Abstract 1605 Table 1  Tumor Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Size (cm)</td>
<td>1.5 × 1.4 × 1.1</td>
<td>1.0 × 1.0</td>
<td>0.7 × 0.6 × 0.6</td>
<td>1.3 × 1.3 × 0.5</td>
<td>2.5 × 2.0 × 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive Characteristics</td>
<td>Solitary, Non-mobile mass, Irregular, firm, fixed</td>
<td>No mention in records</td>
<td>Solitary, Non-mobile mass, firm, fleshy</td>
<td>Soft, well-circumscribed</td>
<td>Solitary, Non-mobile mass, Multi-lobulated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Structures Involved?</td>
<td>Adherent to deltoid fascia and muscle</td>
<td>No mention in records</td>
<td>Portion of orbitocutaneous sulci, congerator</td>
<td>No mention in records</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margins</td>
<td>Well-defined</td>
<td>No mention in records</td>
<td>Well-defined</td>
<td>No mention in records</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Background and Aims  Bone grafting to replace missing bone with synthetic porous Biomaterial (i.e. bone graft scaffolds) and associated new bone formation and remodelling, have been investigated for over 30 years [Hing K., 2005]. Limited availability of autografts and the risk of disease transfer of allografts, however, has produced an increase in requests for synthetic bone grafts. This study estimate the osteogenic effects of white marble (powder).

Methods  A bone defect 2.5 mm in diameter and 2 mm deep was made in the diaphysial part of femoral bone of male Wistar rats. The defects were filled with white marble powder (WMP) and autogenous blood clot (control). The animals were euthanized 7, 15, 30, 60 and 90 days after surgery, and specimens were collected for radiographic and microscopic analyses. The bone defects were processed for paraffin embedding and H&E staining.

Results  X-ray after the operation did not reveal obvious evidence of angiogenesis in the femoral condyles, where the X-ray density underwent slight changes. The optical density decreased significantly after the implantation, and the quantity of the osteoid, woven and lamellar bone increased in the bone tissue with time. The osteogenesis area with H&E staining showed obvious bone formation, which was significantly different from the control group.

Conclusion  Although osteo-conductive activity was not shown, the dolomite favored the repair process, compared to the control group. This study has shown that the white marble powder can be used as a graft to a small cortical bone defect.

THE ROLE OF TRANSTHORACIC ULTRASOUNDS TO ASSESS PATIENTS WITH PECTUS EXCAVATUM

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Introduction  Pectus excavatum is the most common congenital malformation of the anterior chest wall; the purpose of this study is to assess the role of thoracic ultrasounds in the preoperative workup of patients affected by pectus excavatum.

Materials and Methods  An observational study was carried out between January and September 2011. Patients aged between 4 and 14 years of age were divided into 4 study groups. Group a: healthy patients without pectus excavatum; group b: healthy patients with pectus excavatum; group c: patients with pectus excavatum treated with nuss bar; group d: patients surgically treated with removed bar.

Results  Patients with deeper anatomical depression showed a differential value between inspiration and expiration lower than healthy patients or patients with shallower depression (p<0.05) in any age range considered; a depression deeper than 2.8 cm was associated with lower elasticity of the chest wall; chest dynanmicty of patients treated with open techniques showed almost immobility of the parasternal region, with a differential value close to zero, and a differential value inferior to 0.5 cm at the level of the anterior axillary line.

Conclusions  Study results confirm that the use of ultrasounds should be introduced as a standard preliminary test. Patients with pectus excavatum have altered chest dynamics if compared to healthy patients.

The study also confirms that the most suitable area of the chest for bar insertion in terms of dynamics is between the fourth and sixth intercostal space: not necessarily near the deepest point of depression.

NEW AMAZING TWO LATERAL CISOR LINE TECHNIC WITH DUAL MESH REPAIR IN OMPHALOCELE

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1609


Omphalocele is very disturbing problem in infants with more complication and trouble therapy that the lesion covered with nylon paper and late repair. This problem so exposed very difficult management and therapy TPN and the intestine are exposed long time out of abdomen and nylon covered can teared so patients stayed long time in hospital. So presentation of new technic with early repair and soft cover is necessary. For this from 3yrs ago the 10 neonate are surgeried with dual mesh with initial repair of omphalocele in supine position that one edge of foam like mesh is sutured to abdominal wall and other soft edge overlaid omphalocele contents with skin flap covered all them finally and two lateral cisor was done and in 1–3 yrs after the all 10 neonate that the oldest 3yrs old and youngest 6mo old nowadays are in health. This way is easy, safe with less TPN and hospital staying and more best results. The dual mesh was been same with abdominal wall without any complication. The study was done prospective and with dual mesh and CT scan 16 slice in control of them was done. The dual mesh was been same with abdominal wall.

SYSTEMIC EFFECTS OF RETINOPATHY OF PREMATURITY SCREENING

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Background and Aims  Examination for retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) is one of the most painful procedures performed in neonatal intensive care units (NICU). In order to avoid severe visual impairment all infants below 1500 g and 32th gestational age should be screened. The aim of this study is to identify the systemic effects and complications of mydriatic eye drops and the physical manipulation of the globe.

Methods  The study sample included all preterm infants who were screened for ROP weighing up to 1500 g at birth and hospitalized in Adnan Menderes University NICU from January 2011 through...
THE COMORBIDITY OF CHRONIC PAIN AND INSOMNIA IN A COMMUNITY ADOLESCENT SAMPLE: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATION WITH SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS

Background and Aims The comorbidity of chronic pain and insomnia has received increasing research attention in Western clinical pediatric populations; yet, little is known about its sociodemographic and psychological correlates in non-Western community pediatric populations. This study aimed to examine the prevalence of comorbid chronic pain and insomnia and its associated factors in a community sample of Chinese adolescents.

Methods A total of 1,518 adolescents aged from 11–19 years participated in this school-based study. Apart from sociodemographic background, participants were assessed on chronic pain, insomnia, amount of feedings just before and after the examination. Descriptive statistics and one way Anova test were applied.

Results Seventy ROP examinations in 34 infants were included. Mean birth weight was 1157± 256(700–1945) g, mean gestational age was 28±1.6(25–32) weeks. Median duration of mechanical support was 15.1± 12(0–50) days. Mean heart rate, respiratory rate and oxygen saturation were similar 24 hours before and after examination. There were no significant differences in apnea event and seizures. Gastric distention was seen in three babies, suspected necrotising enterocolitis in one infant.

Conclusions There were no demonstrable systemic effects associated with ROP examination although infants seemed to be somewhat tired. Low incidence of severe systemic side effects may be associated with fingertip pressure on lachrymal duct and reducing the amount of feedings just before and after the examination.

MANAGEMENT OF VASO-OCCULSIVE CRISIS WITH PATIENT CONTROLLED ANALGESIA

Background and Aims The comorbidity of chronic pain and insomnia has received increasing research attention in Western clinical pediatric populations; yet, little is known about its sociodemographic and psychological correlates in non-Western community pediatric populations. This study aimed to examine the prevalence of comorbid chronic pain and insomnia and its associated factors in a community sample of Chinese adolescents.

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PREMEDICATION FOR NEONATAL INTUBATION: CURRENT PRACTICE IN SAUDI ARABIA

Background and Aims The comorbidity of chronic pain and insomnia has received increasing research attention in Western clinical pediatric populations; yet, little is known about its sociodemographic and psychological correlates in non-Western community pediatric populations. This study aimed to examine the prevalence of comorbid chronic pain and insomnia and its associated factors in a community sample of Chinese adolescents.

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