by children with malignancy (82%), nearly a third had never considered asking a patient or family if they would consider donation. The main barriers to having these conversations were recognised as lack of knowledge and training, and 36% cited concerns about initiating these conversations. Free text answers suggested the beneficial role in exploring this topic further and the majority of respondents felt online training such as webinars and E-learning would be most useful.

Conclusions Organ and tissue donation by children can feel a daunting topic of conversation by patients, their families and professionals alike. However, evidence shows that these discussions are beneficial in their own right, regardless of whether donation is achieved. Our survey shows there is a need to raise awareness of the concept of OTD amongst clinicians caring for children and young people with malignancy, with a view to supporting those introducing OTD to families who might otherwise regret the lost opportunity to understand this element of their child's journey with cancer.

British Society of Paediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes

1345 SHARP RISE IN NEW ONSET TYPE 2 DIABETES IN A LARGE DGH POST LOCKDOWN

Emily Thomas, Swathi Upadrasta. *St Helen and Knowsley Hospitals NHS Trust*

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Background Type 2 diabetes in children is on the rise in the UK alongside childhood obesity. NPDA 2018/19 data reported that the percentage of children and young people with Type 2 diabetes managed in Paediatric Diabetes Units (PDU) in UK has risen from 1.3% in 2012/13 to 2.6% in 2018/19. Pietrobeli et al 2020 reported that after the first wave of lockdown in Italy, a rise in obesity was seen in Italian children due to a combination of less exercise, unhealthy eating and increased screen time.

We have noted a sharp increase in Type 2 diabetes among our local paediatric population and we hypothesise that this spike could be a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown.

Objectives To review the cases of children and young people with type 2 diabetes presenting to our local PDU since April 2020, identify any similarities in presentation/risk factors and any potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods A retrospective study was made of all patients diagnosed with diabetes in our local PDU over a 10 month period from April 2020 to February 2021. This included the presenting features, social circumstances, blood results and presence of risk factors.

Results There were five children and young people who were diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes during the period of study. All patients had a high BMI with most patients having signs of metabolic syndrome at presentation.

In case 2 and 3 lockdown had a clear impact on diet and level of physical activity. In case 2 in particular, timely help for new onset bed wetting was not sought and this could be due to anxiety over medical environments during the pandemic.

Abstract 1345 Table 1 Demographics and significant findings of the children diagnosed with type 2 diabetes during the study period

	Age and sex	Presenting BG	HbA1c	BMI percentile	Signs of metabolic syndrome	Social circumstances
1	17y F	Unwell with pyelonephritis, noted to have high blood glucose.	84	>99.6th	High cholesterol	Overweight since age 3. Previous gestational diabetes. Family history of diabetes.
2	12yM	Polyuria and polydipsia for 2 years and new bedwetting.	105	3SD > 99.6th	Acanthosis nigricans	ADHD. Previous neglect and obesity. Mother type 2 DM. Diet worsening in lockdown.
3	13yM	Polydipsia.	113	>98th	Dyslipidaemia and acanthosis nigricans	Father type 2 DM. Sports team cancelled in lockdown.
4	13yM	Abdominal pain.	57	3SD>99.6th	Dyslipidaemia and deranged liver function with Fatty liver disease.	ADHD and learning difficulty. Father type 2 DM.
5	7yF	Polydipsia and increased urinary frequency.	79	91–98th	Nil	Diplegic Cerebral palsy, anxiety. Family history of type 2 diabetes.

Conclusions All children were considerably overweight with a significant family history of diabetes as well as multiple risk factors. There was clear account of reduction in physical activity. The indirect impact of lockdown perpetuating and exacerbating lifestyle risk factors, on a background of possible genetic predisposition towards insulin resistance, may have likely led to the development of overt type 2 diabetes in these children and young people.

British Association of General Paediatrics

1346 A RETROSPECTIVE, FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF PRESENTATION, INVESTIGATIONS AND MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE TESTICULAR PAIN IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS

Alexandra Mundell, William Maynard, Nimlan Shanmugathas, Mariana Bertoncelli Tanaka, Tom Orton, James Patrick, Suks Minhas. *Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust*

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Background Testicular torsion (TT) is a urological emergency that must be considered in patients with acute testicular pain (ATP). The literature is conflicted on both distinguishing features in presentation of TT, compared to other causes of ATP, and the use of investigations in diagnosis