days). The pre-test probability of a diagnosis of COVID-19 was 12.3% for the first radiograph, and 8.5% for the second radiograph.

On the initial chest radiograph the presence of consolidation was negatively predictive for a positive COVID-19 test ($p = 0.03$). No significant predictive value was identified for the presence of collapse, bronchial thickening, effusion or hyper-expansion. Assessment of consolidation broken down by laterality, confluence and zone did not result in a significant association with COVID-19 status (table 2). Diffuse consolidation (as opposed to patchy consolidation), lobar consolidation and upper zone consolidation was only seen in COVID-19 negative patients, but p values for these findings was non-significant. The second chest radiograph did not show any significant difference in any extracted finding between COVID-19 positive and negative patients.

Conclusions Chest X-ray findings in children with COVID-19 are non-specific and do not contribute to diagnostic evaluation. Given the relatively mild illness course in the majority of children with COVID-19, chest X-rays should only be undertaken when clinically indicated.

British Association of General Paediatrics

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MDT CLINIC AT CUH: A SUCCESSFUL CARE PATHWAY FOR CHILDREN WITH 22Q11.2 DELETION SYNDROME

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Background 22q11.2 deletion syndrome is the most common microdeletion syndrome in the world, occurring in approximately 1:4000 live births. The clinical phenotype is variable and involves different Systems. Thus, the management of children with this syndrome requires a multidisciplinary approach and necessitates the care of various Specialists.

Objectives The Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) Clinic at Cambridge University Hospital (CUH), started in November 2016, is led by a team of Paediatric specialists, who follow the Max Appeal Consensus Document guidelines regarding the investigations and assessments required at different stages of the child development. The aim of this study was to analyse if attendance at the MDT Clinic at CUH improved the number of investigations and assessments a child received.

Methods This study compares the percentages of the investigations and assessments listed in the Max Appeal Consensus Document that were completed before being referred to the MDT Clinic and after the first encounter with the paediatricians at CUH. The data of 29 patients (age range: 2 months-17 years) who were seen in the clinic from November 2016 to January 2021 were analysed through the CUH informatics system, EPIC.

Results The results are presented in three sections: investigations, assessments and recommendations to the GP. The figures obtained show that, prior to attending the MDT clinic, none of the patients had a complete screen and an average of 53% of the investigations and 48% of the assessment were performed. Even though all the investigations and assessments listed in the Max Appeal Consensus Document were recommended by the MDT, the patients received an average of 93% of investigations and 83% of the assessments after the

Abstract 1703 Table 1a and 1b

Investigations	Before (%)	After (%)	Assessments	Before (%)	After (%)
Calcium and PTH	35.7	96.6	Local or Community Paediatrics	78.6	92.9
TSH	35.7	96.6	MSK	20.7	31
FBC & Differential	39.3	100	Cardiology	58.6	100
Primary immune deficiency screen	41.4	100	Immunology	27.6	96.6
Audiology	78.6	81.5	Genetics	58.6	82.1
Renal ultrasound	55.2	79.3	Dental-Cleft-ENT	89.7	100
ECG & Echo	55.2	100	Psychology	13.8	96.6
Deletion studies of parents	79.3	86.2	Ophthalmology	39.3	65.4
Average value	52.9	92.6	Average value	48.4	83.1

Abstract 1703 Table 2

GP recommendations	%
Annual height and weight	56
Ionised calcium	30.8
Annual TFT	26.9
Annual FBC	38.5
Daily Vitamin D supplements	38.5
Vaccinations	100

first visit. This shows an improvement of 40% and 35% respectively, as detailed in table 1a and table 1b.

The letters sent to the GP and local hospital after the visit at the MDT Clinic, gave recommendations for yearly assessments. The actions and analyses of the GP are reported in table 2. It is important to remark that 100% of the children received their vaccinations and approximately one third of the blood tests were arranged by the GP.

Conclusions The results highlight how the MDT succeeds in improving quality standards of care to the patients and helps the children and their families to have access to all the investigations and assessments recommended by the Max Appeal Consensus Document.

British Association for Paediatric Nephrology

1704

PATTERNS OF PRESENTATIONS AND OUTCOMES IN CHILDREN WITH C3 GLOMERULOPATHY: ASPECTS FROM A DEDICATED CLINIC AT GREAT ORMOND STREET HOSPITAL

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Background C3 glomerulopathy in children is a rare disease with an incidence of 1–2 per 1,000,000 population and has a high risk of progressing to end stage renal disease (ESRD). Cluster hierarchical analysis has recently shown that patients tend to fall into four major subgroups. Each