Background The first radiological investigation in children presenting with suspected non-accidental injury is often the skeletal survey. The purpose of a skeletal survey is to provide a standard series of radiographic images that will visualise the entire skeleton. The Royal College of Radiologists in collaboration with the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health has published Standards for Radiological Investigations of Suspected Non-accidental Injury. It includes imaging of ten sets of body parts. National target is 100%.

Methods It was a retrospective study. Local practice was checked against National standards. All cases with suspected non-accidental injury under the age of 2 presented within last 5 years were included in this study. Case notes and radiology system was reviewed to collect data. Information was recorded on Proforma & analysed.

Results Total number of children presented during this time period were 27. Out of which 17 were males and 10 were females. Only 18.5% had complete set of x rays as a part of skeletal survey, which is far less than national recommended standards. Skull, Ribs and Spine were missed in more than 30% of cases. Results were discussed locally and causes were identified. Changes were made to practice including all cases should be discussed in multidisciplinary meetings, reports counter signed by pediatric radiologist and awareness of national guidelines.

Conclusion Adherence to protocols in this context is currently poor. Non-accidental injury has medico-legal and children safety aspects. Skeletal survey is an important tool to diagnose suspects accurately which should be used wisely.

MATERNAL AGE, HISTORY OF MIGRATION AND INCIDENCE OF INFANTILE HYPERTROPHIC PYLORIC STENOSIS IN GERMANY IN 2000–2008

Background The incidence of infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (IHPS) is highly variable over time and geographic regions. A decline in IHPS incidence was recently reported in Sweden, the US, Denmark, and Scotland and in Germany. Aim In further evaluation of our previous epidemiological data, we collected data on maternal age and history of migration in mothers from the regional administrations. We examined correlations between these factors and IHPS incidence. Methods Data were extracted from the public report of Health (Gesundheitsberichterstattung des Bundes) and population data from federal state governments. We collected the numbers of IHPS (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th revision [ICD-10], code 40.0), SIDS (ICD-10, R95), and live births (LB; male/female) in each federal state for 2000–2008. Further data were collected from federal state administrations on age of mothers at birth of first child and history of migration in % of all mothers at first birth.

Results The IHPS incidence declined in Germany from 2000 (3.0-86/1000LB [range 1.67-3.33]) to 2008 (2.017/1000LB [1.74-3.72]; p=0.005). The recorded incidence was highly variable in different federal states and over time. Negative correlation between percentage of mothers with history of migration and maternal age at first birth on the one side and IHPS incidence in the different regions and years was significant.

Conclusion The IHPS incidence declined by about 38% nationwide. The wide variation in time and different regions is significantly correlated with maternal age and history of migration.