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Epidemiology of the Kawasaki disease in children in Switzerland

Gradoux Eugénie1, Di Bernardo Stefano2, Bressieux-Degueurde Sabrina2, Mivelaz Yvan2, Boulou Konstiti Tatiana2, Prsa Milan2, Sekarski Nicole2, Swiss Pediatric Surveillance Unit

1Department of Paediatrics, University Hospital Centre, Lausanne, Switzerland; 2Unit of Paediatric Cardiology, Department of Paediatrics, University Hospital Centre Lausanne, Switzerland

Introduction: Kawasaki disease (KD) was first described in 1967 and is now the leading cause of acquired heart disease in children in developed countries. It is an acute febrile illness of unknown aetiology occurring predominantly in infants and young children and most commonly affecting coronary arteries. The epidemiology of KD is unknown in Switzerland, therefore we conducted a national study to investigate the demography, diagnosis and treatment of children with KD.

Material and methods: We worked with the Swiss Paediatric Surveillance Unit (SPSU) to take a census of the children hospitalised with the diagnosis of KD in Switzerland from March 2013 to February 2017, in a prospective manner. We defined complete KD by the AHA criteria: the presence of ≥5 days of fever and ≥4 of the 5 principal clinical features (cutaneous rash, cervical lymphadenopathy >1.5 cm diameter, conjunctivitis, changes of lips or oropharyngeal erythema and extremity changes). The cases with less than 4 clinical signs were considered incomplete. We included all children under 17 years of age.

Results: We included 175 patients, 105 (60%) were boys, with a median age of 38.2 months (standard deviation: 31.0). The most frequent clinical sign was a rash (85.4%). The diagnosis was made 7.3 days (SD 4.1) after the first symptom was identified. The complete form of the disease was reported in 107 children (61.1%) and an abnormal echocardiography was found in 91 patients (52.3%). Most of the patients had the recommended treatment of intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) (174; 99.4%) and aspirin (172; 98.3%). A second dose of IVIG because of persisting fever was given in 39 cases (23.8%). Second line treatment with corticosteroids or infliximab was necessary in 29 children (16.6%) and 1 patient (0.6%) received rituximab as 3rd line treatment. One (0.6%) child died of KD.

The global incidence of KD in children under 16 years of age in Switzerland is 3.05/100'000/year. For the children less than 5 years old, the incidence is 6.8/100'000/year.

Conclusion: The incidence of the disease in our cohort is in the range of other European countries (5-10/100’000/year in children less than 5 years old). The complete form of the disease was reported in 61.1% of the patients. More than half had an abnormal echocardiography during the acute phase. In most cases, IVIG and aspirin are appropriately before day 10 of fever.

FM 2

Immunization coverage against tetanus, measles, rubella and varicella among migrant children

Cisier Deborah1, 2, Posfay-Barbe Klara1, 2

1Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva, Switzerland; 2Child and Adolescent Department, Geneva University Hospitals, Switzerland

Background: Migrants are at higher risk of developing infectious diseases. Epidemics often start in refugee camps as consequence of poor hygiene and lower vaccination coverage. Tetanus, measles, rubella and varicella are four vaccine-preventable diseases. The aim of this study is to assess the immunity against these four diseases among migrant children in Geneva Children's Hospital and to identify factors that could be used to predict the usually unknown vaccination status.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed the serostatus for tetanus, measles, rubella and varicella among 403 children from four different countries (Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh). The aim of this study is to assess the immunity against these four diseases among migrant children in Geneva Children’s Hospital and to identify factors that could be used to predict the usually unknown vaccination status.

Results: Among 507 children analyzed between January the 1st 2012 and December the 31st 2016, 98% were protected against tetanus. Teenagers had significantly higher negative results (4.2% vs 1.3%, P = 0.048). 93.1% were seropositive for measles and the seropositivity increased with age. 79.2% children had a positive result for rubella. African children had predominantly negative serologies (60% vs 20.8%, P <0.01) while others were predominantly positive. 68.6% were immune against varicella with a significant increase of seropositivity with age.

Conclusion: A large proportion of children were immune against tetanus, measles, rubella and varicella. However some subgroups of children were less protected at least against one of the four diseases analyzed. We therefore could establish recommendations depending on the origin and the age of the children on who to vaccinate first (without testing serologies) and verify seroresponses after and who to test first and vaccinate only when needed. Such recommendations avoid unnecessary and unpleasant testing, and/or vaccination, and may have an impact on health costs.

FM 3

CXCL13 as a diagnostic marker of neuroborreliosis in children, a retrospective case-control study

Schöbi N1, Remy MM1, Kottanattu L1, Pfister S2, Duppenthaler A1, Suter-Rinker F2

1Department of Paediatrics, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Switzerland; 2Institute of Infectious Diseases, University of Bern, Switzerland

Aim: Lyme neuroborreliosis (LNB) is a frequent manifestation of Lyme disease in children and its diagnosis, which requires proof of intrathecal antibody production, has limitations especially in early cases. The elevation of the chemokine CXCL13 in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of adult patients with LNB has been demonstrated and suggested as a new diagnostic marker. Our aim was to evaluate the diagnostic value of CSF CXCL13 in children with suspected LNB and to determine a cut-off concentration of CSF CXCL13.

Methods: For this single-center retrospective case-control study we used a diagnostic-approved ELISA to measure CXCL13 concentrations in the CSF of 185 children with suspicion of LNB at presentation. Patients were classified into definite LNB (patients with a positive intrathecal antibody index as a gold standard), non-LNB (controls with other CNS affections, i.e. viral meningoitits, inflammatory diseases, idiopathic facial palsy) and possible LNB. A receiver operating characteristic curve was generated by comparison of cases and controls.

Results: CXCL13 was significantly elevated in the CSF of 53 children with definite LNB (median 774.7 pg/ml) compared to 91 non-LNB patients which exhibited low concentrations of CXCL13 (median 4.5 pg/ml). A cut-off of 55 pg/ml resulted in a sensitivity of 96.7% and a specificity of 98.1% for the diagnosis of definite early LNB. The positive and negative predictive values of the test were respectively 94.6% and 98.9%. Elevated CSF CXCL13 levels were also detected in 3 cases of viral meningitis (enterovirus n = 1, varicella-zoster-virus n = 2), while other CNS affections such as idiopathic facial palsies did not lead to any CXCL13 elevation. In patients with possible LNB (n = 41) where a definitive diagnosis could not be obtained, CXCL13 ranged from 4.5 to 1'418.6 pg/ml (median 16.7 pg/ml) and 27% of these patients had elevated CXCL13 values.

Conclusion: We confirm that also in children CSF CXCL13 is highly elevated during early LNB. This marker is highly sensitive and specific and should help to differentiate LNB from other CNS affections in paediatric patients.

FM 4

Ongoing burden of Streptococcus pneumoniae sepsis in children after introduction of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines

Sandra A Asner1, 2, Philipp K A Agyeman,3, Eugénie Gradoux1, Klara M Posfay-Barbe1, Ulrich Heininger2, Eric Giannoni2,6, Pierre-Alex Crisinel1, Martin Stocker1, Sara Bernhard-Stinemann3, Anita Niederer-Lohrer3, Christian R Kahlert4, Paul Haster5, Christa Relly5,1, Walter Baer6, Christoph Aebl1, Luregen J Schlapbach1,3,13,14,15, Christoph Berger1,1, For the Swiss Paediatric Sepsis Study group 2,3

1Pediatric Infectious Diseases and Vaccinology Unit, Department Mother- Woman-Child, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; 2Infectious Diseases Service, Department of Internal Medicine, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; 3Department of Pediatrics, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Switzerland; 4Pediatric Infectious Diseases Unit, Children’s Hospital of Geneva, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; 5Infectious Diseases and Vaccinology, University Children’s Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland; 6Clinic of Neonatology, Department Mother-Woman-Child, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; 7Department of Pediatrics, Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Lucerne, Switzerland; 8Children’s Hospital Aarau, Aarau, Switzerland; 9Children’s Hospital of Eastern Switzerland St. Gallen, St. Gallen, Switzerland; 10Department of Neonatology, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 11Division of Infectious Diseases and Children’s Research
Background: Population-based studies assessing the impact of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCV) on burden of pneumococcal sepsis in children are lacking. We aimed to assess this burden following introduction of PCV-13 in a nationwide cohort study.

Methods: The Swiss Pediatric Sepsis Study (09/2011-12/2015) prospectively recruited children <17 years of age with blood culture-proven sepsis due to Streptococcus pneumoniae, meeting criteria for systemic inflammatory response syndrome. Infection with vaccine serotype in children up to date with PCV immunization was defined as vaccine failure. Main outcomes were admission to pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) and length of hospital stay (LOS).

Results: Children with pneumococcal sepsis (n = 117) accounted for a crude incidence of 2.0 per 100,000 children (95% CI 1.7-2.4) and 25% of community-acquired sepsis episodes. Case fatality rate was 8%. 42 (36%) patients required PICU admission. Children with meningitis (29%); 25% were more often infected by serotypes not included in PCV (69%); patients required PICU admission. Children with meningitis (29%; 25%) were more often infected by serotypes not included in PCV (69%; vs 31%; p <0.001). 16 (26%) of 62 children up to date with PCV immunization were defined as vaccine failure. Main outcomes were admission to pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) and length of hospital stay (LOS).

Conclusions: The incidence of pneumococcal sepsis in children shortly after introduction of PCV-13 remained substantial. Meningitis mostly due to non-vaccine serotypes and disease caused by serotype 3 represented significant predictors of severity.

FM 5
Mycoplasma pneumoniae-induced mucocutaneous disease: a prospective longitudinal cohort study
Meyer Sauteur Patrick 1, Theiler Martin 2, 3, Böttcher Michael 4, Seiler Michelle 4, Weibal Lisa 2, 4, Berger Christoph 1
1Division of Infectious Diseases and Hospital Epidemiology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 2Division of Pediatric Dermatology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 3Department of Laboratory Medicine, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 4Division of Infectious Diseases, Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Switzerland; *Emergency Department, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland


Methods: We investigated M. pneumoniae-induced mucocutaneous disease among 152 children enrolled during a prospective longitudinal CAP study from May 1, 2016, to April 30, 2017 at the University Children’s Hospital Zurich. Infection with M. pneumoniae was diagnosed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in pharyngeal samples and confirmed with the measurement of peripheral blood immunoglobulin (lg) M antibody-secreting cells (ASCs) by enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISPOT) assay.

Results: Mucocutaneous eruptions developed in 10 (23%) cases of CAP positive for M. pneumoniae by PCR (n = 44), all of whom tested positive for specific IgM ASCs. M. pneumoniae PCR-negative CAP cases had skin manifestations in 3% (p <0.001). The spectrum of M. pneumoniae-induced mucocutaneous disease included M. pneumoniae-induced rash and mucositis (MIRM; n = 3/44, 7%), urticaria (n = 2, 5%), and exanthematous skin eruptions (n = 5, 11%). Two cases had oculomucosal involvement as sole mucosal manifestation (bilateral anterior uveitis and non-purulent conjunctivitis). Cases with M. pneumoniae-induced mucocutaneous disease had longer prodomal fever (p = 0.02) and higher CRP levels (p = 0.04) than cases with M. pneumoniae CAP without skin manifestations. They were also more likely to require oxygen (p = 0.007), hospitalization (p = 0.01), and to develop long-term sequelae (p = 0.03).

Conclusion: Mucocutaneous disease occurred in one out of four cases with M. pneumoniae CAP, significantly more frequent than in CAP of other etiology. M. pneumoniae-induced mucocutaneous disease was associated with increased systemic inflammation, morbidity, and higher risk of long-term sequelae.

FM 6
Frequency and indication of antipyretic use in infants hospitalized for RSV bronchiolitis
Maron L 1, Kahler Ch 1
1Children’s Hospital of Eastern Switzerland

Introduction: Acetaminophen and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are frequently used in infants to reduce fever and pain. Although they are usually well tolerated in childhood, any medication should only be used for a specific indication. In Switzerland, there is a lack of information on the frequency and indication of antipyretic use (APU) in inpatient infants with RSV bronchiolitis. The aim of this study was to examine whether the main reason for APU in these infants was fever.

Methods: 2-year retrospective single centre evaluation of data from all infants hospitalised for RSV-bronchiolitis in 2017 and 2018 in a tertiary non-university children hospital of Switzerland. Data on age, sex, underlying disease, vital signs and any treatment received including use of antipyretics and oxygen consumption was extracted from the electronic clinical information system. Infants with an underlying disease or need for intensive care were excluded. Fever was defined as documented body temperature >38 °C.

Results: During the observation period, 79 infants were included where of 51.9% were male with a median age of 2.5 months (range 0.5-12). Median hospital duration was 4 days (range 1-15) and oxygen was necessary for a median of 3 days (range 0-13). 60/79 (76%) children received a total of 381 antipyretic doses with a mean of 6.4 doses per infant (range1–27, 95%-confidence interval 4.67-8.03). The most prevalent drug used was acetaminophen with 333/381 (87.4%), followed by ibuprofen with 48/381 (12.6%). For 19/79 (24%) infants no APU was documented during their hospital stay. Of all 60 infants with APU, 32 (53%) of all infants received their first APU while having fever. Only 10 infants (17%) received APU as a result of elevated body temperature only. 19/60 (32%) never had fever. A fixed dose of APU was administered to 10 infants. They had an additional indication for pain due to acute otitis media as a known complication of their RSV bronchiolitis. 8 of all infants received antibiotics.

Conclusion: Interestingly, the indication for APU remains unclear in the majority of children and only a minority received antipyretics as a result of elevated body temperature only. However, results from this small retrospective single centre evaluation do not allow to ascertain whether a specific antipyretic treatment was justified or not. To further clarify indications and identify possible areas of unnecessary APU, a prospective multicentre study is planned.

FM 7
Metabolic surgery in adolescence as part of a multi-professional therapy of obesity
Sykora Martin 1, Schumacher Urs 1, Bähr Anna 1, Siegfried Alena 1, Gass Markus 1, Schwaller Thomas 1, Rubesova Barbara 1, Tonella Paolo 2, Szavay Philipp 3, Neuhaus Tomas 3, Sykora Martin 1, Theiler Martin 2, 3, Büttcher Michael 4, Seiler Michelle 4
1Central Switzerland Obesity Center, Lucerne Cantonal Hospital; 2Children’s Hospital, Lucerne; 3Lucerne Psychiatry

Introduction: Treatment of obesity in children and adolescents is an interdisciplinary challenge. Obesity has long-term physical and psychological consequences. The urgent need for therapy is beyond doubt. In Switzerland, multi-professional group programs (MGP) and multi-professional structured individual therapies (MSIT) are established for therapy. However results in general are moderate and unsustainable. Metabolic surgery is often not included as a treatment option.

Clinical setting: At the Lucerne Cantonal Hospital, a cooperation between Children’s Hospital, Lucerne Psychiatry, and the Central Switzerland Obesity Center for multi-professional therapy in the treatment of children and adolescents has been established since September 2013. Various specialist disciplines pool their experience. Both MGP and MSIT are provided and surgery is indicated for selected cases when conservative measures over a minimum of 2 years have failed.

Results: From September 2013 to January 2019, 130 patients between the age of 10 and 18 years were assigned for therapy. By January 2019, 161 young patients with their families were active in the therapeutic program. Of them, 18 patients (9 female, 9 male) aged 14-17 years (mean 16.7 years) underwent surgery: Gastric bypass was performed twice and a 180-degree rotation gastrectomy once. All operations were performed laparoscopically without any surgical complications. At time of surgery, average BMI was 46.1 kg/m² (range 37.4–60.3 kg/m²) with weight of 138 kg

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safely in obese adolescents as part of a multi-professional therapy regi-

reduce child mortality from 12.6 million of children under 5 deaths per year

men. Weight loss through surgery proved to be superior as compared to

health and mental well-being.

Conclusions: conservative therapy along with significant improvement of physical

BMI 28.8 kg/m² and 86 kg, and after 3 years: BMI 28.2 kg/m² and 83 kg.

