**Conclusion** CRP has good specificity (96% at 1 mg/L) for CA in preterm infants. Higher initial CRP levels in infants correlate with severity of histological CA.

**PO-0564 TURN-AROUND-TIMES FOR PATHOGEN IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTING IN INFANTS WITH EARLY-ONSET BACTERIAL SEPSIS**

S Sarkar, SS Sarkar. Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine, University of Michigan Health System, Ann Arbor, USA

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We characterised the turn-around-times for pathogen identification with antibiotic susceptibility, and outcomes in newborn infants with early-onset bacterial sepsis (EOS).

**Methods** Eighty infants with EOS were retrospectively reviewed. EOS was defined by isolation of a pathogen from blood culture drawn within 72 h of birth and antibiotic treatment for ≥5 days.

**Results** Thirty-seven of the 80 infants were deemed to have true EOS, and 43 were deemed contaminants. The organisms grown in true EOS cases were: E. Coli in 16, Group B Streptococcus in 10, Alpha hemolytic Streptococci in 6, and others in 5.

The median (25%-75% IQR) time noted from blood culture positivity to identification of the organisms with susceptibility testing was almost 4 times longer compared to the time from collection of blood culture specimens to blood culture positivity (79 h, IQR 52–101 h, versus 19 h, IQR 16–21 h, p < 0.0001) in true cases of EOS. The contaminants took longer to identify compared to true cases (p < 0.05).

Four infants died of gram negative sepsis. Two of these infants with ampicillin resistant E. Coli died from delayed implementation of appropriate organism-specific antibiotic treatment as the susceptibility results took too long to become available.

**Conclusions** Definitive identification of the pathogen with the currently used laboratory methods take too long affecting out-treatment with antibiotic susceptibility, and outcomes in newborn infants with early-onset bacterial sepsis (EOS).

**PO-0565 FOUR YEARS COHORT OF LATE PRETERM INFANTS FROM A TERCIAL SPANISH HOSPITAL: RISK FACTORS FOR RESPIRATORY SYNCTIAL VIRUS INFECTIONS**

L Serrano López, L Zamorano Bonilla, MV Jiménez Cabanillas, E Martín Álvarez, M Peña Caballero, JA Hurtado Suazo. Neonatology, University Hospital “Virgen de Las Nieves”, Granada, Spain

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**Background and aims** Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) causes respiratory infections that may be severe, especially in one of the highest risk populations: Premature infants. Palivizumab has proven safe and efficacious in reducing hospitalisation rate for RSV induced bronchiolitis in preterm neonates.

This study aimed to evaluate in a Spanish cohort of late preterm infants the incidence and risk factors of hospitalisation for RSV bronchiolitis. Update the indication of RSV prophylaxis.

**Methods** Descriptive study. A cohort of late preterm infants born in a Spanish tertiary hospital (2010–2014) was enrolled. Medical records were reviewed. Risk factors for RSV infections were reviewed. Recommendations for immunoprophylaxis issued by the Spanish Society of Neonatology 2010 were followed.

**Results** 887 late preterm infants were enrolled. 4.1% were hospitalised for RSV bronchiolitis, median age was 5 months old. According to the gestational age: 16% were 34 weeks (one RSV prophylaxis), 45% 35 weeks (three RSV prophylaxis), and 38% 36 weeks (one RSV prophylaxis).

The risk factors for RSV hospitalisation: 56% were born in RSV season, 48% had school age siblings, 54% were male gender. Anyone was exposed to passive cigarette smoke.

16% were admitted to ICU. All the hospitalised infants required oxygen at any time. No deaths were reported.

**Conclusions** Hospitalisation rate for RSV bronchiolitis in late preterm infants of our cohort was higher than the estimated one in overall population. RSV prophylaxis was not routinely scheduled to late preterm infants according to the Guidelines issued by the Spanish Society of Neonatology. Its risk scoring tool for prophylaxis can be used to identify infants at higher risk.