receiving chelation therapy and are on regular transfusion therapy since last 2 years.

Results 51 Patients of beta thalassemia major were required for total sample size. It was further enhanced and rounded off to 75 patients, assuming 10% attrition/drop out/lost to follow up, equally divided into 3 groups. History, clinical examination and baseline investigations (FBC, renal function tests, and liver function tests) were done. Serum ferritin and baseline investigations were repeated at 3 months, 6 months and 1 year. Patients were clinically monitored for nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, skin rashes, walking difficulty, hearing difficulty and vision impairment.

Conclusions Both deferiprone and deferasirox are highly effective in reducing serum ferritin, either single or in combination. Deferiprone and deferasirox combination is more effective in reducing serum ferritin than deferiprone alone or deferasirox alone. Both drugs either single or in combination are safe and well tolerated. Thalassemia patients on deferiprone chelation therapy should be monitored with urea, creatinine, ALT, AST at regular interval. Those on deferasirox chelation therapy should be monitored with absolute neutrophil count (ANC) and platelet count at regular interval. Those on deferasirox chelation therapy should be monitored with urea, creatinine, ALT, AST at regular interval.

Young People’s Health Special Interest Group

Managed KAOS: Medical and Social Complexity of Adolescent Inpatients at an Inner-City Teaching Hospital, a Two-Year Experience

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Background Adolescence (10–19 years) and young adulthood (20–24 years) are often seen as the healthiest times of life, yet 22% of 16–24 year olds report living with a chronic condition, 45% of these conditions involve their mental health. Adolescents in hospital are an under-researched cohort, they may be located on different wards across the hospital under paediatric and adult teams and are often invisible as a group.

To address this, in 2018 we created KAOS, an Adolescent Outreach Service where a youth worker team visits adolescent inpatients prospectively, supported by a clinical team, providing risk assessment, support, information and advocacy.

Objectives To review the two-year experience of KAOS in a large inner-city teaching hospital and regional referral centre.

Methods We collected cross-sectional data at the time of contact with KAOS (n=540 patients, 47% female). Stata was used to test correlation, with a Pearson rank coefficient, between borough Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) and number who had mental health or safeguarding need.

Results 540 inpatients (11–26 years) were seen by KAOS from April 2018–April 2020. 43% had a chronic physical or mental health condition, 63% had medical complexity, denoted by being under two or more clinical teams. Areas of adolescents’ need identified included: 29% mental health, 12% safeguarding, 12% education or employment, 10% sexual health, 4% substance use, 43% came from two boroughs neighbouring the hospital. The borough IMD had a moderate positive association with the number who were inpatients (r = 0.31), the number who had safeguarding (r = 0.38) or mental health need (r = 0.36).

Conclusions In-hospital adolescents are medically complex and more socially vulnerable than their out-of-hospital peers. Clinicians may underestimate this and we advocate for an adolescent outreach team to proactively identify and address these needs.

British Paediatric Respiratory Society

Association Between Electronic Cigarette Use in Children and Adolescents and Coughing — A Systematic Review

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Background The use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) among adolescents is increasing worldwide. E-cigarettes are marketed as a safe alternative to other tobacco products with the aim of aiding smokers to quit and preventing non-smokers from starting. However, there are concerns that e-cigarette use in adolescence may as a gateway to smoking later in life. Not much is known about the safety profile of e-cigarettes, particularly in children and adolescents. E-cigarettes have been linked to acute respiratory conditions resulting in hospitalisation but less is known about chronic effects and whether e-cigarettes can cause every day respiratory symptoms, similar to how coughing is seen with other tobacco products in adults and adolescents.

Objectives The aim of this systematic review is to evaluate whether e-cigarette use in children and adolescents can result in increased rates of coughing compared to non-users.

Methods Studies were identified through systematic searches of Excerpta Medica Database, Medline, Cumulative Index...
Abstracts

Paediatricians with Expertise in Cardiology Special Interest Group

896 PALIVIZUMAB POST-CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS SURGERY

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Background Palivizumab is licensed for use in the prevention of serious lower respiratory tract disease caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in children under 2 years of age with haemodynamically significant congenital heart disease (CHD). The British National Formulary (BNF) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) guidelines state that all children on palivizumab should receive an additional dose of palivizumab post-cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) surgery as serum palivizumab concentrations have been observed to decrease by more than 50% after CPB.

Objectives To compare the number of patients documented as being on a course of palivizumab in a tertiary paediatric cardiac centre receiving the recommended additional dose of palivizumab post-CPB surgery before and after the addition of a ‘best practice advisory’ alert highlighting the eligible patients on the computer healthcare system EPIC.

Methods Pre-intervention: 1. Identify all patients <2 years old who had cardiac surgery over a 9 week period in Nov-Jan 2019/2020 using EPIC. 2. Searching the records of these patients who had cardiac surgery over a 9 week period in Nov-Jan 2019/2020 using EPIC. 2. Searching the records of these patients receiving the recommended additional dose of palivizumab post-bypass from 12.5% to 47%.

Discussion Interestingly, the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) has issued no recommendations on the use of palivizumab post-cardiac bypass surgery. Our current local practice sees all patients who have started a course of palivizumab continue the course until the end of the RSV season, regardless of the outcome of their cardiac surgery. At least 40% of patients in this study, however, had no residual left to right cardiac shunt and no other possible indication for palivizumab raising the question of potential future cost-saving and the need for further, clearer guidelines from international bodies regarding the use of palivizumab in the post-operative cardiac patient.

Child Protection Special Interest Group

897 SUSPECTED NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURIES; WHICH BLOOD TESTS TO DO?

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Background The Child Protection Companion outlines an approach to haematological investigations in suspected non-accidental injuries, for children presenting with bruising or bleeding.

Objectives We audited records to see our compliance with the current guidelines.

Methods
- We audited electronic patient records of children referred with suspected non-accidental injuries to our hospital, over a 15-week period in 2019 and in 2020.
- A total of sixty-seven children, thirty in 2020 and thirty-seven in 2019, were referred with NAI concerns.