University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; 5Department of Social Sciences, Subject

N1,3,6,7

Background: Since 1990, the world has taken significant actions to re-
duce child mortality from 12.6 million of children under 5 deaths per year

to less than 5.4 million in 2017. However in humanitarian or conflict con-
texts, the rates of reduction are much slower. The presence of conflict in a
country correlates very closely with a higher rate of U5 mortality. None-
thless, most pediatric global health protocols and policies have been
developed for low-resource but relatively secure and politically stable
settings. There are major characteristics of humanitarian contexts that
need to be taken into account to allow tackling child mortality in a more
efficient way.

Methods: A review of the current literature focused on Humanitarian
Paediatrics was performed using Web of Science, PubMed, Scopus, and
EMBASE. In addition, we analyzed neonatal and <5 year mortality rates to assess associations with violent conflict. Data were derived from esti-
mates of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Esti-

mation (UN IGME) for 2017. Political and violence data were estimates from the World Bank Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terror-

ism (PS/AV) indicator for 2017. The PS/AV is a scale 0-100 with coun-
tries <15 considered unstable and experiencing high rates of violence.

Results: We found only 122 articles were relevant to child health in hu-
manitarian settings with less than 5 making a specific reference to hu-

manitarian paediatrics. Neonatal and <5 mortality rates were highest for countries experiencing violent conflict. Of the 20 countries with the high-
est neonatal mortality rates, 18 had PS/AV figures of <15. In the Sub-

Saharan region, countries with PS/AV figures <10 accounted for approx-
imately 50% of total <5 deaths in the region. Literature review identified 3 general issues that distinguish pediatric care in humanitarian and con-

flict areas: 1) epidemiology of pediatric conditions, particularly acute mal-
nutrition, measles, and trauma; 2) security, including the targeting of
health workers and facilities; and 3) requirements of humanitarian prin-
ciples, including neutrality, independence, which may prohibit access and close working relationships with host governments and other local
actors.

Conclusion: There is a need for the development of a new field, human-
itarian pediatrics, which can address both the growing contribution of and special requirements of providing child health care in humanitarian or conflict settings.

FM 9

A systematic literature review of challenges in health care delivery to migrants and refugees in high-income countries – the 3C model.

Brandenberger JR1,3,5, Tylleskär T1, Sontag K5,6, Peterhans B2,3, Ritzi N1,3,6,7

1University Children’s Hospital Basel, Migrant Health Service; University of Bas-
el, Basel, Switzerland; 2Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Swit-
zerland; 3University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; 4Centre for International Health, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; 5Department of Social Sciences, Subject Area Cultural Anthropology, University of Basel, Switzerland; 6University Chil-
dren’s Hospital Basel, Pediatric Infectious Disease and Vaccinology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; 7Royal Children’s Hospital Melbourne, Department of Pediatrics, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia.

Background: Migrants and refugees have important health needs and face inequalities in their health status. Health care delivery to this patient group has become a challenging public health focus in high income countries. This paper summarises current knowledge on health care de-

livery to migrants and refugees in high-income countries from multiple perspectives.

Methods: We performed a systematic literature review including primary source qualitative and quantitative studies between 2000 and 2017. Ar-
ticles were excluded if the study setting was in low- or middle-income countries or focused on skilled migration. Quality assessment was done for qualitative and quantitative studies separately. Predefined variables were extracted in a standardized form. Authors were approached to pro-
vide missing information.

Results: Of 185 identified articles, 35 were included in the final analysis. We identified three main topics of challenges in health care delivery: communication, continuity of care and confidence. All but one study in-
cluded at least one of the three main topics and in 21/35 (60%) all three topics were mentioned. We further developed the 3C model and elabor-
ated the interrelatedness of the three topics. Additional topics identified showed that the specific regional context with legal, financial, geographical and cultural aspects is important and further influences the 3C model.

Conclusions: The 3C model gives a simple and comprehensive, pa-
tient-centered summary of key challenges in health care delivery for ref-
gees and migrants. This concept is relevant to support clinicians in their day to day practice and in guiding stakeholders in priority setting for ref-
ugee and migrant health policies.

FM 10

Rare diseases and complex care of asylum-seeking children in a tertiary hospital in Switzerland

Buser S1, Brandenberger J1, Gmünder M1, Pohl C1, Ritzi N1,3,5

1University of Basel Children’s Hospital, Migrant Health Service, Basel, Swit-
zerland; 2University of Basel Children’s Hospital, Paediatric Infectious Disease and
Vaccinology, Paediatric Pharmacology and Pharmacometrics, Basel, Swiss-
tzerland; 3Department of Paediatrics, Royal Children’s Hospital Melbourne, Univer-
sity of Melbourne, Australia.

Background: In the years 2016 and 2017 an estimated 20'000 children applied for asylum in Switzerland. Although there are several studies in-
vestigating the health status and needs of asylum-seeking children, no study has focused on the need of frequent and complex care in this pop-
ulation. The aim of this study is to assess the characteristics of the asyl-
sum-seeking children most frequently visiting a tertiary care hospital in Switzerland, detailing their underlying medical conditions and analyzing patterns of care provided.

Methods: Patients with asylum-seeking status receiving care at the Uni-
versity Children’s Hospital Basel in Switzerland between January 2016 and December 2017 were identified using administrative and electronic health records. Only patients with frequent visits were included in this analysis defined in a first step as having >11 total visits or >1.5 visits per months. Of those patients with <7 days admissions and or <5 total visits were further excluded. Patient data including main diagnoses, national-
ality, age, gender, admission and discharge date, escape route, parental consanguinity and primary care physician was extracted.

Results: A total of 462 patients with 1816 visits were identified. Of those 19/462 (4%) fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria with 811/1816 (45%) of the total visits. Patients age ranged from 0 to 16.7 (median 7.0) years. At total of 16/19 (84%) patients were in two age groups: those <2 and the others >12 years of age. In infants genetic diseases (5/8; 63%) and nutritional problems (6/8; 75%) were most common, whereas in ad-
olescents orthopedic diseases (4/8; 50%) and mental health problems (4/8; 50%) were prevalent. A genetic disease was diagnosed in 6/19 (32%) patients. Of the total visits 34/811 (4%) were admissions, 66/811 (8%) were visits in the emergency Department and 320/811 (39%) were visits in the outpatient Departments. The haemato-oncological Depart-
ment was the most frequently visited outpatient Department 123/320 (38%). Non-physician and physician visits were equally distributed 413/811 (51%) and 420/811 (52%) respectively. Exercise therapy visits were most frequent in the non-physician visits 197/413 (48%).

Conclusion: Asylum-seeking children most frequently visiting a Swiss tertiary health care facility suffered from rare and chronic diseases with a high proportion of genetic diseases. This patient group required multi-
disciplinary and complex care resulting in many health care visits.

FM 11

The perspective of asylum-seeking caregivers on the quality of care provided by a Swiss paediatric hospital – a qualitative study.

Brandenberger JR1,3,5, Sontag K4, Duchêne-Lacroix C4, Jaeger FN3, Peterhans B2,3, Ritzi N1,3,5,6
Participants: Interviews were carried out with thirteen asylum-seeking caregivers who had presented with their children at the paediatric tertiary care hospital. Nine female and four male caregivers from Tibet, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Algeria, and Macedonia were included. A diverse sample was chosen regarding cultural and social background, years of residence in Switzerland, and reasons for seeking care. A previously developed and pilot tested interview guide was used for semi-structured in-depth interviews. The health of asylum-seeking children is of key interest for health care providers, yet knowledge of the perspective of asylum-seeking caregivers when seeking health care is limited.

Setting: The study focused on one paediatric tertiary care hospital in Basel, Switzerland.

Participants: Interviews were carried out with thirteen asylum-seeking caregivers who had presented with their children at the paediatric tertiary care hospital. Nine female and four male caregivers from Tibet, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Algeria, and Macedonia were included. A diverse sample was chosen regarding cultural and social background, years of residence in Switzerland, and reasons for seeking care. A previously developed and pilot tested interview guide was used for semi-structured in-depth interviews that took between 36 and 92 minutes. Data analysis and reporting was done according to consolidated criteria for reporting qualitative research (COREQ). The interviews were carried out until saturation was reached.

Results: The interviewees described a mismatch of personal competences and external challenges. Communication barriers and unfamiliarity with new health concepts were reported as challenges. These were aggravated by isolation and concerns about their child’s health. The following factors were reported to strongly contribute to satisfaction of health care delivery: a respectful and trustful caregiver-provider relationship, the presence of interpreters and immediate availability of treatment.

Conclusions: A mismatch of personal competences and external challenges importantly influences the caregiver-provider relationship. To overcome this mismatch establishment of confidence was identified as a key factor. This can be achieved by availability of interpreter services, sufficient consultation time, and transcultural trainings for health care workers. Coordination between the family, the asylum and the medical system is additionally required to facilitate this process.

FM 12
Home visits to identify the role of lifestyle and stress in families with obese children: An explorative field study

Gmeinder Ricarda1, Hellet Katrin1, Bächler Dirk1, Dintheer-ter Velde Annecio1, Brogle Björn1, Hanna Schmid1, Laimbacher Josef1, Allamet Dagmar1
1Departments of Endocrinology and Adolescence Medicine, Children’s Hospital of Eastern Switzerland, Switzerland

Background: Obesity is a frequent disease in paediatrics with lifelong consequences. Based on evidence-based multiprofessional approach, therapeutic success is only moderate. Previous results from the national KIDSSTEP study suggest that lacking awareness of obesogenic environment at home and psychosocial stress may impede lifestyle changes. With an explorative field study using home visits, we aim to assess the impact of psychosocial stress and resources and whether the home setting promotes a healthy lifestyle.

Methods: At start of the 12-months multiprofessional obesity group program (MGP), two health professionals (HP) visited the patients’ homes. They observed the home setting and conducted semi-structured interviews according to an evidence-based checklist, indicating supportive versus obesogenic environment in % of all families, and the Heidelberg Stress scale (HBS, 2012), evaluating e.g. the patient’s and families’ stress.

Results: Eighteen children fit the criteria to participate in a structured MGP (11 male, age at baseline 10.93±1.69, BMI at baseline = 28.05kg/m²±4.98, BMI-SDS at baseline = 2.87±0.72, means±SD). Mean BMI-SDS decreased significantly during MGP (-0.14, p<0.05). HBS showed elevated stress levels (mean±SD including all investigated areas 31.37±17.38, clinical cut-off 20 in reference sample for compensated stress levels) in patients as well as in the whole family. Concerning obesogenic environment, in 67% of the families food was constantly available, only 28% did planned grocery shopping and 22% of the children were engaged in chores such as meal preparation. Regarding physical activity, only 11% of the parents were active on a regular base and 33% of the children participated in a sports club. 72% of the patients commuted to school by walking or cycling. Incidence of divorce or separation of the parents (33%) and the number of persons per household (4.1) were above average. However, the reduction of BMI-SDS was not significantly associated with favorable therapy conditions or family stress levels.

Conclusions: The home visits clearly show that parents of obese children have a high psychosocial burden and limited resources. They cannot fulfill a positive role model function, especially regarding physical activity. This knowledge about the patient’s lifestyle and home enables the HP to individualize counselling and strengthen the patient-HP relationship, which may increase the readiness of the families to start psychosocial therapies.

FM 13
Thalamocortical connectivity and neurodevelopmental outcome at 2 years in preterm infants
Jakab András1, Ruegger Christoph2, Natalucri Giancarlo2, Tuura Ruth1, Hagmann Cornelia3, Swiss Epo Neuroprotection Trial Group
1MR Research Centre, Children’s University Hospital of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 2Department of Neonatology, University Hospital of Zurich and University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 3Department of Neonatology and Pediatric Intensive Care, University Children’s Hospital’s Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Background: Disruption of the thalamo-cortical system is considered as a major component of preterm brain injury and thalamo-cortical connectivity has been shown to be associated with cognitive performance at 2 years of age.

Aim: To correlate the thalamo-cortical connectivity strength and thalamo-cortical fiber length with neurodevelopmental outcome at 2 years of age in preterm infants.

Methods: In 58 infants (mean (SD) gestational age at birth 29.75 (1.44) weeks and CGA at scanning of 41.1 (2.09) weeks) diffusion tensor imaging was performed. Thalamo-cortical tractography was performed to project connectivity strength of cortical voxels using ProtrackX algorithm and to map mean fiber strength within the thalamus. Children were assessed using the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler III Assessment at a mean corrected age of 22 months (2.3). The model was corrected for GA, CGA and SES.

Results: Thalamo-cortical connectivity strength correlated significantly with MDI in the frontal lobe, predominantly in pre-motor, prefrontal, dorsolateral prefrontal and orbitofrontal regions. These with MDI correlating regions showed connectivity to the ventro-anterior, ventro-lateral, mediodorsal and centrolateral thalamic nuclei. Thalamo-cortical fiber length correlated with MDI in the ventro-anterior, ventro-lateral and centrolateral thalamic nuclei.

Conclusion and discussion: More mature and stronger thalamo-cortical connectivity, especially to the frontal lobe, correlated with better cognitive outcome at 2 years of age in children born preterm. These results reflect the importance of the ventrolateral, mediodorsal and ventro-anterior thalamic nuclei in cognitive functioning in children born preterm.

FM 14
Development of a motorized guardian for the rehabilitation of the hand in hemiplegic children
Furia Giovanni1, Orlandini Anneke1, Orlandini Maarten1, Ramelli Gian Paolo2
1Department of Innovative Technologies (DTI), University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland (SUPSI), Manno, Switzerland; 2Institute of Pediatric EOC, Neuropediatrics Unit, Ospedale San Giovanni Bellinzona, Switzerland

Introduction: Hemiparesis is the partial loss of voluntary motor activity of one half of the body, which is the most frequent disease in infantile cerebral palsy. Infantile cerebral palsy is defined as a group of permanent disorders of movement and posture development, which cause a limitation of activity, attributing a permanent (non progressive) damage that occurs in the brain during brain development in the first years of life. An important therapeutic aspect of the hemiparesis is rehabilitation; at the level of the lower limb it is often possible to obtain good functionality, however this is not always the case for the upper plegic limb. The objective of the rehabilitation in this limb is to find a stimulator that allows the patient to recover as much as possible the functionality of the upper limb whilst also allowing a reorganization of the compensatory brain circuits.

Method: Develop a device (brace) that allows the patient to guide the movement of the hand and fingers, individually or in pairs, to exert a pre-
established sequence of movements that simulates the movements that are made with the hand in daily use.

**Results:** By working closely with a hemiplegic patient, it was possible to develop an active brace that allows the patient to perform rehabilitative movements at hand level.

**Conclusion:** Having a brace that allows these patients to have a better function at the upper plegic limb, guarantees them a better quality of life.

**Financing:** Faulhaber Minimotor SA of Croglio has made the following electromechanical equipment available

**FM 15**

Recanalisation treatment in childhood and young adult stroke – comparison of safety and outcome

Fischer Urs 1*, Steinitzl Maja 2, Grafail Jan 3*, Bernasconi Corrado 3*, Dafta Alexandra 4, Arnold Marcel 5, Dulcey Andrea 6, Kasemacher Johannes 6, Fluss Joel 6, Hackenberg Annette 6, Maier Oliver 6, Weber Johannes 6, Poloni Claudia 6, Bellwald Sebastian 7, Bigna Sandra 7

1 Department of Neurology, Inselspital, University Hospital Bern, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 2 Department of Pediatrics, Division of Child Neurology, University Children's Hospital Bern, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 3 Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Neuroradiology, Inselspital, University Hospital Bern, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 4 Department of Pediatric Neurology and Developmental Medicine, University of Basel Children's Hospital, Basel, Switzerland; 5 Department of Pediatrics, Division of Child Neurology, University Children's Hospital Geneva, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; 6 Department of Pediatrics, Division of Child Neurology, University Children's Hospital Zurich, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 7 Department of Pediatrics, Division of Child Neurology, Children's Hospital, St. Gallen, Switzerland; 8 Department of Radiology, Cantonal Hospital St. Gallen, Switzerland; 9 Department of Pediatrics, Division of Child Neurology, University Children's Hospital Lausanne, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

**Objective:** Intravenous thrombolysis and endovascular therapy (IVT/EVT) are increasingly used in the pediatric arterial ischemic stroke (AIS) population. However, it remains unknown if these treatments are as safe and effective as in adult AIS patients. This study aimed to compare safety and outcome of IVT/EVT in children and young adults with AIS.

