Conclusions

Conclusion Multiprofessional assessment using a biopsychosocial approach to CYP with PUPS leads to better recognition of underlying mental illness, improved short-term functional outcomes, reduced medical costs and improved school attendance. The challenge is securing longer term funding.

REFERENCES


Association of Paediatric Emergency Medicine

1606 WHAT’S IN THERE? ACCIDENTAL INGESTIONS AND INSERTIONS PRESENTING TO A CHILDREN’S EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DURING COVID LOCKDOWN

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Background During the COVID-19 pandemic, concerns surrounding safety in the home have been highlighted, as parents have had to manage additional challenges including working from home while simultaneously providing childcare and education. The peak age for accidental insertion of objects or liquids is between 6 months and 3 years of age, and it has been hypothesised that given the additional roles parents have taken on, there may be rise in such incidents due to a reduction in structure and supervision. We therefore reviewed attendances with these complaints over a 6 month period in order to determine whether this occurred, and to prioritise public health and safety messaging from our Children’s Emergency Department (CED).

Objectives To describe the epidemiology of presentations with accidental insertion of foreign bodies and hazardous liquids, including demographics, and type of hazard. The secondary objective was to evaluate the possibility of any increase in presentations compared to the previous year.

Methods Retrospective chart review study of patients attending a tertiary urban CED between 23rd March and 23rd September 2020. Patients were identified, and data abstracted, using electronic tracking systems and handwritten searches of notes. Data abstracted included characteristics of the patients, and the objects ingested/inserted, clinical pathway, and outcomes. Results are provided using descriptive statistics. A secondary analysis compared the frequency of attendance with nasal/aural insertions between 1st June – 31st August 2019, and 2020.

Results We identified 330 eligible attendances; 166 (50.3%) were male, median age was 3 years 8 months (IQR 26–69 months). There was no difference in attendance between days of the week, and the time of incident was equally split between 0800–1559, and 1600–2359. Median CED length of stay was 90 minutes (IQR 45–145 minutes), and 254 (77%) were discharged from CED with no follow up. 22 (6.6%) were had pre-existing social care involvement.

Ingestion accounted for 153 (55.4%) presentations, with solid objects most commonly metal (67; 23.3%), food (40;