Conclusions This study has observed a difference in survival related to oxygen tension status, with a trend to worsening survival from hypoxia through to hyperoxia. Confirmation of this preliminary finding is required in a larger cohort before embarking on a randomised controlled trial.

809 PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF PEDIATRIC CARDIAC ARREST IN EUROPEAN AND LATINOAMERICAN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

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Objective To study the characteristics of cardiac arrest (CA) and the results of resuscitation in pediatric intensive care units (PICU).

Patients and methods: Prospective, international, multicentre study. Children between 1 month and 18 years who suffered CA in the PICU were included. Sustained return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) and survival at hospital discharge were analysed.

Results 304 CA episodes in 250 patients were registered, 96 (31.6%) in Latinamerican and 208 (68.4%) in European hospitals. Mean age was 47.9 months, mean weight 16.4 kg and 55.6% males. The most common causes of CA were cardiac (35.9%), respiratory (31.6%) and sepsis (15.3%). ROSC was attained in 68.1% of the cases but only 40.4% survived. ROSC was higher in European 75.9% than in Latinamerican 55.4% PICUs (p < 0.001). Patients with good neurological scales before CA (PCPC < 2) had significantly higher ROSC rates (74.5% vs 33.3%; p = 0.006). Patients who had suffered a previous CA had lower ROSC percentages (51.7% vs 71.1%; p = 0.05). Respiratory and cardiac CA have higher survival rates (40% and 56.3%) than sepsis (13.5%), and neurologic and traumatic causes (31.7%) (p < 0.001). Initial respiratory arrests achieved higher survival rates than primary CA (49% vs 35.1%; p = 0.029). Patients previously receiving inotropic drugs survived less than those who received no medication (51.3% vs 58%; p < 0.001).

Conclusions Although 68% of patients who suffered a CA attained ROSC only 40% of them survived. Ethiology of CA, type of initial arrest and previous treatment with inotropics influence survival in PICU cardiac arrest.

810 MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN CRITICALLY ILL CHILDREN WITH SPONTANEOUS INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE

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Background and Aims Spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) accounts for approximately half of stroke in childhood with...