**Methods:** Retrospective study (01/2000–12/2017) of patients aged 1 month – 45 years treated with IVT/EVT for AIS. Clinical and radiological outcomes were compared to young adults (>16 years – 45 years) by univariate analysis. Delayed treatment initiation was defined as >45 hours and >6 hours after symptom onset for IVT and EVT respectively. Outcome was assessed using the mRS 3-6 months after AIS.

**Results:** 19 children (age 11 +/- 3.9 years, 6 (31.6%) females) and 175 adults (age 36 +/- 12.4 years, 85 (48.6%) females) were included. Overall, children showed different etiologies (P = 0.001) and lower recanalisation rates (P = 0.019), whereas initial pedNIHSS, bleeding complications, mortality and outcome did not differ between the two groups. Comparing IVT to EVT, children receiving IVT showed a higher initial pedNIHSS (p = 0.003), delayed treatment initiation (p = 0.001) and worse outcome (p = 0.003) compared to treated with IVT. No major differences were observed in children and adults treated with EVT.

**Interpretation:** Safety and outcome of recanalization treatment in children is comparable to findings observed in young adults. Delayed treatment initiation is a serious concern in the pediatric population treated with EVT and is probably responsible for the observed differences in outcome parameters.

**FM 16**

AutoPlay: smart games for evolutionary screening under 14 months

Rossini E.1, Faraci F.2, Papandreou M.2, Puiatti A.2, Bernaschina S.2, Ramelli GP.3

1 University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland (SUPSI), Department of Business Economics, Health and Social Care (DEASS), Manno, Switzerland; 2 University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland (SUPSI), Department of Innovative Technologies (DTI), Institute for Information Systems and Networking (ISIN), Manno, Switzerland; 3 Institute of Pediatrics, EOC, Neuropediatrics Unit, Ospedale San Giovanni Bellinzona, Switzerland

**Abstract:** Autism is a particularity of development that involves about 1 child per 100 births. In addition to alterations in social relations, the diagnosis speaks of narrow interests that manifest themselves in different ways. The scientific literature describes an atypical playful development in children with autism. Despite this fact, today this particularity is still little taken into account in the early screening of children under 14 months of age. AutoPlay is a kit of 5 intelligent toys (1 doll, 3 elephant cubes, 1 teaspoon, 1 ball, 1 toy car) developed at SUPSI in synergy with the Neuropediatric Unit of the Department of Paediatrics and a paediatric centre in Mendrisio. The introduction of sensors inside each toy allows, thanks to the development of specific algorithms, to recognize and follow the evolution of the patterns of manipulation of the toys by the child aged between 9 months and 14 months. The AutoPlay project therefore intends to objectify these patterns of manipulation in order, and in the future, to objectively measure the play trajectory of children with autism. Thanks to the BREF funding for social innovation, of the Gerber Ruft Foundation and the financial support of SUPSI itself, the AutoPlay project is currently in its phase of stabilization of the methodology. That is to say, it is about the construction of a core of algorithms, clinically relevant, from the measurements made on about 15 children in two nurseries. The first algorithms are being elaborated and allow to encode and detect play patterns in a reliable and precise way.

**FM 17**

Sporadic acute benign calf myositis: systematic literature review

Caporlini Gioele1, Milani Gregorio P.2, Ramelli Gian Paolo1, Ferrarin Alessandro1, Bianchetti Mario G.1, Lava Sebastian A.G.1,2

1 Istituto di pediatria della Svizzera italiana, Bellinzona; 2 Clinica pediatrica universitaria, Milano; CHUV, Lausanne

**Background:** Acute benign calf myositis is an infection-associated syndrome of muscle pain. It presents with pain affecting the calves, recovers within a week and occurs either in epidemics or sporadically. Epidemic cases are usually associated with influenza virus type B. Little is known on the microorganisms that have been associated with sporadic cases.

**Methods:** In order to characterize the sporadic form and increase the knowledge of this condition, we systematically reviewed the literature reporting sporadic cases using the PRISMA strategy.

**Results:** We identified 72 reports, which included 451 patients (325 males and 126 females). Sporadic acute benign calf myositis affected subjects ≤18 years of age (N = 450; 99%), was preceded by a flu-like illness (N = 411; 91%) and presented with pain affecting only the calves for ≤10 days (N = 441; 99%). The creatine kinase level was always increased. An acute kidney injury was never reported. Microbiological studies identified an infectious trigger in 181 cases: influenza (type B more frequently than type A) or parainfluenza viruses (N = 95), Dengue virus (N = 41), Epstein–Barr virus (N = 12), Mycoplasma pneumoniae (N = 7), further microorganisms (N = 26). Recurrences of the myositis were observed in 13 cases. – Limitations: Two of these limitations of this work should be stated. First, available data do not allow documenting the prevalence of sporadic acute benign calf myositis. Second, since microbiologically uncharacterized cases are less likely to be published than cases caused by Dengue virus (publication bias), our data might overestimate the frequency of this microorganism as a cause of acute calf myositis.

**Conclusions:** Sporadic acute benign calf myositis characteristically follows a prodromal flu-like illness and affects subjects ≤18 years of age with a male-to-female ratio of 2:1. It presents with bilateral calf pain, elevated total creatine kinase level, is never complicated by myositis-associated acute kidney injury, recovers within ≤10 days and is often associated with mild leukocytosis or thrombocytopenia. The information generated from this review may help physicians to become familiar with this condition.


**FM 18**

Preschool children with developmental delay: the standard of care evaluated

von Rhein M.1,2, Chaouch A.2, Ferro P.1, Müller C.1, Caitfich J., Jenni O.1,2

1 Child Development Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich; 2 Children’s Research Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich; 3 Institute for social and preventive medicine, Division of biostatistics and quantitative methods, Centre hospitalier universitaire Vaudois (CHUV)

**Developmental delay (DD) with a prevalence of 15 percent of all children is one of the most frequent disorders in early childhood affecting annually thousands of individuals in Switzerland. Early identification of children with DD is critical to ensure appropriate therapeutic interventions, to sup-
port the families and finally to prevent chronic (i.e., life-long) health, educational and social consequences. It is widely accepted that early intervention programs are both ethically mandatory and cost-effective for the society on a long-term perspective. However, we note that there is a large paucity of information about supply, demand and effectiveness of services for children with DD in Switzerland. In the Canton of Zurich, there is a centrally organized registration of all children with DD in need of early interventions at the Unit of Special Needs Education (USNE), based at the University Children’s Hospital Zurich and the Center for Social Pediatrics of the Kantonsspital Winterthur. We have collected and analyzed data from all children (age 0-4) admitted to the USNE in 2017 (n = 2033) and will present descriptive data on demographic and clinical features of the children (e.g. age at admittance, developmental profiles, reasons for early support, medical diagnoses, regional distribution, sociodemographic and language background, and quality of the supporting network), pathways of access, and patterns of service usage. Our analyses provide comprehensive insights into the structures and the utilization of health and educational care of children with DD in the Canton of Zurich and give an overview on the current practice with respect to early interventions in the Canton of Zurich. Furthermore, we report on the status of the establishment of a sustainable registry of services for DD children based on the USNE database.

**FM 19**

**Impact of therapy on quality of life in patients treated for retinoblastoma**

Smeonov L, Beck-Popovic M

1 Biology and Medicine Faculty, University of Lausanne (UNIL), Switzerland; 2 Pediatric Hematology Oncology Unit, Department Femme-Mère-Enfant, University Hospital Vaudois (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland

**Background:** Treatment of retinoblastoma (Rb) includes a combination of local treatments, systemic chemotherapy with focal treatments (CT), external beam radiotherapy (EBR) and/or enucleation. Since a few years, intraarterial (IAC) and intra-vitreous administration of chemotherapy (IVC) are used as new conservative treatments. Limited data are available regarding the impact of treatments on the health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in cured patients. Our study assessed HRQoL in Rb survivors and compared the results between four different treatment modalities: enucleation, EBR, CT and IAC/IVC.

**Methods:** This is a population-based cross-sectional study. Questionnaires were sent out to all Rb survivors (aged 3-20 years) who were entirely treated at our centre and who had a minimal follow-up of 3 years since end of treatment. The HRQoL was assessed using the KIDSCREEN-52 self-reported and parent proxy version and the total score and the scores of each dimension were compared between the different treatment modalities.

**Results:** Seventy-eight Rb survivors and their parents participated. The overall total score was 43.10/50 (SD = 6.03). Rb survivors who received primary CT scored significantly higher than the other groups in the total QoL score and in the school environment dimension score. They scored significantly higher compared to those who were enucleated, in the dimension of psychological well-being, and scored higher than the EBR group in the dimension of self-perception and autonomy. The treatment groups did not differ in physical, moods and emotions, parent relations, social support and social acceptance domains. Factors associated with a lower score were: older age of the patient at study time, older age at first examination (pediatric oncology unit and Ophthalmic Hospital), self-reported questionnaires and unilaterality.

**Conclusion:** Our results show that the perceived HRQoL by Rb survivors is globally good and that the HRQoL differed according to the treatment received. Patients treated with EBR have, as expected, the worst HRQoL. To our surprise, systemic chemotherapy, although related to more general side effects, scored best in almost all domains, even when compared to the newer local chemotherapies (IAC/IVC). In order to confirm these data, patients who were not yet available will be included.

**FM 20**

In children with chemotherapy for cancer 39.0 °C ear temperature is a safe temperature limit defining fever. Results: of the randomized controlled multicenter trial SPOG 2015 FN Definition (NCT02324231)


1 Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Switzerland; 2 Pediatric Oncology, Kinderspital Zürich, University of Zurich, Zürich, Switzerland; 3 Pediatric Infectiology, Department of Pediatrics, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Switzerland; 4 Unit of Pediatric Hematology-Oncology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Lausanne, Switzerland; 5 Division of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine, University Hospital of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; 6 Department of Pediatrics, CANSEARCH Research Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; 7 Department of Pediatric Oncology & Hematology, Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Lucerne, Switzerland; 8 Division of Pediatric Hematologie/Oncology, Hospital for Children and Adolescents, Cantonal Hospital Aarau, Aarau, Switzerland; 9 Division of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, University for Children’s Hospital Basel, Basel, Switzerland; 10 Division of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, McMaster Children’s Hospital, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada; 11 Department of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, Children’s Hospital Medical Center, University Hospital of Saarland, Homburg/Saar, Germany; 12 University of Tuebingen, Tuebingen, Germany; 13 Division of Oncology, Services of the Statutory Health Insurance, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany; 14 Swiss Paediatric Oncology Group, Coordinating Center, Bern, Switzerland

**Background:** Fever in severe neutropenia (FN) is the most frequent potentially lethal complication of chemotherapy for cancer. In children, FN mortality is <1% thanks to emergency treatment including empirical broad-spectrum antibiotics. The temperature limit defining fever (TLDF) used clinically, varies from 37.5°C to 39.0°C, reflecting the lack of evidence. As previously published, a high versus low TLDF can avoid FN diagnoses in patients spontaneously recovering without therapy. This study aimed to define if a high TLDF of 39.0°C ear temperature is non-inferior to a low TLDF of 38.5°C regarding safety in pediatric oncology.

**Methods:** In this randomized controlled non-blinded multicenter study, pediatric patients with chemotherapy for cancer were randomized in monthly clusters to a TLDF of 39.0°C or 38.5°C. FN diagnosis and therapy below the randomized TLDF was allowed for clinical reasons. The primary outcome was the rate of FN with any safety relevant event (SRE) per chemotherapy exposure time (CET). SREs were death, admission to intensive care unit (ICU), severe sepsis and bacteremia.

**Results:** 6 of 9 sites of the Swiss Paediatric Oncology Group (SPOG) recruited patients of all diagnostic categories from April 2016 to August 2017. After the second interim analyses, the study stopped for success. 269 patients were randomized 2547 times during 195 years of CET. All were treated per protocol. An SRE was diagnosed in 72 (20%) of 360 FN episodes (death, 0; ICU admission, 16; severe sepsis, 22; bacteremia, 56). In 92 CET years randomized to 39.0°C, 151 FN episodes were diagnosed (rate, 1.64/year), including 51 (34%) below 39.0°C and 22 (15%) with SRE (rate, 0.24 per year). In 103 CET years randomized to 38.5°C, 209 FN episodes were diagnosed (2.03/year), including 51 (34%) below 38.5°C and 50 (24%) with SRE (rate, 0.49 per year). The mixed Poisson regression rate ratio of FN with SRE in 39.0°C versus 38.5°C was 0.57, with a 95% upper confidence limit of 0.72. The predefined non-inferiority margin was 0.83.

**Conclusions:** In pediatric patients with chemotherapy for cancer, the use of a high TLDF of 39.0°C versus 38.5°C ear temperature is both efficacious and safe. For Switzerland and comparable settings, 39.0°C can be recommended as new evidence-based standard TLDF. The responsible physician will decide to diagnose and treat FN below this TLDF if clinically indicated. In non-comparable settings, confirmatory trials are needed before clinical use.

**FM 21**

Neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia of infancy (NEHI), a childhood interstitial lung disease with good prognosis

Dummong A, Luria M, Regamey N

1 Neonatology and paediatric intensive care unit, Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Lucerne, Switzerland; 2 Paediatric pulmonology, Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Lucerne, Switzerland
Introduction: Neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia of infancy (NEHI) is a unique sub-type of childhood interstitial lung diseases (chILD), first described in 2005. It is a clinical entity with typical history, clinical exam and computed tomography (CT) findings and a pathophysiology that is poorly understood. We present a case series of four patients with NEHI treated in our institution over the last four years.

Case series: All infants were referred to our clinic for further evaluation because of persistent signs of respiratory distress at the age of four, six, seven and thirteen months respectively. Pregnancy and labour had been unremarkable in all of them and they were born full term with an uneventful neonatal course. On clinical examination, tachypnea, bilateral retractions and diffuse crackles were found. Three infants presented with hypoxemia and failure to thrive. CT showed typical ground glass opacities in the paramediastinal lung areas, in the right middle lobe and lingula, as well as air trapping. Differential diagnoses such as pulmonary infection, immune deficiency and other congenital cardiopulmonary diseases were ruled out. Lung biopsy, which showed an increased percentage of neuroendocrine cells in the airways, was performed in one infant. Infants presenting with hypoxemia were supported with oxygen therapy. Nutritional support was necessary in one case. Three of our four patients were asymptomatic by the age of two years, which is in line with the good prognosis of the disease. The fourth patient who is currently under one year old has only been diagnosed recently and is still under oxygen therapy.

Discussion: The etiology, incidence and prevalence of NEHI remain uncertain. The literature suggests that it is a rare and sporadic disease. Our case series with identification of four patients in a single institution in the last few years suggests that NEHI is probably underdiagnosed and more frequent than has been thought so far.

FM 22

Clinical symptoms do not reflect functional impairment in early cystic fibrosis lung disease

Korten Insa1,2, Ramsey Kathryn1, Kieninger Elisabeth1, Frey Urs2, Spycher Ben1,4, Latzin Philipp1, Casaulata Carmen1

1Paediatric Respiratory Medicine, Inselspital, University Children’s Hospital of Bern, University of Bern, Switzerland; 2University Children’s Hospital (UKBB), Basel, Switzerland; 3Graduate School for Cellular and Biomedical Sciences, University of Bern, Switzerland; 4Institute for Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Switzerland.

Background: Lung impairment in cystic fibrosis (CF) can already occur within the first year of life. However, frequency and severity of overt respiratory symptoms in infants with CF are not known.

Methods: We included 50 infants with CF and 50 healthy matched controls from two prospective birth cohort studies. Respiratory symptoms and respiratory rate were documented weekly throughout infancy. Infants performed lung function measurements within the first weeks of life.

