lymphadenopathy and subsequent EBV infection diagnosed and also on 2 patients whose thrombocytopenia continued more than 6 months. Two patients with long-standing thrombocytopenia of 6 months get a diagnosis of chronic ITP.

Discussion and conclusion ITP is a disease that worries families and physicians because of clinical findings like leukemia and It is not rare cause of thrombocytopenia. Therefore, findings of thrombocytopenia; should be evaluated together with detailed history and careful physical examination and acute ITP should be kept in mind.

P584 A 'TRIAGE' AUDIT

Ronan Callanan*, Foong Ying Wong, Katie Flinn, Alwyn Charles, Siobhan Gallagher, John Twomey, Anne-Marie Murphy. *UHL, Limerick, Ireland*

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.918

Background Triage systems are utilised internationally to rapidly assess patients and subsequently categorise based on the need for medical intervention. A functioning triage system is essential for patient safety and flow in an emergency department. University Hospital Limerick Paediatric Emergency Department (UHL PED) utilises the Manchester Triage System which contains 10 paediatric flow charts with discriminators to triage the paediatric caseload in categories 1 – 5.

It is not the role of the triage system to establish the requirement of admission; however it is the aim of this audit to establish a potential level of correlation between triage category and rate of admission. This has previously been examined prior to the introduction of the Irish Children's Triage System in a number of hospitals in Ireland.

Aim Our aim was to perform an audit of the Manchester Triage System in UHL PED: admission rates and vital sign documentation of the 5 triage categories.

Methods All paediatric patients will be included in the audit from MAXIMS, the electronic attendance record in UHL ED from 3 different 24 hour periods randomly chosen in March 2019. Triage category, vital signs recorded yes/no and admission yes/no will be documented. 3 separate days are used to avoid bias from a small number of clinicians triaging for the audit in a single 24 hour period.

Results Results will be presented examining the rate of admission in each triage category across all 3 days. Results of vital signs documentation will also be presented across each triage category. Following analysis another audit cycle will be performed of the vital sign documentation following education consisting of visual prompts.

Conclusion UHL ED will move to the Irish Children's Triage System. An audit of the current Manchester Triage system prior to this will be useful data to collect prior to the introduction of the new system.

P585 DOES EARLY STABILIZATION APPLICATIONS AFFECT CLINICAL PROGRESSION IN POISONING LINKED TO SNAKE BITES?

Çiğdem El*, Mehmet Emin Çelikkaya. *Mustafa Kemal University, Hatay, Turkey*

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.919

Object Although snake bites are an emergency situation requiring rapid treatment, there is no consensus the management of these cases. Even there are different opinions about the dose/route of administration of antivenom. In fact that poisoning due to snake bites are associated with the speed of passage of venom into the circulation, therefore, the first intervention is very significant for both the treatment of poisoning and prevention of complications. In our study, we aimed to evaluate that as possible as early extremity immobilization with splints application whether it is effective in progressing these poisonings by reducing the passage speed to circulation of snake venom.

Study design 147 patients.

In this study, at Department of Pediatrics in Faculty of Medicine, in Mustafa Kemal University, between October 2016 and March 2018, the data of the patients who were hospitalized with diagnosis of snake bite was examined.

All patients divided into two groups. The patients who applied splinting after the first evaluation were evaluated as group-1 and the cases without splinting were evaluated as group-2.

All patients between 0–17 years who treated due to snake bites in were analyzed, clinical findings and effects of extremity immobilization with early splints application on poisoning progression.

And also in 0, 8, 16, 36. hours extremity diameter increases were compared between groups.

Of the total 147 patients,%48.29 (n:71) were female and%51.71 (n:76) were male. The average age of the patients was 7.2 years.

The most frequent applications were summer (%69.38).

First interventions of families to these patients were washing with soapy water, suction and spitting, make bleeding of injury region, and bandaging the extremities

The time of taken to the health facility after the snake bite of patients was for an average of 7.8 hours in group-1 and it was for an average of 7.6 hours in group-2.

The increase in the extremity diameter at 8th hours in group 1 was 0.6 cm while the group-2 was 1.1 cm.

The increase in the extremity diameter at 24th hours in group 1 was 0.8 cm while the group-2 was 1.5 cm. These data were statistically significant.

Discussion This study were supported that the extremity immobilization with early splints application without wasting time is effective in the poisonings due to snake venom by reducing the passage speed to circulation of snake venom.

P586 SOME ASPECTS OF ADJUVANT THERAPY OF RECURRENT VULVOVAGINITIS IN GIRLS WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS

¹Gadgy Letifov*, ¹Julia Chebotareva, ²Zareta Kostoyeva. ¹Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education 'Rostov State Medical University' Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation, Rostov-on-Don, Russian Federation; ²GBU 'Center of Protection of Motherhood and Childhood,' Nazran, Russian Federation

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.920

The aim was to study the features of vaginal microbiocenosis and the effectiveness therapy of vulvovaginitis (VV) in girls with urinary tract infection (UTI).