But the family refused chemotherapy and any other form of antineoplastic therapy. Like an infant with a malignant tumor chemotherapy was planned. Although it was a benign histology, the clinical picture was drastic. The child has been treated with palliative measures and for seizures. The pathological diagnosis was a typical plexiform neurofibroma. The decision on esophagoscopy was made on the basis of prompt endoscopy and early institution of steroids and antibiotics. The decision on esophagoscopy was made on the basis of prompt endoscopy and early institution of steroids and antibiotics.

Abstract 545 Figure 2

A GIANT ORBITAL PLEXIFORM NEUROFIBROMA WITH MASSIVE INTRACRANIAL EXTENTION IN A NEWBORN

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Orbital masses in newborns are rare. Herein a newborn with a giant orbital tumor is presented. A 10-day female baby was admitted to hospital with proptosis. She was the first child of a 29-year-old mother, was born from an uneventful pregnancy. Her birth weight was 3000 gr. No consanguinity between the parents and history of neurofibromatosis in family were present. In physical examination, the baby had bilateral prominent proptosis and rest of the physical examination was unremarkable. The initial diagnosis was metastatic neuroblastoma. MRI of the brain showed a huge mass involving bilateral cavum, perimedullar cistern, orbita and orbital apex. The BMI decreased from 16.77 to 11.95. The height standard deviation score (HtSDS) decreased significantly from (-) 0.09 to (-) 2.9 kg/m2 and the height standard deviation score (HtSDS) decreased significantly from (-) 0.09 to (-) 2.9 kg/m2. Children with multiple strictures that required repeated dilation due to multiple strictures.

Linear growth and body mass index in infants and children after caustic ingestion

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Caustic injuries continue to be a significant morbidity in the pediatric patient group. Management of caustic ingestion in children remains a difficult challenge, with the outcome ranging from an asymptomatic state to esophageal strictures and variable effects on linear growth and weight gain.

We recorded and analyzed the growth data of 10 children ranging in age from 1 to 4 years with caustic ingestion presented from 2005 to 2007 and treated at Hamad Medical Center. Initial management consisted of prompt endoscopy and early institution of steroids and antibiotics. The decision on esophagoscopy was made on the basis of drooling and dysphagia. Significant esophageal burns were confirmed in all of them and subsequently five of them were managed successfully by repeated dilatation due to multiple strictures.

None of the patients had underweight and/or stunting for 2 years after treatment. However, the BMI decreased from 16.77 +/− 3.5 kg/m2 to 16.26 +/− 2.9 kg/m2 and the height standard deviation score (HtSDS) decreased significantly from (-) 0.09 to (-) 0.09 to (-) 0.58 to (-) 1. Children with multiple strictures that required...