Results: The analyses included 4552 data points (2217 in CF). Respiratory symptoms (general, mild or severe) were not more frequent in infants with CF (OR=1.1; 95% CI: [0.76,1.59] p=0.6). Early lung function and respiratory rate measurements were elevated in infants with CF compared to healthy controls, but not associated with respiratory symptoms.

Conclusions: We found no difference in respiratory symptoms between healthy and CF infants. This may indicate that early subclinical changes might not be captured by the clinical presentation of patients.

FM 23

Impact of breastfeeding on lung function, respiratory and allergic diseases in school children

Gorlanova O1, Appenzeller R1, Fuchs O2, Ueßmann J1,3, Soti A2, Kuehni K1, Röösli M1, Latzin P1, Frey U1

1University Children’s Hospital (UKBB), University of Basel, Basel; 2Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland; 3Division of Respiratory Medicine, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 4Institute for Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Switzerland; 5Swiss Tropical and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Switzerland.

Background: A protective effect of breastfeeding on lung functional growth has been demonstrated in cohorts of children with asthma or risk for asthma; however it is unclear whether this effect is mediated by inflammation or by a direct effect on lung growth. We assessed the impact of breastfeeding on lung function and symptoms at the age of six years in an unselected, healthy birth cohort.

Methods: We prospectively studied 377 healthy term infants from the Bern-Basel Infant Lung Development (BILD) cohort from birth up to 6 years. Any breastfeeding was assessed weekly during the first year of life. Risk factors (e.g. smoking exposure, parental atopy, and education) were obtained using standardized questionnaires. The primary outcomes were lung function parameters measured by spirometry (FEV1, FVC, FEV1/FVC, and FEF25-75) and body plethysmography (FRC, TLC and Reff) and FeNO. Secondary outcomes included wheeze, wheeze in the past 12 months, asthma, atopy, topical dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, and allergic sensitization.

Results: We found no evidence that breastfeeding could influence any lung function parameter. After adjustment for confounders, we found no associations of breastfeeding with respiratory symptoms or sensitization. However, a protective effect of breastfeeding on atopic dermatitis was observed only in girls (odds ratio (OR) per each week of breastfeeding 0.96; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.92-0.99).

Conclusion: This study suggests that breastfeeding has no effect on lung function in unselected healthy children with low risk for asthma, our findings do not support our hypothesis that breastfeeding might have a direct impact on lung function at 6 years.

FM 24

Oximetry as a criterion for hospitalization: is the credence given to oximetry reliable?

Glantetas Alban1, Brunner Nikita1, Luterbacher Fanny1, Stollar Fabiola1, Galetto Annick1, Barazzone Argiroffo Constance1, Gervaix Alain1

1Département de l’enfant, de la femme et de l’adolescent, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève, Switzerland.

Introduction: Bronchiolitis guidelines recommend that patients should be hospitalized and oxygen therapy initiated if SpO2 is <90%. However, the criteria for using oxygen therapy vary widely without evidence that oxygen saturation predicts disease progression and length of hospital stay. Furthermore, few is known about the natural history of desaturations in bronchiolitis. We aim to evaluate the desaturation rate and the time for desaturation in patients with normal SpO2 (>90%) upon arrival to the emergency Department (ED). A secondary aim was to identify the hospital readmission rate.

Methods: Prospective clinical trial in children aged <1 year admitted to the ED with bronchiolitis during two RSV seasons. Patients included in our study received the standard management, and they were provided with a portable oximeter to continuously record SpO2 for 36 hours after ED admission. Desaturation was defined as at least 1 documented O2 saturation less than 90% lasting 1 minute or more.

Results: Of 217 patients enrolled (112F:105M), 186 patients were hospitalized (18 patients in the intensive care) and 31 were discharged, 70% were positive for RSV. The initial clinical presentation of hospitalized patients was more severe with higher respiratory rates (P = 0.015) when compared to those discharged home. Despite that, SpO2 values at ED admission did not differ between the two groups and FeNO (P = 0.19). In hospitalized patients, 73% of desaturation were noted, and occurred earlier than in patients discharged home [3 hours (IQR 2–9) vs. 12 hours (IQR 8–21), P <0.001]. The majority of discharged patients (71%) also experienced desaturations at home, but only 27% were readmitted due to a worsening of their clinical status.

Conclusion: Infraclinical and self-resolving desaturations may occur in infants with bronchiolitis at home, but were not always accompanied by a worsening of the clinical status or need for hospitalization. The decision to discharge home or to hospitalize infants with bronchiolitis should be based maybe more on the clinical presentation than on the SpO2 values.

FM 25

Posttraumatic stress and health-related quality of life in parents of children with cardiac rhythm devices

Lehmann Phaedra1,2, Balmer Christian1,2, Werner Helene1,2

1Department of Psychosomatics and Psychiatry, University Children’s Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland; 2Department of Cardiology, Pediatric Heart Centre, University Children’s Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland; 3Department of Child and Adolescent Health Psychology, Institute of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.

Background: Studies have shown a high prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) among parents of children with life-threatening
Evolution of pediatric eosinophilic esophagitis over 10 years
Chevalley L1, Schoepfer A2, Nydegger A1
1Paediatric Gastroenterology and Hepatology Unit, Department of Pediatrics, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; 2Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland

Aim: Eosinophilic esophagitis is a unique form of non-IgE-mediated food allergy characterised by esophageal eosinophilic infiltration. The aims of this study were to describe a cohort of children diagnosed and treated for EoE over the past decade, to describe the causative allergens identified by dietary elimination, medical and dietary treatments used by physicians.

Methods: Single-center retrospective study at the pediatric gastroenterology unit, University Hospital Lausanne from 2006 to 2016. Inclusion criteria: confirmed diagnosis by history, endoscopy, and presence of more than 15 eosinophils (HPF).

Results: In total, 22 patients diagnosed between 2006 and 2016 were analyzed, 17% boys. The time from symptoms to diagnosis was 3.5 years and age at diagnosis was 10 years. The most frequent indications for endoscopy were: dysphagia (77%), gastroesophageal reflux (55%), bolus impaction (27%), refusal food (36%) and abdominal pain (55%). These different symptoms occur with a median age of 3.5 years for gastroesophageal reflux, 8 years for abdominal pain as well as dysphagia, and 13 years for bolus impaction. Between 2006 and 2010 on average 0.6 case were diagnosed per year, versus 3.17 cases per year between 2011 and 2016. Food allergies were identified in 73%, aeroallergies, in 73%, respectively. Eczema was found in 40%, whereas 9% didn’t have any known allergy. Positive family history for allergies was reported in 40%, eosinophilic esophagitis in 5%, respectively. Middle and distal third of esophagus was affected in 91%, proximal third in 68%, respectively. Endoscopy appeared macroscopically normal in 9% of patients. No patient showed failure-to-thrive. Development of functional abdominal pain, anxiodepressive disorders and behavior disorders were observed in 27% of patients. Many had trouble sleeping. Topical steroids were used without elimination diets in 27%, both diet and steroids in 64% and esophageal dilation in 5%.

Conclusion: Eosinophilic esophagitis is a rare pathology but with an increase incidence. A multidisciplinary approach is essential with pediatricians, gastroenterologists, pathologists, allergists, dieticians and child psychiatrists.
charges were filed rapidly. Time until the filing of charges was short when that was done directly by physicians [acquittal group: 7.9±6.2 days (n = 9) / conviction group: 3±3 days (n = 9)] but was prolonged when it was done by the childhood protection service [acquittal group: 76.8±117.7 days (n = 4) / conviction group: 44 days (n = 1)].

Discussion: Medical characteristics of SBS cases diagnosed at the CHUV were similar to the available medical literature. The certainty of diagnoses was never questioned during legal proceedings, neither in the acquittal, nor in the conviction group. Convictions were more likely when criminal charges were filed more swiftly. Direct filing of criminal charges by physicians was associated with a reduction of this time span.

FM 29

New height references for children in Switzerland

Eiholzer U1, Stephan A1, Fritz C1, Dinkelmann R1, Katschnig C1

1PEZZ Centre for Pediatric Endocrinology Zurich, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland

Background: In 2011, World Health Organization (WHO) growth curves replaced those of the first Zurich longitudinal study (Prader curve) in Switzerland. Meanwhile, various European studies showed that locally determined growth curves are clearly superior to the WHO curves and that, above all, the 3rd percentile leads to missed or delayed diagnoses.

Aim: To present height-for-age percentiles accurately reflecting today’s growth of children in modern multicultural Switzerland.

Subjects and methods: Between 2017-2018, we collected 15,000 cross-sectional data sets of growth and weight from 34 pediatric practices as well as 4,800 measurements made at 20 participating schools. The prospective data was supplemented with 3 retrospective data sets from Swiss military recruits of 2013-2017, Swiss newborns registered from 2012 to 2016 and obligatory examinations in public schools of Zurich in 2017. The total sample comprised 30,033 boys and girls aged 0-20 years. Height reference curves were created using Cole’s LMS method. Derived height percentiles were compared with those of the Prader curve, WHO data set and new reference data from neighboring countries.

Results: The first 5 years of growth are almost identical with the 55-year-old Prader reference data. Thereafter, children in Switzerland today are taller. The difference of 1 cm between 5 and 9 years in girls and 5 and 10 years in boys may possibly be attributed to a more prominent adenarche. The main difference in height of 3.5 cm for girls at 11 years and 4 cm for boys at 13.5 years is the consequence of an earlier pubertal growth spurt. The small difference in adult height (1 cm) mirrors the declining secular trend. The comparison between our curves and those established by WHO shows that Swiss children, from the second year of birth until adulthood, are taller. In addition, Swiss boys and girls are both 3 cm taller from the age of 6 years and above. When reaching final height, Swiss boys and girls are 1.8 cm and 3.5 cm taller respectively, than the WHO population. The most important difference lies in the 3rd percentiles, which are about 4 cm below the 3rd percentile of our new growth references. Our new data are corroborated by recent growth curves from Germany and Austria. Over the entire age range, the comparison shows only small differences on the 50th as well as 3rd percentile.

Conclusions: This new height-for-age reference data should be used for assessing individual growth of children in Switzerland.

FM 30

TINU syndrome with severe ocular involvement: case report and literature review

Regusci A1, Vanoni F1,2, Lava S3, Righetti N4, Consigli A4, Guex-Crosier Y5, Simonetti G.D.1,6

1Pediatric Institute of Southern Switzerland, Ospedale San Giovanni, Bellinzona, Switzerland; 2Unité Romande d’Immuno-rhumatologie Pédiatrique, CHUV, University of Lausanne, and Geneva University Hospitals; 3Pediatric Cardiology Unit, Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland; 4Ophthalmology Unit, Ospedale Italiano Lugano, Switzerland; 5Department of Ophthalmology, University of Lausanne, Jules-Gonin Eye Hospital, Fondation Asile des Aveugles, Lausanne, Switzerland; 6Università della Svizzera Italiana, Via Buffi 13, 6900, Lugano, Switzerland

Background: Tubulointerstitial nephritis and uveitis (TINU) syndrome is characterized by interstitial nephritis associated with anterior, posterior or global uveitis. The latter can precede, follow or be concurrent with renal disease. Most patients are adolescents or young adults with a female predominance. Whereas prognosis of renal involvement is usually good, uveitis tends to relapse. First line therapy are topical and/or systemic steroids. We report a rare case of TINU with severe and atypical ocular involvement and the preliminary results of a systematic literature review.

Case report and literature review: A 13-year-old boy was addressed to our Department for diagnostic workup in the context of fatigue, abdominal pain, vomiting and increased creatinine level. Two weeks earlier he was diagnosed with right anterior uveitis treated with topical corticosteroids and complained of polyuria and polydipsia. At that time, a diabetes mellitus was excluded. Laboratory evaluation showed a moderate anemia (Hb 117 g/L), renal failure (creatinine 134 μmol/L), tubular proteinuria and an inflammatory reaction (ESR 84 mm/h). Renal biopsy showed an acute tubulointerstitial nephritis, suggesting the diagnosis of TINU syndrome. Renal impairment spontaneously improved. Despite local steroid therapy, uveitis progressed into severe bilateral panuveitis with bilateral papillary edema. Systemic steroid and azathioprine were needed. We planned a systematic literature review searching in PubMed, personal files and secondary references peer-reviewed articles concerning TINU, retaining for analysis case reports and case series only.

Results: The literature search retrieved 377 articles: 172 were excluded (not pertaining, duplicate, narrative review, language). A preliminary analysis of 97 cases shows a median age of 16 years with a female-to-male ratio of 1.5:1. In 20% of cases TINU preceded, in 50% follows and in 28% is concomitant to nephritis. In most cases (82%) a bilateral uveitis is diagnosed. Complete renal recovery is documented in 78% of cases. Uveitis relapse occurs in 56% of cases, motivating systemic steroid therapy. Second line immunosuppressive drugs are needed in about 10% of cases, mainly for ocular indication.

Conclusion: TINU syndrome should be suspected in front of uveitis concomitant, preceded or followed by reduced renal function signs of tubular dysfunction. Uveitis can be severe and steroid-dependent, sometimes needing long-term immunosuppressive therapy.
SNP 1

Insufficient planning time results in poor planning performance in children and adolescents born very preterm

Disselhoff V1,2, Schneider B1-3, Latal B1-2, Hagmann C1-2, Wehrle F1-2,3
1Department of Pediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 2Children’s Research Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 3Child Development Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland

Background and aims: Many children and adolescents born very preterm (VPT) show planning deficits, particularly in more complex tasks. The current study aimed to investigate whether insufficient planning time underlies poor planning performance in highly demanding tasks in VPT children and adolescents.

Methods: 41 VPT participants aged 10 to 16 years with normal cognitive abilities and 42 term-born (TB) peers completed a computerized planning task with increasing levels of difficulty (Stockings of Cambridge, SOC). Individual changes in error rates from the lowest to the highest task-difficulty level were related to respective changes in planning time, using Pearson’s correlation. Moreover, differences between the baseline planning time and the planning time after having made an error were compared between groups using repeated measures ANOVA.

Results: Across all participants, higher error rate changes across increasing task-difficulty levels were related to lower changes in planning time (r = -.325, p = .003). VPT participants did not increase their planning time after having made an error (interaction birth status x time-point: F = 4.857, p = .032).

Conclusions: Across both groups, participants, who don’t increase their planning time as the task becomes more difficult, make more planning errors. Unlike their term-born peers, very preterm individuals fail to adapt their planning time after having made an error. This impaired adaption may underlie VPT participants’ problems in complex planning tasks and could serve as a target for interventional approaches.

SNP 2

Executive function abilities predict behavioral problems at school-age in children and adolescents born very preterm

Schneider B1-3, Disselhoff V1-3, Latal B1-2, Hagmann C1-2, Wehrle F1-2,3
1Department of Neonatology and Pediatric Intensive Care, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 2Child Development Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland

Background and aims: Children and adolescents born very preterm are at an increased risk to develop executive function deficits and to suffer from social, emotional and attentional problems. This study aimed to investigate whether deficits in executive functions underlie behavioral problems in everyday-life.

Methods: A group of 38 children and adolescents born very preterm with normal intellectual abilities and 41 term-born peers were assessed at a mean age of 12.9 (± 1.8) years with a comprehensive battery of executive function tests. A composite score was calculated to reflect overall executive function abilities. To assess behavioral problems, parents completed the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The total problem score reflects problems across four dimensions (emotional-/conduct/peer problems, hyperactivity/inattention).

Results: Birth status (preterm vs. term birth) significantly predicted the SDQ total problem score (β = 0.33, p = .045, 95% CI [0.65, -0.01]) after taking into account sex, age, socio-economic status and IQ (adjusted R2 = .12, p = .014). Adding executive functions as a predictor to the model increased the explained variance from 12% to 22% (p < .001). While executive functions significantly predicted the SDQ total score (β = -0.43, p = .002, 95% CI [0.69, -0.16]), the effect of birth status diminished to non-significant.

Conclusions: Increased behavioral problems in children and adolescents born very preterm may be explained by poorer executive function abilities rather than birth status per se. Consequently, executive function training should be considered as an intervention to reduce behavioral problems in the preterm population.

