visitors at a district general hospital as a part of an improvement project.

**Methods** This is an observational study in which 414 children under the age of 18 in the year of 2011 were identified according to a diagnosis of either viral induced wheeze (VIW) or asthma. Database tools were used to parse the data and stratify the repeat visitors. An automated system was established for future use. Patient outcomes and management offered on discharge were noted and compared to British Thoracic Society (BTS) discharge guidelines.

**Results**

1. Out of 414 children, 353 attended accident and emergency (A&E) once, whereas 61 (15%) children attended repeatedly (≥2 visits) due to Asthma or VIW. Out of 513 visits there was an average admission rate of 21%.
2. There was no seasonal variation in admission rates between single and repeat visitors.
3. Less than 5% of children with repeat visits were given personalised written plans as recommended by Asthma UK.

**Conclusion** Asthma is the most common chronic medical condition affecting childhood in the United Kingdom. A 21% admission rate in repeat visitors is high in comparison to good units and the majority of patients were not discharged according to BTS discharge guidelines. Furthermore repeat visitors contribute to over 30% of all asthma related visits. Hence, we have identified a potential cost effective opportunity focussing on repeat visitors. Future projects will be aimed at improving the discharge planning process in A&E. This is particularly relevant as prior asthma admissions or A&E visits are the strongest risk factors for subsequent A&E visits.

**G166(P) AUDIT OF DENTAL CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS**

**Aim**

The aims of this audit were to:-

1. To assess access to dental care in Stoke on Trent
2. To document the frequency of dental complications
3. To investigate oral hygiene practises

**Methods** A ten point questionnaire was developed which was given to children who attended the Cystic Fibrosis clinic, at our unit, over a three month period

**Results**

20 female and 18 male patients completed the questionnaire.

- Ages ranged from 10 months- 16 years
- 94% of male patients and 85% of female patients have a dentist
- Of the patients who have a dentist, 100% of male patients and 95% of female patients are seen within the recommended NICE guideline time of 12 months.
- 67% of male patients and 85% of female patients reported dental complications. Of these the most common complication in males (50%) and females (53%) was dental staining, followed by cavities in 17% of males and 23% females
- 90% of female patients and 94% of male patients brush teeth regularly.
- Only 10% of female patients and 11% of male patients use dental floss.

Only one (5%) female patient used mouth wash

**Conclusions** Children with Cystic Fibrosis in Stoke on Trent have good access to dental care and the majority attend regularly. The majority also brush their teeth regularly. The main complications raised are with staining and with fillings. These could be combated by encouraging children to use dental floss, using fluoride based mouth washes and toothpastes, and encouraging parents to ask dentists about application of sealants. Continuing to ensure sugar free antibiotics are prescribed is also important. Dental care review should be part of the multidisciplinary management these children receive.

**REFERENCES**

4. Dawber J et al Assessment of dental health and hygiene in the study population of CF patients in the Pudlisie province