Background and Aim  Acute renal failure occasionally occurs in neonates secondary to generalized sepsis or major cardiac surgery. Insertion of a peritoneal dialysis (PD) catheter is needed in majority of cases. Open laparotomy techniques are prone to bleeding and dialysate leakage. Percutaneous bed-side insertion of PDs is the preferred method in our setting.

Methods  In a retrospective study, over a 8-year period, neonatal PDs were inserted using Palmer’s point at the bed-side in intensive care unit. Plamer’s point is an anatomical landmark; it is on the left anterior axillary line and just in front of the 10th rib. This point is known to have the least amount of adhesions and therefore blind insertion of catheters and trocars are least likely to cause iatrogenic gut perforations.

Results  51 PDs were inserted in that period; in 7 cases pervious gastrostomy or pacemaker forced an insertion of PD in the right hypochondrium resulting in 2 minor liver injuries. The remaining 44 PDs using Palmer’s point were successfully placed. Dialysis was carried out for 2 weeks on average and was successful in controlling renal failure in all cases. However, in the long-term, 12 patients succumb to their septic, respiratory or cardiac lesions respectively.

Conclusion  Percutaneous bed-side insertion of PD catheter in neonates is possible, safe and successful using Palmer’s point.

798 ELEVATED VALUES OF SERUM TRANSMINASES IN CHILDREN-ONE YEAR EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ETIOLOGY STUDY

D Pacurar, I Simion, R Nicolaescu. ‘Grigore Alexandrescu’ Children’s Hospital, Bucharest, Romania

Aminotransferases are used worldwide for the screening of liver and muscular diseases.

Purpose  To indicate the prevalence of elevated serum aminotransferases at the time of child’s admission, the epidemiologic aspects of these abnormal values.

Materials and Methods  We performed an observational, retrospective study (January–December 2008) in which we studied demographic data (age, sex distribution), biological findings, correlation between age and level of enzymes or etiology. The analysis was performed usig Microsoft Excel 2007 and SPSS Statistics 17.0.

Results  We studied 925 children aged 1-month-18 years (8% of 11797 admission in a pediatric hospital) with abnormal serum aminotransferases. The highest frequency was noticed in male (54.4%, p<0.008). In the majority of cases hepatocytolysis was minor. Correlating the aminotransferases values with age we discovered that lower values are more prevalent with smaller ages, while higher values were encountered in children above 14 years. As etiology the majority of cases is represented by cytolysis with no obvious cause (87%) and, out of this population, by non-specific infectious diseases.

Conclusions  Elevated serum aminotransferases are frequently encountered in hospitalized children. The lower values prevail in the context of non-specific infectious diseases. Small children are more susceptible to hepato-muscular injury by non-specific infectious diseases. Therefore we highlight the necessity for further prospective studies in order to investigate if incidentally discovered abnormal serum aminotransferases children.

800 ETIOLOGY AND OUTCOME OF HYDROPS FETALIS: A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE IN TURKEY

D Pacurar, I Simion, R Nicolaescu. ‘Grigore Alexandrescu’ Children’s Hospital, Bucharest, Romania

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