SNP 3

Diagnosing asthma accurately in school-aged children suspected to have asthma

de Jong CCM1, Pedersen ESL1, Goutaki M1, Trachsel D1, Barben J3, Kuehni CE1
1Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 2Paediatric Respiratory Medicine, Children’s Hospital of Basel, Basel, Switzerland; 3Paediatric Respiratory Medicine, Children’s Hospital of Eastern Switzerland, St. Gallen, Switzerland

Introduction: Several diagnostic tests are used in children suspected for asthma, but the accuracy of these tests to diagnose asthma is unclear.

Aim: We aimed to assess the diagnostic accuracy of reported respiratory symptoms and clinical tests to diagnose asthma in school-aged children under investigation for asthma.

Methods: 198 children aged 6-16 years referred to 2 pulmonary outpatient clinics with suspicion of asthma. All children underwent clinical evaluation including spirometry, fractional exhaled nitric oxide (FeNO), skin prick tests, and bronchial provocation tests (BPT) by exercise, methacholine, and mannilot. Symptoms were reported in a parental questionnaire. Asthma was diagnosed by the physicians based on medical history, clinical examination, and all clinical test results. We calculated sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value and area under the curve to assess the diagnostic accuracy of symptoms and clinical tests.

Results: Of the 111 participants, 68 (61%) were diagnosed with asthma. The combined sensitivity and specificity to diagnose asthma was highest for wheeze without colds (sensitivity/specificity) 0.78/0.65, wheeze (0.87/0.51), wheeze triggered by pollen (0.59/0.79) and more than 3 attacks of wheeze (0.49/0.88). Of the diagnostic tests, the area under the curve was highest for FeNO (0.81) and BPT by exercise (0.79) and lowest for FEV1 (0.52) and FEV1/FVC (0.58).

Conclusion: This study, which needs validation in a larger sample, suggests that specific questions about triggers and severity of wheeze, FeNO and BPT by exercise are more useful to diagnose asthma in school-aged children than spirometry, skin prick tests and other BPTs.

SNP 4

Factors influencing quality of life in parents of children with an inborn error of metabolism

Dimitrova Nevena1, Dumont Lisa1, Camenzind Lucia1, Urben Sebastian1, Müller-Nix Carolin1, Wüthrich Valentine1, Aboulkheir Rachid1, Ballhausen Diana1
1Service de Psychiatrie de l’Enfant et de l’Adolescent, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois; 2Unité Pédiatrique des Maladies Métaboliques, Service de Pédiatrie, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois

Inborn errors of metabolism (IEM) often require medical monitoring along with a restrictive diet and/or drug treatment. Such constraints likely decrease the quality of life (QoL) in affected patients and their families. However, this topic remains largely unexamined. In this study, we examined the factors that influence QoL in parents of children with IEM.

We assessed self-reported QoL in 87 parents (64% mothers; both parents responded for 10 children) of 67 children (Mage = 7.5 years; range 0-17 years; 39% girls) using an adaptation of the Phenylketonuria Quality of Life questionnaire. Additionally, parents responded to questions about mental health (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale), stress related to their child’s IEM (Pediatric Inventory for Parents), coping strategies (Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire) along with questions about their child’s mental health (Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire). Treatment physicians evaluated the severity of the IEM (adaptation from Intermed). Correlations revealed that parental QoL was linked to the severity of child’s IEM disease (p = .005), to parental depression (p < .001) and anxiety (p < .001), as well as to all aspects of illness-related stress reported by parents (i.e., communication, emotional functioning, role function, and medical care; p<.001). Interestingly, parents of pediatric IEM patients showing higher QoL difficulties reported higher maladaptive coping strategies, such as self-blaming for the experience (p = .028) and thoughts that explicitly emphasize the difficulty of their experience (p = .015).
Diagnosis of Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia with measurement of specific antibody-secreting cells
Meyer Sauteur Patrick M.1, Seiler Michellia2, Trück Johannes1,3, Unger Wendy W.J.4, Piaoni Paoloi, Rolly Christi5, Staubli Georgio6, Haas Thorsten7, Gysin Claudiae, Bachmann Lucas M.7, von Rossum Annemarie M.C.8
1Department of Infectious Diseases and Hospital Epidemiology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 2Emergency Department, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 3Division of Immunology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 4Laboratory of Pediatrics, Division of Pediatric Infections Diseases and Immunology, Erasmus MC University Medical Center–Sophia Children’s Hospital, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; 5Division of Anesthesiology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 6Division of Otolaryngology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 7Medical e Inc. Research Consultants, Zurich, Switzerland; 8Department of Pediatrics, Division of Pediatric Infectious Diseases and Immunology, Erasmus MC University Medical Center–Sophia Children’s Hospital, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Background: Mycoplasma pneumoniae is a frequent cause of community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) in children. Current diagnostic tests for M. pneumoniae infection, including polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and serology, are unreliable in differentiating infected patients and carriers suffering from CAP caused by other pathogens. We investigated the measurement of specific antibody-secreting cells (ASCs) by enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISPOT) assay as a new diagnostic test for M. pneumoniae CAP.

Methods: Longitudinal observational study of 152 children with CAP and 156 healthy controls enrolled from May 2016–April 2017; thereof, 63 CAP patients and 21 controls were included based on the availability of fresh (isolated ≤4h) peripheral blood mononuclear cells for an M. pneumoniae-specific IgM ASC ELISPOT assay, as well as PCR on pharyngeal specimens and IgM serology.

Results: M. pneumoniae DNA was detected by PCR in 32 (51%) CAP patients and IgM ASCs in 29 (46%) patients (p = 0.72). The 3 patients who were PCR-positive but IgM ASC-negative were diagnosed with another pathogen. M. pneumoniae DNA was detected in 10 (48%) controls, all of whom tested negative for IgM ASCs (p = 0.0002). A positive IgM serology was also found in 5 (15%) IgM ASC-negative CAP patients and 5 (24%) controls. IgM ASC detection re-classified 15% (n = 13/84) of PCR-positive (p = 0.0009) and 12% (n = 10/84) of IgM-seropositive study participants (p = 0.004).

Conclusions: The measurement of specific IgM ASCs by ELISPOT improves the diagnosis of M. pneumoniae CAP. Extending this method to other pathogens may pave the way for timely and reliably determining disease etiology in childhood CAP.

Assessing neonatal visual maturity in children with congenital heart disease – a pilot study
Feldmann Maria1,2, Haagmann Corinna1,3, Knirsch Walter1,4, Beatrix Lalai2,3,4
1Child Development Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 2Children’s Research Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 3Department of Neonatology and Pediatric Intensive Care, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 4Pediatric Cardiology, Pediatric Heart Center, Department of Surgery, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland.

Background: Myopia and hyperopia of the eyes are a common clinical problem in children with congenital heart disease (CHD). Preterm infants, the assessment of neonatal visual maturity is a strong predictor of neurodevelopmental outcome at 1 year of age and reflects white matter maturation and integrity. The aim of our study was to assess the feasibility of applying this neonatal visual assessment in the population of CHD newborns.

Methods: Neonates with complex CHD were recruited at the Neonatal ward of the University Children’s Hospital Zurich and underwent neonatal visual assessment according to Ricci et al. (Ricci et al., 2008) before and after cardiopulmonary bypass surgery or catheter intervention. Healthy control subjects were recruited at well-baby wards. The 9-item neonatal visual test battery assesses a wide range of visual functions. Scoring was performed by scoring each item outside the 90th centiles (reference data of neonates at 72 hours of life) as abnormal (score 1) with total scores ranging from 0-9 and higher scores indicating worse neonatal visual maturity. Total scores were compared between CHD infants and healthy controls.

Results: Twenty neonates with CHD and 12 controls were enrolled. Preoperative assessment was obtained in 5 and postoperative in 17 neonates. Preoperative examination could not be performed because the infants were too premature (n = 11) or because of organizational reasons (n = 4). Reasons for missing postoperative assessments were delay of surgery beyond the neonatal period (n = 3). Median IQ at preoperative and postoperative assessment was 14 [10, 14] and 25 [21, 32] days in CHD neonates and 17 [5, 21] days in controls. For CHD infants, preoperative median score was 1 (range 0-3) and postoperative 0 (0-9). In controls, median score was 0.5 (range 0-3) with no difference to CHD infants (p = 0.50 preoperative, p = 0.73 postoperative).

Conclusion: Neonatal visual assessment of CHD infants is limited while postoperative assessment is feasible. The majority of postoperatively examined CHD infants had normal neonatal visual assessment. A larger sample and normative values for older infants is necessary to determine the predictive value of a visual assessment for neurodevelopmental outcome in the CHD population.

Pitfalls of using IQ short forms in neurodevelopmental disorders: A validation study in patients with congenital heart disease
Ehler Melanie1,2, Latal Bea1,3, Polentarutti Susanne1,4, von Rhein Michael2,3, Wehrle Flavia1,3
1Child Development Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 2Children’s Research Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 3Developmental Pediatrics, SPZ, Kantonsspital Winterthur, Switzerland.

Background and aims: IQ is widely used to profile cognitive disabilities in populations with neurodevelopmental deficits. Short forms of IQ assessments (S-IQ) are time-efficient and highly predictive for the estimation of the full IQ (F-IQ) in typically developing children and adolescents and thus often used in a research setting. However, populations at risk for neurodevelopmental deficits may show a different distribution of IQ scores with a larger proportion of patients below average. So far, there is a lack of information on the agreement between S-IQ and F-IQ for these populations. Thus, the current study aims to investigate agreement between S-IQ and F-IQ in two samples of patients with congenital heart disease (CHD) and to test an approach to resolve potential disagreement.

Methods: The WISC-IV (German version) was applied in two independent samples of patients with CHD aged 9 to 16 years (n1 = 77, n2 = 55). F-IQ and a well-established four-subtest S-IQ version was calculated for each patient. First, the reliability of the short version was tested by correlating S-IQ and F-IQ. Second, we investigated whether the agreement between S-IQ and F-IQ was equal across the whole spectrum of IQ scores by correlating the size of the measurement error with the estimated true IQ (mean of S-IQ and F-IQ). Finally, we tested a method to adjust IQ scores to resolve potential disagreement between S-IQ and F-IQ.

Results: S-IQ (M(SD)1 = 96(17), M(SD)2 = 108(21)) and F-IQ (M(SD)1 = 96(13), M(SD)2 = 104(17)) correlated strongly, indicating a high reliability of the short version (r1 = 0.95, r2 = 0.96, both p <0.001). The size of the measurement error significantly differed among the spectrum of IQ scores, indicating larger error for high and low scores (i.e. <85, >115, p <0.001, both samples). Adjusting the S-IQ scores of the second sample (n2) with correction parameters from the first sample (n1) eliminated the measurement errors in extreme cases (p = 0.08).

Conclusion: S-IQ assessments may be beneficial due to their time-efficiency and high reliability with F-IQ scores, particularly in a research setting. However, the current study shows that significant measurement error may only occur especially outside the normal range, namely, underestimation of low and overestimation of high IQ scores. This has to be considered, when patients with potential cognitive impairment are assessed. Importantly, this lack of agreement can be minimized by using an appropriate correction formula.

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Asthma control in children referred to Swiss outpatient clinics.

Ardura-Garcia C1, Pedersen E1, de Jong CCM1, Jung A2, Singer F2, Regamey N4, Kochmann A4, Kuehni CE1,3
1Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Switzerland; 2Division of Respiratory Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, University Hospital of Bern, Switzerland; 3Division of Respiratory Medicine, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 4Children’s Hospital, Cantonal Hospital Luzern, Switzerland; 5University Children’s Hospital Basel, Switzerland

Background: Children with asthma should be adequately controllable with existing treatments. National data on asthma control are scant.

Aim: To describe asthma control and its predictors in children referred to Swiss paediatric respiratory outpatient clinics.

Methods: We used cross-sectional data from the Swiss Paediatric Airway Cohort (SPAC), a prospective clinical cohort study of all children aged 0-16 years seen in respiratory outpatient clinics in Basel, Bern, Luzern and Zurich between August 2017 and July 2018. We collected information from the hospital letter and information on symptoms, treatment, socioeconomic and environmental factors from a parental questionnaire prior to the visit. We included children with diagnosed asthma. We used parent reported activity limitations, night-time symptoms, missed school days and frequent exacerbations, to classify asthma control into well (no symptoms), partly (1-2 symptoms present) or uncontrolled (3 or more present). Asthma control medication included inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) alone or combined with long acting-beta agonists (LABA) or leukotriene receptor antagonists (LTRA). We analysed associations of exposures with asthma control using ordinal logistic regression.

Results: We analysed data from 264 children (median age 10 years (IQ: 7-13), 35% female, study response rate: 53%). Asthma was well-controlled in 27 (10%), partly in 89 (34%) and uncontrolled in 148 (56%) children. Any use of asthma control medication was reported by 13 (48%) of the well, 64 (73%) of the partly and 113 (77%) of the uncontrolled children. Among the uncontrolled, 46 (41%) used ICS alone, 6 (5%) LTRA alone, 11 (10%) ICS + LTRA, 40 (35%) ICS + LABA and 10 (9%) ICS + LABA + LTRA. In the multivariable model, older age was independently associated with better asthma control (OR:0.92; 95% CI:0.85-0.99 for each year increase in age). Sex, parental education, nationality, current exposure to tobacco smoke, mould or humidity in the house and reported asthma control medication, were not associated with asthma control.

Conclusion: Asthma control is insufficient in most children referred to Swiss respiratory outpatient clinics, especially among younger children.

Analysis of asthma treatment prescribed at the outpatient clinic and a follow-up survey 1 year later, will allow to assess whether asthma control improved after establishing a treatment regimen in a tertiary centre.

SPN 8

Results: Of 5389 titles and abstracts screened, 142 studies were retrieved and 9 studies, were included. All were observational studies, and all but one with at least moderate risk for bias, mostly due to baseline confounding. Predefined outcomes were reported variably. There was inconsistency among the findings regarding safety. Two studies at lower risk for bias and controlling for futility bias showed a possible association between longer TTA and impaired safety: specifically a lower 28-day mortality was found in patients with TTA ≤30min (3.0%) vs. 31-60min (18.1%) (n = 307; HR, 1.18; 95% CI 1.10 to 1.26); and less adverse events (mortality, ICU admission, fluid resuscitation) in patients with TTA ≤60min (5.2%) vs. 61-120min (14.2%) (n = 1628; OR, 2.88; 95% CI 1.70 to 4.90). Meta-analysis was feasible on 4 studies at moderate risk of bias, with 3 studies each reporting on death (OR 0.78, 95% CI 0.16 to 3.69) and on ICU admission (OR 1.43 95% CI 0.57 to 3.60). No study reported data on treatment adequacy. Triage bias, i.e., faster treatment of patients in reduced general condition or with known risk for poor outcome, was identified as a relevant confounding factor.

Conclusion: There seems to be an association between longer TTA and impaired safety. More precise knowledge about TTA effects on safety are important to optimize treatment guidelines for FN. Controlling for triage bias and other confounders is possible and necessary to gain further evidence.

SPN 9

Association of treatment to antibiotics (TTA) and clinical outcomes in patients with fever and neutropenia during chemotherapy for cancer (FN), a systematic review

Koenig C1, Schneider C2, Morgan J2, Ammann RA1, Sung L3, Phillips B1
1Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, Department of Pediatrics, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Switzerland; 2Centre of Reviews and Dissemination, University of York, UK; 3The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Background: Fever in chemotherapy-induced neutropenia (FN) is the most frequent potentially lethal complication in patients with cancer. Prompt empiric broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy is the standard of care. The association of time to antibiotics (TTA) with clinical outcomes is not clear, however, and recommendations are based mainly on studies involving immunocompetent subjects with sepsis. We systematically reviewed the available data on the association between TTA and clinical outcomes in patients with FN.

Methods/design: The search covered 7 databases, reference lists were reviewed, forward citations searched and experts contacted. Studies were screened, and data extracted by one researcher and independently confirmed. Quality assessment and study quality were assessed with the ROBINS-I tool. Safety (composite outcome: death, intensive care unit (ICU) admission, sepsis) and treatment adequacy (relapse of primary infection, persistence or recurrence of fever) were assessed as primary outcomes.

