Results Mean serum ferritin, and ferritin/iron ratio were significantly higher among febrile children when compared to controls. Mean serum iron levels were significantly lower among febrile patients and in the subgroup of children who had bacterial infections when compared with children who had viral infections and those who had a non-infectious illness.

Conclusion Serum iron and ferritin/iron ratio may be clinically useful markers for the differentiation of bacterial from viral infection in the emergency department. Further studies are needed to confirm our findings and to further explore the role of iron metabolism in paediatric infections.

**PO-0199** MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATION DRUGS SUSCEPTIBILITY (MODS): A PROMISING CULTURE-BASED ASSAY TO DIAGNOSING TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN

H Nataprawira, 1I Parwati, 1Child Health, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia; 2Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

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**Background** To confirming diagnosis tuberculosis (TB) in children is still challenging worldwide, particularly in low-resource settings. The Microscopic Observation Drug Susceptibility (MODS) is promising whilst this assay improved yield recovery of Mycobacterium tuberculosis that is faster and better as compared with traditional culture method. In Indonesia, MODS culture study in adults TB have been reported but not for childhood TB because of the cost.

**Methods** Gastric aspirate specimen were collected from 10 children aged ≤14 years suspected having severe TB admitted to paediatric ward Hasan Sadikin Hospital-Bandung-Indonesia in 2011 examined by acid-fast bacilli (AFB) and cultured by MODS in Department of Clinical Pathology. We presumed TB for those children who responded clinically at the end of their TB treatment. The outcome measurements were proportion of specimens that culture positive by MODS.

**Results** Eight of 10 children were preadolescents and adolescents age. All children were severe malnourished, but one. Tuberculous meningitis was diagnosed in 3/10 children and seven others diagnosed as spondylitis TB (1), destroyed lung TB (1), cutaneous TB (1), extensive pneumonic TB (4). All had positive AFB, but two. MODS provided significantly more positive cultures (8/10) and occurred in positive AFB children. Eight children were on directly-observed treatment shortcourse (DOTS).

**Conclusion** Isolation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis from severe TB children demonstrated greater yield by MODS culture assay and more frequent in preadolescent and adolescents children.

**PO-0200** SPHINGOMONAS PAUCIMOBILIS: A CAUSE OF OTOMASTOIDITIS COMPLICATED WITH SUBPERIOSTEAL ABSCESS IN AN IMMUNOCOMPETENT CHILD

G Nunoa Benseside, N Hein, D Swei Lo, AE Ferronato, SLB Ragazzi, CRM Yoshikura, M Hirao, DMI Cardozo, AE Gillo. Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital of University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

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We present the first case of Sphingomonas paucimobilis otomastoiditis, complicated with subperiosteal abscess in an immunocompetent child.