The aim of our research was to investigate the diseases of 0-18 year old patients who were admitted to the 'Muratsan' University hospital complex(UHC) Intensive care unit (ICU) and toxicology for the last 7 years, including cases that have been reported from the dispensary with or without referral.

A retrospective study was performed using medical charts up to 7 years (2012-2018) from 'Muratsan'(UHC) ICU and toxicology. The overall number of patients was 5152, among them 3074 were male and 2078 were female.

This study included cases that have been reported by the 'Muratsan'UHC ICU and toxicology from the dispensary with or without referral.

The number of patients who were referred from the polyclinics of Yerevan is 41(0.7%). 23(56.1%) of them had Acute respiratory infections(ARI), 3(7.3%)-Acute Intoxications(AI), 5 (12.2%)-Acute Drug Intoxications(ADI) and 2(4.9%)-allergic disorders, 8(19.5%) other disorders*. The referred patients were divided into 4 age groups(0-1,1-7,7-14,14-18), the first group-10, the second-27, the third-3 and the fourth-1 case. 24%-moderate, 64%-severe and 11%-extremely severe cases (the level of severity was absent in 1% of cases).

53 patients(1%) were referred from regional polyclinics, 20 (37.7%) of them had ARI, 13(24.5%)-AI, 11(20.8%)-ADI and 2(3.8%)-allergic disorders, 7(13.2%) other disorders. The first age group included-6, the second-42, the third-5 and the fourth-0 cases. 36%-moderate, 57%-severe cases(the level of severity was absent in 7% of cases).

Out of 2414 patients who were admitted to hospital without referral 519(21.5%) had ARI, 859(35.6%)-AI, 575 (23.8%)-ADI and 87(3.6%)-allergic disorders.

374(15.5%)-other disorders. The first age group included-300, the second-1832, the third-209 and the fourth-73 cases. 42%-moderate, 54%-severe and 2%-extremely severe cases(the level of severity was absent in 2% of cases).

*Diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, cancer, hematological disorders, etc.

ARIs are more prevalent in patients who have been referred from polyclinics, while the patients without referral had mostly ADIs and AIs. The hospitalization without referral was rather high, which suggests that the primary chain of trust has decreased.

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AGE-RELATED DISORDERS IN CHILDREN

Eline Harutyunyan*, A Aghajanyan, L Shahumyan, A Asatryan, H Shahumyan, S Khachatryan, I Atoyan, A Sahakyan, G Manukyan, K Esayan, S Mirabyan, A Sahakyan, M Grigoryan, B Baveyan, V Asoyan, H Apresyan. *Yerevan State Medical University*

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.333

The aim of our research was to investigate the diseases of 0-18 years old patients who were admitted to the 'Muratsan' University hospital complex(UHC) Intensive care unit (ICU) and toxicology for the last 7 years, their relation to the ages and the underlying reasons.

A retrospective study was performed using medical charts up to 7 years(2012-2018) from 'Muratsan' UHC ICU and toxicology. The overall number of patients was 5152, among them 3074 were male and 2078 were female.

In this study, we have separated four age groups(0-1;1-7;7-14;14-18) and have included the most common disorders typical for each age group.

During this period 538 patients under 1 year old have been admitted to hospital. 201(37.4%)-Acute Intoxications (AI) (predominantly caused by KMnO₄ solution, carbon monoxide (CO) and flavor essence). 193(35.9%) patients had Acute respiratory infection(ARI) and 108(20%)-acute drug intoxications (ADI), 36(6.7%)-other disorders*.

By observing the 3585 patients aged 1-7 years old we found out the following results: AI-1441(40.2%) patients (acetone solution, sodium hypochlorite solution and KMnO₄ solution), ADI-939(26.2%), ARI-762(21.3%), 443(12.3%)-other disorders.

The number of 7-14 years old patients was 632, among them 316(50%) had AI (CO, alcohol, flavor essence), 93 (14.7%)-ADI (15% of which were suicide attempts) and 57 (9%)-ARI, 166(26.3%)-other disorders.

The analysis of 361 patients aged 14-18 years old led to following results: 155(43%)-AI (commonly with alcohol, CO, sodium hypochlorite solution), 122(33.8%)-ADI, 75.4% of which were suicide attempts, 20(5.5%) were bitten by animals and insects, 64(17.7%)-other disorders.

*Diabetes mellitus, allergic disorders, cancer, hematological disorders, etc.

We found out that the most common diagnoses of the patients are ADI and AI independent of age group. This phenomenon might be associated with high curiosity of kids as well as with parental negligence. AIs in adolescents are predominantly caused by alcohol. Both ADIs and AIs in adolescents are usually due to suicide attempts.

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SYNCOPE IN PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Nikolina Benco*, Alen Švigir, Iva Topalušić, Katarina Vulin, Zdenka Pleša Premilovac. *Children's Hospital Zagreb*

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.334

The objective of this study was to evaluate the various factors related to the children who presented to the emergency department of Children's Hospital Zagreb after experiencing syncope.

Information about all visits in ER during 2018 was analyzed from a database.

Out of all 14115 visits, the syncope was present in 96 patients (0.6%).

Their medical history, clinical characteristics, laboratory and diagnostic tests were analyzed.

The patients were mainly girls (68%). The mean age of the patients did not differ between genders (girls 12.84±3.86 and boys 12.71±3.54; p= 0.868; age range 3-18y). 79.1% arrived with an ambulance, while the rest were referred by their primary pediatrician. 57% of the patients arrived between the 08 a.m. and 4 p.m., 32% between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m., while 10% came during the night. 29% arrived during weekend and 71% during workdays. 82% came during the school-year, thus making it obvious that syncope episodes are more often while school obligations last. 60% experienced syncope for the first, second (19%) and third (11%) time. In 85% of patients the