCUGs performed in CUH in all children less than two years of ages between 01/01/15–31/12/17. Patients from Cork University Maternity Hospital were included. Patients were identified via IMPAX Radiology system. Nice Guidelines were used as the standard.

Results

Ninety nine children were identified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATION</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atypical UTI</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurrent UTI</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydronephrosis</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Two children met more than one indication; atypical UTIs and hydronephrosis
- One child had more than three indications; hydronephrosis, scarring and ‘other’

The main reason for not meeting criteria was for recurrent UTIs outside the <6 month of age period.

Discussion

MCUG is recommended in children who have had a renal ultrasound revealing hydronephrosis, scarring or other findings that may suggest high grade reflux or in children less than six months with atypical and or recurrent UTIs. There is considerable controversy regarding the optimal management of VUR varying between prophylactic antibiotics versus surgery. Early identification optimizes kidney preservation. By defining risk, early stratification allows earlier identification of high risk children. Incidence of VUR has been difficult to ascertain due to its lack of awareness. Keeping the above in mind, it is essential that MCUGs are performed in those who need them and will influence their future management and treatment.

Aim

To demonstrate the role of lung ultrasound (LUS) as the first line of pulmonary condition diagnosis, to define the role of LUS during follow-up visits in order to prevent complications, to increase awareness of LUS importance in relation to the most frequent pulmonary disease in pediatric patients.

Materials and methods

We have described the LUS examination technique as normal LUS images and LUS findings in the most frequent pulmonary pediatric diseases.

Results and conclusion

LUS has been proven to be a very important diagnostic tool in almost all lung disease in pediatric disease described but obviously still need continuous research to explore its potential.

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REVIEW OF INCIDENCE AND INDICATION OF MICTURATING CYSTOURETHROGRAM (MCUG) IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS IN CORK UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (CUH)

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Micturating Cystourethrogram (MCUG) is commonly used to investigate Vesicoureteroreflux (VUR). While the test lends itself to a high sensitivity and specificity rate in identification of VUR it doesn’t come without risks. The biggest challenge is practicality and tolerability. MCUGs are not pleasant and the window of opportunity to perform them without sedation is narrow. Furthermore, MCUG is an invasive test predisposing the patient to iatrogenic infection. Keeping the above in mind, it is essential that MCUGs are only performed in those who need them and will influence their future management and treatment.

Aims

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P558

A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF MANAGEMENT OF HENOCH SCHONELIN (HSP) NEPHRITIS IN CHILDREN IN IRELAND A

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HSP is a prevalent disease with an incidence of 6–24 per 100,000. (1) It can lead to significant chronic disease with...
A POSSIBLE PATHOGENIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENUREYSIS AND INNOCENT HEART MURMURS

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Objective The aim of this study is to evaluate the prevalence of innocent heart murmurs in children affected by nocturnal enuresis (NE). Specifically, for this purpose, a possible pathogenic relationship linking both conditions.

Design This study is an observational study.

Setting The study was characterized by a careful examination of patient’s medical history and performing of physical examination, including the weight and height measurement. Mostly, it was a cardiological examination including monitoring patient’s blood pressure and abnormal heart sounds: patent’s foramen ovale, slight systolic impurity, mitral insufficiency, muffled heart sound, heart murm and impurity. The study was carried out in compliance with the Helsinki Declaration. Analyses were conducted using the Microsoft Excel 2011 (version 14.0.0) program. We used descriptive statistics to describe patients’ information (age, gender, familiarity). Data were expressed as the mean±standard deviation and percentage. The χ² test was used for categorical variables. The significance level was set at p < 0.05.

Patients We are enrolling about 400 children (G1), 300 males and 100 females aged between 5 and 15 years, affected from NE referred to the Service of Pediatrics, ‘Campus Bio-Medico’ University Hospital of Rome, from September 2013 to January 2019 in the study. The control group is composed of about 400 children without NE (G2).

Main outcome measures Prevalence of innocent heart murmurs in children with MNE or N-MNE.

There isn’t any study investigating the association of NE with innocent murmur in the literature.

Conclusions These findings made us acquaintance of the presence of possible underlying mechanisms which explain the association between higher prevalence of innocent heart murm and enuresis, further studies are needed. A possible explanation of this relationship could be provided by heart increased secretion of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) and B-type natriuretic peptide (B-BNP). In particular, the murmur could be accentuated by hypervolemia, which in turn determines atrial and ventricular distortion. This stimulates cardiomyocytes into producing ANP and B-BNP. ANP shares with B-BNP a high degree of structural homology and a profile of diuretic, natriuretic and vasodilator activities and inhibition of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system.

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Mass urinary screening is a useful tool to identify children with asymptomatic progressive renal diseases. Patients with renal disease have a variety of different clinical presentations, that are directly referred to the kidney or to extra renal clinical manifestation. Proteinuria as well as hematuria may be the only early signs of renal disease. UTI is very common in children with severe consequences on the kidney function leading to chronic kidney disease (CKD) and hypertension if left untreated. Hypercalciuria is the most common cause of urolithiasis in children.

The purpose of this study is to screen elementary school children in Makkah Al-Baha region in Saudi Arabia, for prevalence of hematuria, proteinuria and hypercalciuria. The goal for screening of healthy individual or population for diseases is to reduce morbidity and mortality through early detection and treatment.

Subjects and methods This cross sectional study, approved by the Institutional Review Board Committees of Makkah and Al Baha, and was carried out between November 2016 and April 2017 on randomly selected 12352 children (including 9299 children from Makkah and 5053 children from Al Baha). Dipstick test was performed by a pediatrician. Children with abnormal urinary findings in the second screening were...