Results: Of 5389 titles and abstracts screened, 142 studies were retrieved and 9 studies, were included. All were observational studies, and all but one with at least moderate risk for bias, mostly due to baseline confounding. Predefined outcomes were reported variably. There was inconsistency among the findings regarding safety. Two studies at lower risk for bias and controlling for futility bias showed a possible association between longer TTA and impaired safety: specifically a lower 28-day mortality was found in patients with TTA ≤30min (3.0%) vs. 31-60min (18.1%) (n = 307; HR, 1.18; 95% CI 1.10 to 1.26); and less adverse events (mortality, ICU admission, fluid resuscitation) in patients with TTA ≤60min (5.2%) vs. 61-120min (14.2%) (n = 1628; OR, 2.88; 95% CI 1.70 to 4.90). Meta-analysis was feasible on 4 studies at moderate risk of bias, with 3 studies each reporting on death (OR 0.78, 95% CI 0.16 to 3.69) and on ICU admission (OR 1.43 95% CI 0.57 to 3.60). No study reported data on treatment adequacy. Triage bias, i.e., faster treatment of patients in reduced general condition or with known risk for poor outcome, was identified as a relevant confounding factor.

Conclusion: There seems to be an association between longer TTA and impaired safety. More precise knowledge about TTA effects on safety are important to optimize treatment guidelines for FN. Controlling for triage bias and other confounders is possible and necessary to gain further evidence.

SPN 10

Are there still sex-specific differences in asthma symptoms and treatment in Swiss school-aged children?

Moznin R1, Ardura-Garcia C1, Goutaki M2, Singer F2, Latzin P1, Moeller A2, Kuehni C1,3
1Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine, University of Bern, Switzerland; 2Division of Respiratory Medicine, Department of Paediatrics, University Hospital of Bern, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 3Division of Paediatric Pulmonology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Introduction: Studies done in the 1990s in Eastern Switzerland found that girls received less often treatment for asthma symptoms than boys despite similar symptoms. We aimed to describe the prevalence of wheeze and asthma medication use and to study treatment differences between boys and girls with wheeze using a recent survey.

Methods: The Luftibus study collected information on respiratory symptoms by parent completed questionnaires in unselected school-aged children from the canton of Zurich, 2013-16. We investigated whether wheeze prevalence and asthma inhaled medication differed between boys and girls using logistic regression.

Results: 3148 children participated in the survey, 1587 girls and 1561 boys, with median age of 12 years (IQR: 10-14, range 6-16). 253 (8%) children reported current wheeze and, from 6-9 to 13-16 year olds, the proportion decreased in boys from 11% to 8% while it increased from 5% to 9% in girls. 78 (2%) children had frequent wheeze (≥4 attacks in the past year). In the past year, among children with current wheeze, 129 (51%) girls and 50% boys, used short-acting beta 2 agonists (SABA) and 94 (37%), 39% girls and 36% boys, were treated with inhaled corticosteroids (ICS). Among children with frequent wheeze only 45 (58%) and 27 (35%) used SABA and ICS respectively. Adjusting for frequency of attacks and number of asthma symptoms, there was no difference between boys and girls in the reported use of SABA (OR 0.95, 95% CI 0.54-1.7) and ICS (OR 0.93, 95% CI 0.53-1.7) overall. Among 6-9-year olds, boys tended to be less often treated with ICS than girls (OR 0.22, 95% CI 0.06-0.73).

Conclusions: A significant proportion of schoolchildren with current and frequent wheeze did not use inhaled asthma medication differed between boys and girls using logistic regression.

SPN 11

Lung clearance index tracks progression of early lung disease from preschool to school age children with cystic fibrosis

Frauchiger B.S.1, Bingegel S.1, Yammine S.1, Singer F.1, Latzin P.1, Ramsey K.A.1
1Pediatric Respiratory Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Background: Lung disease in children with cystic fibrosis (CF) starts early in life but often without clinical signs. Identifying lung disease in those silent years is crucial to prevent irreversible lung damage and preserve lung function. Lung clearance index (LCI) derived from multiple
breath washout (MBW) is a sensitive surrogate marker for tracking early lung disease in children with cystic fibrosis.

**Objectives:** This study aims to define whether LCI from clinical routine measurements can be used to track early lung disease from preschool to school age in children with cystic fibrosis.

**Methods:** Lung function data were collected from children with CF at preschool age (4-6 years) and subsequently at school age (6-10 years) from routine outpatient clinics. Primary outcome was abnormal LCI derived from MBW and abnormal FEV1 from spirometry.

**Measurements and main results:** Twenty-eight clinically stable children with CF had lung function testing at both time points. Fourteen children (42%) had an abnormal LCI at preschool age, with a positive predictive value (PPV) for abnormal LCI at school age of 86%. Negative predictive value for LCI was 58%.

FEV1 was abnormal at preschool age in only two patients (7%) with a PPV of 100%. All children with an abnormal FEV1 at school age had already an abnormal LCI at preschool age. Negative predictive value for FEV1 was 86%, however the majority of children (23; 82%) still had normal FEV1 at school age, whereas LCI was elevated in 18 (64%).

**Conclusion:** Ability of LCI to predict abnormal lung function already at preschool age is excellent. LCI is superior to FEV1 in monitoring silent lung disease progression.
Experience of VV ECMO in children with the Avalon® cannula

Valencia A,1,5 Cavigelli-Brunner A,5,1 Bründler S,1,5 Carstens H,1 Kröger Y,1,5 Lemme F,1,5 Erdli T,1,5 Dave H,1,5 Hübler M,1,5 Schweiger M,1,5
1Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery, Pediatric Heart Center, Department of Surgery, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 2Pediatric Cardiology, Pediatric Heart Center, Department of Surgery, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 3Intensive Care Medicine and Neonatology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 4Heart Center Essen Huttrop, University Hospital Essen, Germany; 5Children’s Research Centre, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Background: The Avalon®bicaval double lumen cannula (Avalon®) represents an innovative concept for veno-venous(VV)ECMO support in children. We report our experience with the use of this cannula for pediatrihc respiratory support.


Results: Eighteen patients with a median age and weight of 3.6 years (0.1-13) and 19 kg (4.2-50) respectively, received respiratory support using Avalon®cannula. Respiratory failure occurred due to viral or bacte- rial infection in 7 (including 3 oncologic patients), sepsis in 3, a neoplastic disease in 4, near drowning in 2 and post heart/-chest- surgery in one patient each. VV ECMO was mainly installed at bedside under echocardiographic guidance. In 3 patients, the initial veno-arterial (VA) ECMO was successfully converted to VV ECMO after a mean of 5 days. In one patient, an initial VV ECMO needs conversion to VA ECMO after 12 days of support; in one patient a second VV ECMO run was needed. Successful weaning was possible in 16 patients after me- dian support of 6 days (2-32). Two patients died due to their underlying disease. Overall survival to discharge was 53% (n = 15). Median venti- lation time after VV ECMO withdrawal was 3 days (1-32), median ICU stay 16 days (5-84). Three patients suffered 4 major complications (all haemorrhagic): 1 haemopericardium due to cardiac perforation (needling stenotomy); 2 explorative thoracotomies for bleeding after lung biopsy and 1 spontaneous haemopericardium due to therapeutic anticoagulation. Cannula repositioning (3 patients) and change of oxygenator (one patient) were other notable events. 4/16 patients (25%) experienced thrombosis of the internal jugular vein. At a median follow-up of 1.66 years (0-1400) overall survival was 78%.

Conclusion: VV ECMO with Avalon®cannula provides a safe and ver- satile respiratory support in paediatric patient population, with excellent survival in reversible lung pathologies. Surgical complications during placement, haemorrhagic complications due to anticoagulation or throm- botic complications of the oxygenator or the internal jugular vein may occur. Once survived to discharge, the long-term survival is good.

3D models to plan complex surgery in intrathoracic malformation

Stoller F,1 Pfammatter J,P,1 Kadner A,1 Glöckler M,1
1Center of congenital heart disease, University Hospital Berne, Switzerland

Background: To diagnose complex intrathoracic malformation in newborns, it is important to have imaging of the heart, vessels, airways and bones simultaneously. In critically ill patients, a reasonable way to re- spond is to use CT-scan is extremely rapid und theoretically possible without se- dation as there are no movement artefacts. Today’s scanner can record cardiac images without slowing down heart frequency. CT-data can be used to construct a 3 D model to plan advanced surgery.

Questions/methods: How detailed can the cardiovascular system be rebuilt in 3D and segmented in stereolithographic format? What is the effective x-ray dose needed for a good quality image? How much con- trast is needed? We used this method in 10 cases of newborns with com- plex congenital cardiac malformation to analyze our questions.

Result: 3D reconstruction models from CT-scan data is perfect to il- lustrate complex cardiovascular malformation such as TAPVR (total anom- alous pulmonary venous connection) or lung perfusion by MAPCAS (Ma- jor aortopulmonary collateral artery) as known in pulmonary atresia. It is possible to reconstruct arteries in detail until 3rd generation of bronchia. Bones, airways and vessels can be illustrated in one model and seg- mentation with different colors, which helps to a better understanding of the anatomy for the whole team, even if they are not familiar with CT-scan reading.

Kawasaki disease presenting with phleamogenous adenopathy

Vogler L,1 Russo M,1 LLor J,1 Paccaud Y,1 Hernandez E1 Kayemb Ka’s S1
1Service de Pédiatrie – Hôpital du Valais, CHUV, Sion, Switzerland

Case report: A 4 y.o. girl was referred with a h/o cervical adenits non- responding to 48h oral co-amoxicilcline. She was febrile (40°C) for 2 days with worsening general status, conjunctivitis, hands edema. Echocardiogram revealed coronary vessels hyperecho- genic without dilatation and slight mitral and tricuspid insufficiency compatible with KD. Outcome was favorable; patient was discharged 4 days after IVIG and control CRP was <50 mg/L a week later.

Discussion: KD diagnosis requires: high fever (>5 days) and 4/5 of ma- jor criteria (cheilitis/strawberry tongue; polymorphous rash; bilateral conjunctivitis; extremities erythema/edema/desquamation; unilateral cervi- cal lymphadenopathy). Incomplete form requires fever and only 2 or 5/5 criteria, making the diagnosis trickier. Additional biological tests (raised CRP and ESR, anemia, elevated liver enzyme, hypoalbuminemia, hypo- natremia, thrombosis, abnormal lipid levels, sterile pyuria and pro- teinuria) and involvement of coronary arteries on echocardiography can be helpful. At first, our patient had only 1 clinical criteria, but 4 laboratory criteria and gallbladder dilatation that motivated prompt IVIG and Aspirin administration. Clinical evolution and echocardiogram confirmed the di- agnosis of KD, justifying pursuit of Aspirin and cardiac follow-up.

Conclusion: KD should be considered in children with febrile cervical adenits resistant to antibiotics. IVIG can be administered even in the ab- sence of all KD criteria, as early diagnosis and treatment are mandatory to prevent cardiac complications.

An unusual case of anomalous left coronary artery from the pul- monary artery (ALCAPA)

Srikantharupu S1 Kretschmar O,1 Saurenmann T1 Hornsm S1
1Department of pediatrics, Kantonsspital Winterthur, Switzerland; 1Pediatric Heart Center, Universitäts Kinderklinik Zürich, Switzerland

Objective: ALCAPA is a rare congenital anomaly of the coronary arteries with an incidence of approximately 0.021% in live births to 0.2% in autopsy studies. Its hallmark is the development of intractable heart fail- ure during infancy due to myocardial ischemia, however, up to 15 percent of the children with ALCAPA can remain asymptomatic until adulthood. Nevertheless, if undiagnosed those children are at high risk for sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) or sudden cardiac death (SCD) due to arrhythmias, especially during exercise.

Case: We present the case of a 2 3/12-year-old boy who was admitted to hospital because of a pulmonary infection. Chest radiograph showed mild cardiomegaly. Further work-up revealed discrete ST-segment depression in the 12 -lead ECG and echocardiography strongly suggested ALCAPA with retrograde perfusion of the LCA and circumflex artery through the main pulmonary artery, which was supplied by the right coronary artery. The anterior interventricular artery was supplied by the right coronary artery. The anterolateral papillary muscle showed increased echogenicity, hence myocardial ischemia was assumed. The boy was referred to a tertiary centre. After confirming the diagnosis by angi- ography, the LCA was reimplemented into the aorta, which he tolerated well. Postoperative he developed a moderate insufficiency of the mitral valve. He was placed on beta blockers and ACE-inhibitor and left the hospital 12 days after the operation.
Conclusion: Having no harmful effects in fetal life, ALCAPA presents predominantly in infancy due to perfusion of the left ventricle with desaturated blood and shunting from the coronary arteries to the pulmonary artery because of the fall of the pulmonary artery pressure below systemic pressure after birth. ALCAPA may be mistaken for common paediatric conditions and they may even remain asymptomatic but at a high risk for SCA or PCCD. Therefore awareness of this condition is essential for prompt recognition to enable surgical intervention to improve the prognosis for these children.

P 5
One cardiac defect, very different evolutions
Quiligotti Caterina1, Stefani-Glueckbsck Amalia Noemi, Leoni Foglia Corrina
1Dipartimento di pediatria Ospedale San Giovanni Bellinzona
Ventriculo septal defect (VSD) is one of the most common congenital heart disease and has previously been estimated to affect approximately 0.5% of all newborns. It can exist in isolation or as integral components of other cardiac anomalies. The classification depends on the position in the interventricular septum and of the sizes.

Case description: We describe different possibilities to correlation between similar echocardiographic VSD and clinical outcomes. We report 3 patients (P) with diagnosis of a medium-sized (6-8mm) perimembranous ventricular septal defect (VSD). We compare the evolution during six months (m). All were newborns at the moment of the diagnosis and had a good clinical conditions and normal ECG. – P1: No symptoms; no heart failure; large left atrium at 1°m; no dilatation of ventricles; no pulmonary hyperflow; no pulmonary hypertension; started diuretics at 1°m and finished at 5°m. – P2: symptoms at 3°m; no heart failure; large left atrium at 3°m; no dilatation of ventricles; shows pulmonary hyperflow; no pulmonarryhypertension; started diuretics at 3°m and did not stop. – P3: symptoms at 1°m; heart failure at 3°m; showed large leftatrium and dilatation of ventricles; pulmonary hyperflow; pulmonary hypertension; started diuretics at 1°m and then needed captopril; the corrective surgery wasperformed at 5°m. – After six months of regular checking: P1 had a little VSD, without symptoms, normal growth and normalization of left atrial dimensions. We discontinued the diuretics. P2 had a medium VSD, without symptoms, normal growth and large left atrium. Continued with diuretics, did not need surgery. P3 had a medium VSD with symptoms of cardiac failure, pulmonary hyperpertension,dilatation of left atrium and both ventricles, stagnation of growth, treatment with diuretics and captopril and we had to deliver to cardiac surgery.

Conclusion: Clinical manifestation depends on the size of the defect, and on the relationship between systemic and pulmonary vascular resistances. Symptoms include failure to thrive, along with the manifestations of the increase of flow to the lungs. Diagnosis can be made by physical examination, and is confirmed by echocardiography. Follow-up is very important to recognize the different evolution and decide at the right time which treatment is mostappropriate.In infants with large shunts and persistent symptoms despite treatment with drugs, surgical correction is requested.

P 6
Three cases of pneumomediastinum without pneumothorax: a rarity?
Ruspa M1, Stefani-Gluecksck A1, Ferrazzini G2, Fracchia S1, Ragazzi M1, Gulgo C1
1IPSI sedi di Bellinzona e Mendrisio; 2Pediatria, specialista in Neonatologia
Introduction: Pneumomediastinum (PM) is a condition in which air is present in the mediastinum. Usually occurs in young people without an apparent precipitating factor or disease. It’s very uncommon in children: in people admitted to a hospital with chest pain and dyspnea, 1/368 has a SPM. Other symptoms include laboured breathing, subcutaneous emphysema. It is often recognized on auscultation by a “crunching” sound timed with the cardiac cycle (Hammar’s crunch). The diagnosis can be confirmed by chest X-ray or CT scanning of the thorax. Conservative treatment consisted of bed rest, oxygen therapy, and analgesics. The mean hospital stay ranged between 3 and 10 days.


