The aim of this study was to reveal epidemiological and clinical data of the disease and discuss implemented modes of treatment.

Methods The medical records of children aged 0–5 years hospitalized with acute gastroenteritis in our facility between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 were retrieved.

Results Of 1011 patients hospitalized in the study period, 116 were rotavirus positive (11.47%). Of all patients, 74.4% were boys and 82.75% up to one year old. The average age for patients was 16.38 months. Eutrophic were 61.12% patients, with first grade hypotrophy were 21.5% patients and with second grade hypotrophy 7.7% patients. All patients presented with diarrhea, 97.41% had vomiting and 43.96% fever at the admission. 70.7% of patients in study not treated with antibiotics (36.2%) and somewhat less than one third of the patients in study had moderate dehydration and 29.3% severe dehydration. Only somewhat less than one third of the patients in study had vomiting and 43.96% fever at the admission. 70.7% of patients had moderate dehydration and 29.3% severe dehydration. Only somewhat less than one third of the patients in study were not treated with antibiotics (36.2%) and somewhat less than one third of the patients in study had moderate dehydration and 29.3% severe dehydration.

Every fifth patient in the study had associated disease. All patients were treated successfully.

Conclusion Rotavirus is responsible for significant portion of the acute diarrhea in Kosovo.

Abstract 700 Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Healthy Control</th>
<th>Rotavirus Positive</th>
<th>Flavivirus Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-5 years</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5 years</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

700 EASY DIAGNOSTIC METHOD FOR MACRO-AST
doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0700

OF Beser, S Lacinel, T Erkan, FC Cokugras, T Kutlu. Istanbul University Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey

Introduction Macro aspartate aminotransferase (macro-AST) has rarely reported as benign cause for increased plasma AST activities (ASAT). Highly specialized chromatography or electrophoresis were proposed for diagnosing macro-AST. We aimed to present a easy method for macro-AST.

Case Report We report here three cases of 18-month-old and 11-year-old two girls and 5-year-old boy with an isolated chronic asymptomatic elevation of the plasma ASAT. Our patients had no relevant past medical history and no family history of liver pathologies. They have high AST levels respectively 64 IU/L(0–40), 123 IU/L, 75 IU/L. They did not have hepatomegaly or splenomegaly. Several and regular controls of the liver function tests confirmed the asymptomatic isolated elevation of AST with values varying between 50 and 120 IU/L. The viral serologies for hepatitis were always unremarkable. ASMA, LKM, ceruloplasmine, anti-gliadin antibodies, TSH, FT4, alpha-1 antitripsin and abdominal sonographic imaging were normal. We took blood two tubes of 1 ml of blood samples from each patients and from 3 healthy controls. We studied AST levels of one tubes and other tubes were studied after 6 days of refrigerated storage (4°C). We reported 1–3% of loss of AST activity in our patients and 30–35% of loss of AST activity in control group (Table 1). As a result very low loss of AST activity of our patients supported that our patients have macro AST.

Conclusion Physicians should be aware of macro-AST as a cause of plasma AST activity elevations. Several laboratory techniques were proposed for diagnosing macro-AST. Some require highly specialized chromatography or electrophoresis. Other have more simple procedures based on immunoprecipitation of macroenzymes by polyethyleneglycol. There was a simple method as we reported in our three patients.