**PO-0266** SEPTIC SHOCK SECONDARY TO A COMMUNITY ACQUIRED INFECTION: ABOUT 51 CASES

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Introduction Septic shock in children remains one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Although their diagnosis and their management is largely influenced by studies done in adults, there are important considerations relevant for paediatrics.

Objectives To examine whether infants with severe bronchiolitis could be managed with non-invasive ventilation (NIV) alone. To study the characteristics, clinical course and outcome of NIV patients.

Patients and methods A retrospective analysis was made of infants with severe bronchiolitis in a Paediatric Intensive Care Unit admitted from 01/09/2011 to 31/01/2012 and from 01/09/2012 to 31/02/2013. One thousand and sixty-four infants with severe bronchiolitis were admitted. One thousand and two hundred and twenty-three infants were ventilated, seventy-two were treated with NIV. We aimed to examine the characteristics, clinical course and outcome for those who received NIV.

Results Seventy-two patients, including 6 with apnea, were treated exclusively with NIV. The mean age was 2.7 years (1–14 years). The average time between the observation of first disease symptoms and admission was 2.8 days (1–14 days). The average PRISM during the first 24 h was 20.3 (4–41), Multiple organ failure was present in the majority of cases (96%). Gram-negative bacteria were the predominant pathogens (50%). Respiratory infection is the most common infection site (37.3%). The empiric therapy was a combination of Cefotaxime and Aminoglycoside in 52.9% of cases. Dopamine remains the most prescribed catecholamine (72.5%). Dobutamine and Norepinephrine were used in 62.7% and 31.4% of cases. Mechanical ventilation was needed in 39 patients with an average of 2.8 days (1–16 days). The average length of hospitalisation was 12.6 ± 6.9 days (4–30 days). The mortality was 70.6%.

Conclusion Despite significant progress in the understanding and treatment, sepsis shock continues to be a major health problem in developing countries and around the world.