Conclusions It can masquerade as sepsis, acute abdomen and acute renal failure. A high index of suspicion is needed for early diagnosis as management is simple with good prognosis.

Quality Improvement and Patient Safety

Abstract 1594  QI- PROMOTING TEAM BUILDING, TEACHING AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT DURING PANDEMIC TIMES THROUGH DEPARTMENTAL TRAINEE-LED TEACHING SESSIONS

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Background We had an exciting start to our placement in Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU). However, as part of the weekly plan, we did not have a dedicated session where trainees (from different specialties e.g. paediatrics, intensive care and emergency medicine), could deliver teaching. It was also felt that due to more out of hour shifts on the Covid rota, trainees had felt isolated in work and did not develop a sense of team spirit. This led to the idea of promoting trainee-led weekly teaching sessions with the multiple aims of improving teaching, improving team building amongst colleagues and obtaining work-based assessments in the consultant-supervised teaching sessions.

Objectives Our main aims were

1. to improve interaction amongst the peers
2. to promote learning from each other during these teaching sessions
3. to obtain work-based assessments through these consultant-supervised teaching sessions.

Methods After confirmation that trainees were interested, our next step was to ensure that the consultants would engage in thresholds of viral loads. Table 1 summarises the characteristics of cases, their respective parental physical contact and first day of expressed breast milk (EBM).

Two out of three babies received EBM whilst under NICU isolation. Both of these babies had indeterminate SARS-CoV2 levels, prior to the administration of EBM, therefore we do not believe breast-milk to have been the route of transmission. Fortunately, all neonatal infections with COVID-19 in these cases were mild or clinically insignificant. None of these babies were symptomatic of Covid 19 respiratory infection, although some did require respiratory support but this was in keeping with their underlying condition.

Conclusions From our single tertiary centre experience, we hypothesise that vertical transmission of COVID-19 is highly probable.