signs were cutaneous (4 cases), articular (3 cases), renal (2 cases) and hematological in 1 case. The clinical picture was very polymorphic. Neurological involvement was found in 3 cases, whereas serous effusion was noted in 2 cases. One patient developed a macrophage activation syndrome. One patient required hemodialysis sessions. One patient presented stage D pancreatitis. One patient had associated chronic septic granulomatous disease. Immunologically, all patients had elevated anti-nuclear Ab antibodies, 3 had native anti-DNA Ab, and two patients had anti-Sm positive Ab. Therapeutic options were: corticosteroids + Endoxan® (4 cases), corticosteroids and plaquenil® (1 case) and plaquenil® + aspirin® (1 case). Two patients died and a favorable outcome was noted in four other patients.

Conclusion SLE is a rare autoimmune disease in children. The clinico-biological picture is polymorphous with the possible involvement of multiple organs. The prognosis is conditioned by the renal damage.

P619 REVIEW OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN WITH PERIORBITAL AND ORBITAL CELLULITIS

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Aim To study epidemiology and management of Periorbital and orbital cellulitis in children admitted in University Hospital Waterford, Ireland.

Methods The medical records of children ≤16 years old and hospitalised from 01/01/2007 to 31/12/2017, at the University of Hospital Waterford with discharge code ICD-10-AM indicating diagnosis of acute inflammation of orbit were reviewed.

Results Total 33 cases were included in this study.

Abstract P619 Table 1

	Orbital cellulitis (Total 9 cases)	Periorbital cellulitis (Total 24 cases)
Mean Age	7 years	7.8 years
Male: Female ratio	3.5	2.57
Eye swelling	9	24
Headache	0	3
Sepsis	0	1
Vomiting	0	0
Total cases who had FBC done	9/9	23/24
↑WBC	6	8
↓WBC	0	2
Total cases who had CRP done	5/9	14/24
↑CRP	5	12
Total cases where blood culture was sent	8	17
Blood Culture +ve	0	1 (Coagulase Neg staph)
Total Cases where CT was done	9	11
Abnormal CT Scan	9	7
Ophthalmological Examination	9	23
ENT consultation	8	13
Paediatric/Medicine Consultation	7	23
Surgical drainage	9	0
Local Antibiotic guideline followed	3	1
Mean Duration of stay inpatient	10.5	5

Conclusion Literature says periorbital and orbital cellulitis typically affects a child under 5, but our main population was between 5–16 years with mean age of 7.8 years. Periorbital cellulitis occurs as a complication of sinusitis. All 9 children with orbital cellulitis had radiological evidence of sinusitis and 7 (29%) out of 24 children with periorbital cellulitis had radiological evidence of sinusitis. So, >70% children with periorbital cellulitis had source of infection other than sinusitis. Total of 9 children had Subperiosteal abscess which required drainage.

Discussion Epidemiology of Periorbital infections in Paediatric Population in that particular area was slightly different compared to the literature. Fortunately all children had good outcome after the appropriate treatment.

P620 DISSEMINATED *BARTONELLA HENSELAE* INFECTION-CASE REPORT

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Cat scratch disease is caused by *Bartonella henselae*- a fastidious gram-negative bacillus, and it has in most cases a self-limited evolution. However, it represents a challenge for diagnostic and treatment in immunosuppressed patients or in atypical and disseminated forms. We present the case of a 5-year-old immunocompetent child, who was admitted into the hospital for fever and left peri-auricular adenopathy. After 7 days of antibiotic treatment with beta-lactams, the fever was persistent, and diffuse abdominal pain was associated. An abdominal-CT scan examination was performed, which showed hypo-attenuated focal lesions in the splenic and hepatic parenchyma, with subsequent micro-calcifications. Thus, the patient was diagnosed with disseminated *Bartonella henselae* infection, and secondary hepatic and splenic micro-abscesses, based on the combination of the epidemiological, clinical, imaging and serological criteria. The clinical evolution was favorable after 6 weeks of antibiotic treatment with a macrolide (azithromycin) associated for 2 weeks with an aminoglycoside (gentamycin).

P621 HYDATIDOSIS IN INFANTS: WHAT NOT TO BE MISSED

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Hydatidosis remains a major health problem in our country. In infants, pulmonary localization is more frequent while in adults the liver is the most affected site. It has many clinical and radiological features that may delay the diagnosis.

The aim of our study is to delineate some of the important characteristics of this affection in the pediatric population and to remind the atypical localization.

We lead a retrospective study over 29 years in the pediatric department of patients under the age of 18 years old. 23 patients were enrolled. We counted 18 males and 5