Conclusion: We describe different possibilities to correlation between similar echocardiographic VSD and clinical outcomes. We report 3 patients (P) with diagnosis of a medium-sized (6-8mm) perimembranous ventricular septal defect (VSD). We compare the evolution during six months (m). All were newborns at the moment of the diagnosis and had a good clinical conditions and normal ECG. – P1: No symptoms; no heart failure; large left atrium at 1°m; no dilatation of ventricles; no pulmonary hyperflow; no pulmonary hypertension; started diuretics at 1°m and finished at 5°m. – P2: symptoms at 3°m; no heart failure; large left atrium at 3°m; no dilatation of ventricles; shows pulmonary hyperflow; no pulmonarryhypertension; started diuretics at 3°m and did not stop. – P3: symptoms at 1°m; heart failure at 3°m; showed large leftatrium and dilatation of ventricles; pulmonary hyperflow; pulmonary hypertension ; started diuretics at 1°m and then needed captopril; the corrective surgery wasperformed at 5°m. – After six months of regular checking: P1 had a little VSD, without symptoms, normal growth and normalization of left atrial dimensions. We discontinued the diuretics. P2 had a medium VSD, without symptoms, normal growth and large left atrium. Continued with diuretics, did not need surgery. P3 had a medium VSD with symptoms of cardiac failure, pulmonary hyperpertension,dilatation of left atrium and both ventricles, stagnation of growth,treatment with diuretics and captopril and we had to deliver to cardiac surgery.

Conclusion: Clinical manifestation depends on the size of the defect, and on the relationship between systemic and pulmonary vascular resistances. Symptoms include failure to thrive, along with the manifestations of the increase of flow to the lungs. Diagnosis can be made by physical examination, and is confirmed by echocardiography. Follow-up is very important to recognise the different evolution and decide at the right time which treatment is mostappropriate.In infants with large shunts and persistent symptoms despite treatment with drugs, surgical correction is requested.

P 7
Feeding difficulties, failure to thrive and systolic murmur in a toddler: Think of vascular anomalies!
Lam YT1, Beric Z2, Höbler M3, Spalling J4, Regamey N1
1Department of paediatric pulmonology, Children’s hospital, Lucerne, Switzerland; 2Department of paediatric cardiology, Children's hospital, Lucerne, Switzerland; 3Department of Medical faculty, University of Zurich; 4Department of paediatric gastroenterology, Children's hospital, Lucerne, Switzerland
Introduction: Kommerell diverticulum with left aberrant subclavian artery is a rare congenital vascular structural variation. It can be asymptomatic or symptomatic owing to mass effect. This very rare vascular anomaly, which is often diagnosed beyond the first year of age, presents with unspecific symptoms such as wheezing, dysphagia or failure to thrive.

Case: A 2-year-old boy was referred to our clinic because of feeding difficulties and failure to thrive. The clinical examination revealed an underweight and slightly meteoristic abdomen. The laboratory tests were normal, especially no signs of a resorption disorder such as celiac disease were found. In connection with a 2/6 systolic murmur in cardiac auscultation, an echocardiography was performed which showed an aortic arch with suspected A. lusoria. A barium swallow showed an increase of the oesophageal narrowing at the level of aortic arch, being suggestive of extrinsic compression. MRI examination of the thorax/revealed a complete vascular ring, compatible with a right aortic arch. Further a Kommerell diverticulum and a ligamentum arteriosum with impression of the oesophagus in the middle third were described. These findings explained the feeding difficulties and failure to thrive. The patient’s discomfort and the related operations due to this condition. The boy was thereafter transferred to the pediatric heart center. After the operation, which consisted of removing the Kommerell diverticulum, implantation of the left subclavian artery to the left carotid artery and severing the arterial ligament, the patient’s eating behaviour normalized and the boy tolerated diet without dysphagia.

Conclusion: Diagnosis of vascular ring with Kommerell diverticulum is difficult and may be delayed, as it often presents with unspecific symptoms. In our case, feeding difficulties, dysphagia and failure to thrive prompted further investigations which finally led to the correct diagnosis.

P 8
Rebound of involuted infantile hemangioma following administration of selective β-2 adrenergic agonist
Vogler T1, Knöpfel N1, Oesch V2, Theiler M1,3, Szello P4, Weibel L1,3
1Department of Pediatric Dermatology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 2Department of Pediatric Surgery, Kantonssspital Aarau, Switzerland; 3Department of Dermatology, University Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 4Department of Pediatric and Neonatal Intensive Care, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland
Background/objectives: Since the discovery of propranolol in the treatment of infantile hemangioma (IH), there has been ongoing investigation on the mechanisms by which β-adrenergic receptor–blockers regulate hemangioma cell proliferation. We report the case of an involuted IH following propranolol therapy that exhibited a full and rapid rebound during the intravenous administration of salbutamol, a selective β2 adrenergic agonist, for an episode of severe obstructive bronchitis.
Case report: A 9-week old female was referred for the evaluation of a rapidly growing IH on her left shoulder. Physical examination revealed a focal hemangioma measuring 2.0cm x 2.0cm x 0.8cm. Propranolol was initiated and marked involution was achieved after 14-months of therapy. At the age of 26 months, she was admitted for an acute episode of severe obstructive bronchitis. She required rescue treatment with continuous intravenous (IV) salbutamol (2mg/kg/min). IV-methylprednisolone (2mg/kg/day), ipratropiumbromide inhalation and was mechanically ventilated for 5 days. Within 24 hours a significant increase in redness and remarkable swelling of the IH was observed. These changes persisted during IV-salbutamol and methylprednisolone treatment and reduced somewhat during the following days after switching to salbutamol inhalation therapy. Re-evaluation of the IH 2 months later showed a flat lesion with residual redness.

Conclusions: We were intrigued to see a very rapid and marked swelling of the IH with the initiation of systemic β AR-agonistic treatment with salbutamol at the age of 26 months, despite concurrent systemic corticosteroid therapy. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first demonstration of IH regrowth triggered by a β2-AR agonist. Yet, salbutamol is widely prescribed in young children for the treatment of acute bronchospasms. Apart from demonstrating the clinical relevance of β2-AR agonists, this case raises awareness of the potential proliferative response of IH to β2-AR agonist treatment such as salbutamol.

An incomplete case of Kawasaki disease in a 10-month-old patient

Dontana C1, Pellegrini FP2, Kottanattu L2, Vanoni F3, Stefani-Gücksberg AR4, Pepe N5, Kawamura T6

1Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera italiana, Ospedale Civico di Lugano, Lugano;
2Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera italiana, Ospedale San Giovanni di Bellinzona, Bellinzona.

Kawasaki disease (KD) is a self-limiting systemic vasculitis most often occurring in children between 1 and 5 years of age and associated with a high risk of development of coronary artery aneurysms. The diagnosis depends on clinical manifestations. Incomplete or atypical cases are difficult to recognize, especially in infants. Case: A 10-month-old infant was admitted to our paediatric Department for high intermittent fever for 9 days, cough and runny nose. His past medical history was silent. Physical examination revealed an hyperaemic oropharynx with tonsillar hypertrophy, a mild perineal maculopapular exanthema, and an adenopathy of the right anterior neck-triangle. He was febrile (39.5°C), with normal hearth and breath rates. A blood test was performed that revealed: Hb 104 g/L; PLT 593.000x10⁹/L; WBC 15.8x10⁹/L; ESR 60 mm/h and CRP 35 mg/L. Heart-Renal function, all hematology urinary stick, chest X-ray and abdominal ultrasound were normal. PCR for respiratory viruses was positive for Rhinovirus and Enterovirus. The persistency of high intermittent fever prompted us to consider other diagnosis in particular an incomplete form of KD. Echocardiography showed dilatation of the right coronary artery with borderline left coronary measures. At 10th day of fever a therapy with intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIG) in association with acetylsalicylic acid was started. Because of fever persistency a therapy with methylprednisolone was demanded with clinical response. The child was discharged at the 8th day of cure in good health condition. After 2 weeks at the photophobia index, normalization of the body temperature.

Discussion: The diagnosis of incomplete KD should be considered in any infant or child with prolonged unexplained fever, 2 or 3 of the principal clinical findings, and compatible laboratory or echocardiographic findings. IVIG and ASA are the mainstay of initial treatment; the role for additional primary therapy in selected patients is discussed. Nevertheless, aggressive and timely therapy of patients not responding to initial treatment and additional therapies, such as corticosteroids or monoclonal antibodies, are needed.

Conclusions: KD is a potential life-threatening disease frequently presenting with sneaky signs and symptoms. A prompt diagnosis and treatment is capable in reducing the incidence of possible important co-morbidities such as coronary disease.

Challenges in the diagnosis of heart failure in a 3-month-old patient during bronchiolitis epidemics

Oller X1, Pereira A1, Tschemia A1, Pérez E1

1Department of Pediatrics, Hôpital Intercantonal de la Broye, Payerne, Switzerland

Introduction: Heart failure is a rare condition in children which is usually caused by a congenital heart disease or a cardiomyopathy. Presenting symptoms may be very non-specific, and can easily be mistaken for a respiratory disease, especially if presented concomitantly with signs of respiratory tract infection, such as fever, cough and rhinorrhea.

Case summary: We report the case of a 3-month old female infant with an unremarkable past medical history; she presented twice to the Pediatric Emergency Room with fever and cough in the two weeks prior to admission. It was during the Swiss winter season, coinciding with the annual epidemic of RSV (respiratory syncytial virus). A clinical diagnosis of bronchitis was made. Upon her third presentation, feeding and growth were suboptimal without manifest failure to thrive. Respiratory distress remained though the fever had resolved. She was hospitalised for supportive care, without any oxygen requirements on admission. The PCR testing for RSV was negative. Clinical worsening appeared on the second day of hospitalization, with decreased blood oxygen saturation, significant respiratory distress with central cyanosis. On cardio-pulmonary auscultation, bilateral end-expiratory wheezes and rales were noted without any heart murmurs or gallop. No edema or hepatosplenomegaly were found. A chest x-ray showed cardiomegaly and bilateral alveolar infiltrates. A working diagnosis of heart failure with worsening possibly superinfected bronchitis was considered. Given the respiratory and hemodynamic instability, the patient was transferred to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, at the Cantonal University Medical Center. Upon arrival a chest ecocardiogram showed a left ventricle ejection of 10% with dilated right and left ventricles. NT-proBNP value was measured at 160.000ng/L and troponins were low. The cardiac MRI did not reveal any evidence suggesting myocarditis. Intensive medical management was immediately started for heart failure including levosimendan treatment in the context of a suspected congenital dilated cardiomyopathy. The causal etiology remains as of yet undetermined.

Discussion: This case illustrates the challenges encountered in the diagnosis of heart failure in young infants. Performing a thorough history taking, assessing for the unusual and periodically reviewing the differential diagnosis in the non-improving child remain fundamental key points in order to prevent late diagnosis and poor outcome.

Herspes zoster meningitis in two immunocompetent pediatric patients without a rash

Markouïdaki Anthoula1, Salomon Coralie2, Coelho De Oliveira Koch Eliana1, Rohr Marie1, Manzano Sergio1

1Mother, child and adolescent Department, University Hospital of Geneva, Switzerland

Varicella zoster virus (VZV) reactivation is commonly related with shin- glers and less frequently with neurologic manifestations in mostly immu- nosuppressed patients. We report two cases of previously healthy chil- dren with aseptic meningitis as a result of reactivated VZV without a rash.

Cases

A 12-year-old male presented with worsening frontal headache since 6 days with photophobia and vomiting. He had fever (38.7°C) once on the 3rd day of illness. He described a frontal headache, a swelling of the neck and adnexal tenderness. At the 5th day of fever a therapy with intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIG) in association with acetylsalicylic acid was started. Because of fever persistency a therapy with methylprednisolone was demanded with clinical response. The child was discharged at the 8th day of cure in good health condition. After 2 weeks at the photophobia index, normalization of the body temperature. His mother reported a varicella rash at the age of 9 months. Treatment with intravenous acyclovir 1500mg/m²/day in 3 doses (13mg/kg/dose) for 14 days was initiated. His symptoms resolved 48h later and the patient was discharged at day 13 with no neurological sequelae. – A 11-year-old male was admitted with a 5-day history of severe headache, tiredness and a 2-day history of abdominal pain and vomiting (once per day in the morning). There was no history of fever; photophobia, phonophobia, neck stiffness, skin rash. Normal examination except lumbar pain on extreme neck flexion, without stiffness. His blood tests showed no anomaly. Lumbar puncture revealed 733 WBC/mm³ (92% lymphocytes), protein of 0.81g/l and glucose of 2.5mmol/l. PCR of the CSF tested positive for VZV and negative for other viruses. Gram stain and CSF cultures were negative. His mother revealed a varicella rash at the age of 9 months. Treatment with intravenous acyclovir 1500mg/m²/day in 3 doses (13mg/kg/dose) for 14 days was initiated. His symptoms resolved 48h later and the patient was discharged at day 13 with no neurological sequelae. – A 11-year-old male was admitted with a 5-day history of severe headache, tiredness and a 2-day history of abdominal pain and vomiting (once per day in the morning). There was no history of fever; photophobia, phonophobia, neck stiffness, skin rash. Normal examination except lumbar pain on extreme neck flexion, without stiffness. Cerebral MRI was normal. His blood tests showed no anomaly. Lumbar puncture revealed 733 WBC/mm³ (92% lymphocytes), protein of 0.81g/l and glucose of 2.5mmol/l. PCR of the CSF tested positive for VZV and negative for other viruses. Gram stain and CSF cultures were negative. Varicella infection during childhood was reported by his parents. Treatment with intravenous acyclovir 20mg/kg 3 times a day was initiated. Doses were adapted after 48h because of transient renal toxicity. The patient was discharged on day 12 with no neurological sequela and normal renal function.

Headache is a frequent reason for consultation in emergency room. Aseptic meningitis due to VZV reactivation is unknown and rarely described in pediatric patients even if the use of PCR during the last decades has increased it’s early diagnosis. We highlight the possibility of
this diagnosis in front of persistent headache even without «red flags». In the immunocompetent pediatric population the outcome is good with acyclovir treatment even started after 5 days of symptoms.

P 12

F. tularensis: an emerging disease in Switzerland? Lironi Céline1, Rohr Marie1, Tsouka Alexandra2, Wagner Noémie1

1 unit of pediatric infectious disease, Département de la femme de l’enfant et de l’adolescent, Hôpitaux Universitaires Genevois; 2 Département de pédiatrie, Hôpital de la Tour

Francisella tularensis is a gram negative coccobacillus, which is a well known cause of zoonose of the northern hemisphere. It is transmitted to humans by direct contact with infected animals (rabbits, rodents, domestic cats and dogs), tick bite, ingestion of contaminated water and meat or inhalation of contaminated aerosols. Person to person transmission has not been reported. Tularemia represents a large variety of syndromes; the most common presentation is the ulceroglandular syndrome.

We present a case of a 9 years old Swiss girl with no past medical history except a Lyme disease in July 2018 treated by 10 days of Amoxicillin. She lives in a farm with horses, cats and turtles and she went in Turkey in August 2018. She reported no recent tick bite. The 23rd of October she developed fever for 4 days and sacral pain. A few days after fever resolution, a sacral erythematous plaque was noted. November the 6th, she consulted for inguinal bilateral lymph nodes enlargement with persisting sacral lesion. Amoxicillin po was prescribed without improvement. The 13th, the sacral lesion began to erode with low grade fever. Amoxicillin was switched for Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid iv without clinical success. A pelvic MRI showed no sign of bone involvement but inguinal and pelvic lymph nodes enlargement without abscess. EBV, CMV, HIV, Bartonella sp, Brucella sp, Toxoplasmosis sp serology was negative. Interferon-Gamma Release Assays came also negative. An excisional biopsy of an inguinal lymph node was performed on the 23rd. The serology for F. tularensis was added on the serum and Ciprofloxacin was started. F. tularensis IgM and IgG came back positive as well as a PCR on the lymph node confirming the diagnosis of tularemia (culture negative). The evolution after 10 days of ciprofloxacin was excellent. As often, the source of infection could not be determined but might be environmental. We suspected the sacral lesion to be the bacterial entry point even if atypical (non exposed skin). In Switzerland, since 2004, it is mandatory to report the F. tularensis infection (in humans and animals). The incidence has been rising fourfold between 2010 and 2017 with a disparity in cantonal distribution.

