infection. We present 3 different courses of the HBV mother-to-child infections as a basis to differentiation of the therapeutic models.

Methods We investigated case reports of 3 children infected with HBV by their mothers HBsAg+ HBeAg+. Chronic hepatitis B was confirmed in mothers aged 18, 21 and 26 respectively. All children were vaccinated against hepatitis B at delivery: two of them three times, one two times. One of the children was administered HBIG in the first day of its life.

Results Hepatitis B virus infection in 2 children was revealed in the 3rd year of life. Acute hepatitis with the Gianotti-Crosti syndrome was diagnosed in 1 child in the 6th month of life. Subsequently, all children were diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B and the course of the disease was different in each case. In the first child aged 1, the activity of alanine aminotransferase decreased to near normal level with the conversion of HBe antigen to antibodies anti-HBe. The second child in the fourth year of life has high level of HBV viral load and high activity of alanine aminotransferase. The third child (12 years old) has exacerbation of disease after failure of treatment (lamivudine, interferon twice).

Conclusions 1. The course of chronic hepatitis B in children after maternal infection may be vary, therefore some adjustments in treatment should be taken into account.

885 INFECTIOUS ERYTHEMA NODOSUM

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1H Rahmoun, 1N Boutrid, 1H Torki, 3S Chehad, 1B Bioud. 1Pediatrics, University Hospital of Setif; 1Pediatrics, EHS Mère-Enfant, El-Eulma, Setif; 3Dermatology, University Hospital of Constantine, Constantine, Algeria

Introduction Erythema nodosum (EN) is a dermatological entity that can belong to several causes. We describe two cases, side two of the offending pathogens.

Material and Method Case 1: A little boy of 7 months was admitted for febrile erythema nodosum.

The history, by cons, reveals a close tuberculosis contact: the father was treated for pulmonary tuberculosis, but no chemotherapy has been lavished on the family.

High inflammatory markers and a 14mm-tuberculin test are holding a post-tuberculosis EN. Antibiotic treatment allows bi-clinical resolution.

Case 2: A 5 year old girl was admitted for acute EN. She has, outside of a purulent amygdalitis, no other pathological signs.

In addition to high ESR and CRP, the results found for ASLO = 800 ui.

The rapid resolution in antibiotic anti-streptococcal etiology confirms the suspicion.

Results and discussion: The EN is the most common inflammatory nodule or panniculitis.

Investigation of an EN is often much custom and takes particular account of local epidemiology, history, geographic origin and associated signs evoking a particular pathology.

Discussion of these cases can raise some discussion points:

- The place still occupied worrying Mycobacterium tuberculosis in pediatric morbidity
- 8-hemolytic streptococcus is a public health problem

The value of prevention, secondary and tertiary, deserves an ongoing effort on targeted risk populations.

Conclusion The EN is dogmatically infectious first. Streptococcal infection is currently the most common cause, after eliminating a primary tuberculosis.

886 VARICELLA COMPLICATED WITH LOBAR PNEUMONIA AND PARAPNEUMONIC PLEURISY

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S Diaconescu, C Olaru, G Paduraru, M Burlea. ‘Gr.T.Popa’ University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iasi, Romania

Background and Aims Chickenpox is an acute, benign, highly contagious disease characterized by generalized vesicular exanthema with self-limited evolution. Pneumonia is the most serious complication of varicella, occurring more frequently in adults (>20%) than in children. An outbreak of the disease started in late autumn 2011 in Romania and continues in present.

Methods and results: The authors present the case of a 4 years old boy admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital with chickenpox. On the 4-th day of the disease high fever, dyspnea with tachypnea, intercostal retractions, pleuritic pain and cough appeared and the patient was transferred to the Children Hospital. Clinical examination showed abolished left basal vesicular breath sound with wet crackles in the middle and superior lung area; chest X-ray finded inferior left lobe pneumonia and mild pleural effusion. Tracheal aspirate culture was negative. Leucocytosis with neutrophilia and increased ESR and C-reactive protein was founded. Broad spectrum antibiotic therapy was started with favourable evolution after 3 weeks.

Conclusions Among the most serious complications of varicella is pneumonia; it is less common in children than in adults but it may lead to death. However, the epidemic status in Romania in 2011–2012 was associated with an increased number of viral pneumonias; in our case the radiological aspect was highly suggestive for a secondary bacterial infection even with negative aspirate culture (explained by prior anti-biotherapy). The history for chickenpox vaccine was negative in our patient. In Romania, the chickenpox immunization is not included into the National Program of Immunisations at this moment.