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

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 has 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 others seven children diagnosed as spondylitis TB (1), destructive TB of the scalp deformation. Control test showed WBC 7,4 × 10^9 (neutrophils 81,2%) and CRP of 142. Surgical drainage of the abscess found a large amount of purulent foetid secretion. We empirically initiated Ceftazidime and Clindamycin. He remained well, with defervescence and resolution of the scalp deformation. Control test showed WBC 7,4 × 10^9 (neutrophils 58,7%) and CRP of 6. Culture of the abscess grew Sphingomonas paucimobilis. The patient was discharged with Ciprofloxacin and returned after 1 month in our clinic recovered.

Discussion S. paucimobilis is an aerobic gram-negative bacillus that rarely infects humans, most commonly immunocompromised and hospitalised patients. We searched the literature for S. Paucimobilis infections in children and found 47 reported cases (Table 1). The most common diagnosis is isolated bacteremia and there are no previous report of otomastoiditis. It is related to sporadic or epidemic infections, leading to just one published case of death in children. S. paucimobilis infection has been increasingly reported over the years and it’s a more important pathogen than previously thought.

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

G Nunes Benervides, N Hein, D Swei Lo, AE Ferronato, SLB Ragazzi, CRM Yoshika, M Hirata, DM Cardoso, AE Gilo. Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital of University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

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