In conclusion, Tularemia is emerging in Switzerland. This diagnosis should be systematically discussed in case of lymphadenopathies after a tick bite or in case of adenitis not responding to betalactam treatment.

P 13

A healthy boy with a unilateral parapharyngeal abscess Natsiopoulou Ourania1

1 Department of pediatrics, Hôpital intercantonal de la Broye, Switzerland

Introduction: Parapharyngeal abscess is a deep neck space infection which involves the space that extends from the skull base,to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone occupying the space between the muscles of mastication and deglutition and which includes the internal maxillary artery, the hypoglossal pharyngeal artery, the thyroigd venous plexus and lymph nodes. This report describes a case of a parapharyngeal abscess secondary to an upper airway infection.

Methods: A 4-year-old boy, resident of the Broye District in the Canton of Vaud,presented to our ER three times in six days at the beginning of symptoms due to a possible viral infection. After 72 hours of the early symptoms, this child developed conjunctival purulent discharge with unilateral left palpebral oedema, fever, neck pain with neck stiffness, left early acute otitis media but no meningitis signs. Despite symptomatic and local treatment, fever followed along with worsening neck pain. Significant neck pain extending to the thoracic region with sweating and high fever confirmed hospitalisation. He was then hospitalised for clinical surveillance. Cefuroxime IV was instaured and a brain/spine MRI was realisèd which revealed an extended left prevertebral abscess. A transfer to the university hospital of Lausanne was initiated where an immediate tonsillectomy and a surgical simple and intra-oral drainage were realised twice, before his hospitalisation due to the persistence of neck stiffness. Antibiotics (Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid firstly IV and then po) were administered for a total of 15 days as clinical improvement was gradually observed. Further investigations (repeat of an MRI, blood tests and US) were performed during his hospital stay and his posturgery follow-up as well. Full recovery was thereafter noted with no sequelae found on his ENT follow up (>15 days).

Results: Parapharyngeal abscesses arise secondary to oropharyngeal infections that spread either by direct continuity or by lymphatic drainage. The most common causes include Group A Streptococcus, S.aureus and anaerobic bacteria. It occurs predominantly to male (2:1) with seventy percent of the patients are younger than six years of age.

Conclusion: Based on good clinical outcomes and low incidence of complications, the present case report suggests that good patient history taking,antibiotic therapy complemented with a timely surgical treatment, is a valid treatment option in refractory parapharyngeal abscesses.

P 14

Rat bite fever – arthritis caused by Streptobacillus moniliformis in two brothers Thali M.1, Bernhard-Stinemann S.1, Köhler H.1, Scarica-Salienbach S.1

1 Department of Paediatrics, Cantonal Hospital Aarau, Switzerland

Introduction: Rat bite fever (RBF) is a rare bacterial zoonosis which is characterized by arthritis, fever and a rash. RBF is due to infection with Streptobacillus moniliformis (S. moniliformis) and rarely with Spirillum minus. RBF is usually transferred by domestic rats.

Case report: A 3 year old boy was admitted to our hospital due to fever and limited movement of his right arm. The physical examination showed a painful wrist swelling and a crusted rat bite wound on the dorsal hand.

The laboratory analysis showed elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP). Despite no signs for joint effusion in the ultrasound examination, septic arthritis was suspected and an empiric antimicrobial treatment with amoxicillin/clavulanic acid was initiated. One day later, a painful knee swelling appeared. Sonographically minimal joint effusion was detectable in the recessus suprapatellaris. The diagnosis of septic arthritis of the wrist was confirmed by MRI. The history of the rat bite raised a high index of suspicion that S. moniliformis could be the causative pathogen. This hypothesis was reinforced when his 8 year old brother presented with fever and painful right wrist swelling three weeks later. Diagnostic tools (ESR, CRP, MRI) showed resembling results and antimicrobial treatment with flucoxacinil was initiated. Both brothers showed fast clinical response after established antibiotic treatment. The salvage of 2 of the 5 pet rats was tested positive for S. moniliformis in a veterinary laboratory. We performed a blood serology for S. moniliformis in the younger brother and detected an increasing Mean Fluorescence Intensity (MFI) from 552 to >4000 6 weeks after infection.

Discussion: 1 of 10 bites of a rat colonized with S. moniliformis results in an infection in humans, with a mortality rate of up to 13% if untreated. Having contact to contaminated body fluids is sufficient to cause an infection, so it is possible contaminated hands are fulminating wound. S. moniliformis is difficult to culture and joint fluids remain often sterile. S. moniliformis Single Plex Serology analysis is performed in animal samples but is not an accredited test method in humans.

Conclusion: If a patient keeping domestic rats presents with fever and arthritis, RBF should be considered as differential diagnosis.

P 15

Dilemma: enterohaemorrhagic E. coli associated haemolytic uraemic syndrome and E. coli associated pylethrombophlebitis in a 5-week-old boy Reist A1, Neuhaus TJ1, Bütcher M2

1 General Paediatrics, Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Switzerland; 2 Paediatric Infectious Diseases, Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Switzerland

Introduction: E. coli is part of the normal colonic flora, but may cause infections such as diarrhoea, urinary tract infection (UTI) or haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS) depending on the pathogenic strain. While UTI is common, infection with Enterohaemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC) and HUS occurs in 2–3/100,000 children <5 years of age in the US and Europe. A 5-week-old male infant presented to our emergency Department with fever, watery diarrhea and vomiting for the last 4 days. He was in a reduced general condition and irritable with delayed capillary refill (3-4 seconds), tachycardia (184/min.) and signs of moderate dehydration. Investigations showed inflammation (Lc 17.8 G/l, CRP 156 mg/L) and severe metabolic acidosis (pH 6.99, HCO3- 11 mmol/L, Lactate 6.7 mmol/L). For a working diagnosis of gastroenteritis with moderate dehydration and possible sepsis with compensated shock, parental fluids and anti-infectious (Amoxicillin and Ampicillin) were started and he was transferred to intensive care. Initial stool PCR was negative for Salmonella.
Shigella, Campylobacter, Yersinia. Viral PCR was negative for Adeno- and Rotavirus. The urine culture grew E. coli 10^6 (non-EHEC), whereas blood culture was negative. Concomitant pylonephritis was suspected and antimicrobial treatment adjusted according to the antibiotic. After 2 days, renal insufficiency (creatinine 67 mcmmol/l), hemolysis (Hb 42 g/l, LDH 465 U/l) and thrombocytopenia (108 x10^9/l) occurred, consistent with HUS. Complement C3, C4, ADAMTS-13, homocystein and renal ultrafiltration were normal. Stool PCR examination was extended for pathogenic E.coli strains revealing EHEC. On conservative therapy including 3 blood transfusions, the patient rapidly recovered and was discharged after 10 days without any signs of renal impairment. The further follow-up was uneventful.

Conclusion: EHEC related HUS in neonates and very young infants is rare. Watery diarrhea may be a sign of sepsis or viral enteritis. HUS, however, may also cause this symptom. Bloody diarrhea is not an obligatory sign for diarrhea-positive HUS, thus misleading the clinician. The common stool PCR for bacteria misses pathogenic EHEC. If not specifically ordered. Antimicrobial treatment of EHEC associated enteritis is not recommended as it may increase expression of Shiga toxin and severity of HUS. We however, suspected pylonephritis as second, coincidental infection and continued antimicrobial treatment.

P16

Accuracy of ICD-10 coding for sepsis and organ dysfunctions in children with blood culture-proven sepsis in Switzerland, results from the prospective Swiss Pediatric Sepsis Study

Appelbaumer F1,2, Kotschi-Schweitzer Flora1, Podda Davide1, Heintzler U1, Bernhard-Stimmen Sandra S1, Giannoni E6,7, Stocker M1, Niederer-Lohé A1, Kähtet C1, Natafucci G1,2, Riedel T1,2, Aebi C1, Berger C1,2, Schlappbach LJ12,4,5

1Department of Pediatrics, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 2Medical Directorate, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 3Infectious Diseases Unit, Children’s Hospital of Geneva, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; 4Infectious Diseases and Vaccinology, University of Basel Children’s Hospital, Basel, Switzerland; 5Cantonal Hospital Aarau, Children’s Hospital, Aarau, Switzerland; Children’s Hospital of Eastern Switzerland St. Gallen, St. Gallen, Switzerland; 6Department of Neonatology, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 7Department of Pediatrics, Children’s Hospital of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland; 8Children’s Hospital of Eastern Switzerland St. Gallen, St. Gallen, Switzerland; 9Department of Neonatology, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 10Department of Pediatrics, Cantonal Hospital Bellinzona, Bellinzona, Switzerland; 11Division of Infectious Diseases and Hospital Epidemiology, Children’s Research Center, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 12Faculty of Medicine, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; 13Paediatric Critical Care Research Group, Child Health Research Center, University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; 14Paediatric Intensive Care Unit, Queensland Children’s Hospital, Children’s Health Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia

Background: The recent resolution on sepsis by the World Health Organization urges all countries to better recognize and characterize the burden of sepsis. Sepsis coding based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) is widely used, however, there is a lack of paediatric data assessing accuracy of ICD-10 sepsis coding. In addition, the recent change in sepsis definitions implies a need for reliable coding of organ dysfunctions. We analysed accuracy of sepsis diagnosis based on ICD-10 codes in a prospective cohort of children with sepsis.

Methods: We performed a multicentre, prospective cohort study at ten paediatric hospitals in Switzerland from 01.09.2011 to 31.12.2015, recruiting children younger than 17 years with blood culture-proven sepsis. For this analyses, we excluded prematurely born neonates and infants less than 7 days old at sepsis onset. We used 2005 consensus definitions – based on prospectively collected clinical and laboratory data – as the reference standard to define sepsis and organ dysfunctions. ICD-10 codes were extracted from mandatory official hospital discharge data relating to the sepsis episodes at 8 study sites.

Results: Of 679 episodes with blood culture-proven sepsis recruited in the participating hospitals, 455 (67%) were classified as sepsis by ICD-10 codes. For this analyses, we excluded prematurely born neonates and infants less than 7 days old at sepsis onset. We used 2005 consensus definitions – based on prospectively collected clinical and laboratory data – as the reference standard to define sepsis and organ dysfunctions. ICD-10 codes were extracted from mandatory official hospital discharge data relating to the sepsis episodes at 8 study sites.

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Conclusion: Compared to the reference standard, ICD-10 codes underestimated incidence of sepsis, organ dysfunctions, and MODS and did not reliably depict organ dysfunctions in children with blood culture-proven sepsis.

P 17

A case of neonatal acute parotitis in a 23-day-old baby

Sonnessa Chiara1, Fox Ronja2, Agyeman Philipp3, Wimmersberger Alain4, Sramek Drazen4, Fluri Simon5

1Department of Neonatology, University Hospital Zürich, Switzerland; 2Department of Pediatrics, Visp Hospital, Switzerland; 3Department of Radiology, Visp Hospital, Switzerland; 4Department of Infectology, University Hospital Bern, Switzerland

Introduction: Salivary gland infections are rare in neonates; they most commonly involve the parotid glands. Neonatal suppurative parotitis classically presents with unilateral parotid swelling and variable degrees of local signs of inflammation. Staphylococcus aureus has been reported to be the most frequent pathogen causing neonatal suppurative parotitis, but both Gram-positive and Gram-negative microorganisms may be involved. Treatment usually consists of intravenous antibiotic therapy; rarely surgical incision is needed.

Case report: A 23-day-old full-term, breast-fed, female neonate presented to our hospital because of left preauricular swelling and erythema. She had a 1-day history of irritability and restlessness. She had been born by normal vaginal delivery after an uneventful pregnancy with a birthweight of 2550g (P3) and a head circumference of 32cm (P2). Because of the microcephaly a work-up for cytomegalovirus infection had been made previously, which revealed that she suffered from congenital cytomegalovirus infection. On examination, the infant was very irritable and crying. Her rectal temperature was 37.9°C and she had an indurated and warm swelling over the left parotid gland. Laboratory tests revealed raised inflammatory markers with a hemoglobin of 14,5g/dl, white blood cells 27.7 10^9/l, and CRP 21,2mg/l. Ultrasound examination of the left parotid and pre-auricular region showed an enlarged parotid gland with a hypodense area of 31mm x 17mm. Color Doppler ultrasonography revealed an increased vascularity and a broadened Stensen’s duct. Based on clinical presentation and ultrasound findings, she was diagnosed with neonatal suppurative parotitis. She was empirically started on intravenous amoxicillin/clavulanic acid. A swab of the pus was collected for microbiological analysis. Because of a worsening general condition, we transferred the girl to the University Children’s Hospital in Bern. A full septic workup revealed methicillin sensitive S. aureus bacteremia. The child completely recovered with conservative therapy and has been well on follow-up examinations.

Conclusions: Although acute suppurative parotitis is rare it should be suspected in case of neonatal facial swelling. The diagnosis is clinical and supported with the use of ultrasonography. Treatment with parental antibiotics is usually effective and surgical intervention only rarely needed. The prognosis seems to be excellent with rare complications and recurrence is uncommon.

P 18

A bitter raspberry

Quiligotti Caterina1, Kottanattu Lisa2, Zgraggen Lorenzo1, Leoni Parvex Sandra2

1Ospedale San Giovanni Dipartimento di Pediatria Bellinzona

Background: Yaws, also known as Frambea tropica (deriving from “framboise”, french name for raspberry), is an endemic, non-venereal treponematosis caused by the bacterium Treponema pallidum subspecies endemicum. It is spread by skin-to-skin contact and usually occurs in tropical regions and overcrowded communities, mostly affecting children under 15 years of age with limited access to basic amenities, such as water and sanitation, as well as health care.

Case report: We report a case of a 16-year-old boy who presented with maculopapular and pustular lesions over the back of his foot and lateral malleolus, appeared during the last 3 months prior to admission. Originally from Guinea, the patient travelled during the last year through Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Libya. No other symptoms were reported. For further evaluation a skin biopsy was collected. The histological result demonstrated epidermal hyperplasia and papillomatosis, with focal spongiosis, neutrophils accumulate in the epidermis and a dense dermal infiltrate of plasma cells, confirming the diagnosis of Yaws. The patient was treated with a single dose of Benzylpenicillin IV. After 3 weeks we assisted to a complete healing of the lesions.
Conclusion: Clinical manifestations of Yaws occur in three distinct stages. A primary stage characterized by a single "raspberry like" lesion (or mother yaw), appearing approximately 3 to 4 weeks after infection at the site of inoculation; a secondary phase which consists in widespread dissemination of smaller skin lesions containing high numbers of treponemes; a tertiary phase which occurs in approximately 10% of untreated persons about 5 to 10 years after the initial infection. Tertiary yaws is characterized by destructive cutaneous lesions accompanied bybone and joint deformities. The recommended treatment is a single intramuscular dose of benzathine benzylpenicillin in a dosage of 1.2 million units for patients older than 10 years of age, or 6 million units for patients younger than 10 years of age.

Fever and shoulder pain: non-avisual arthritis
Giuliano E1, Kottanattu L1, Montarulli E2
1IPSI sede di Bellinzona, dipartimento di Pediatria; 2IPSI sede di Bellinzona, dipartimento di Chirurgia Pediatrica

Background: Liver abscesses (LA) in children are infrequent in industrialized countries. The vast majority is represented by pyogenic LA and Staphylococcus aureus is the most common causing pathogen worldwide. Ultrasonography and computed tomography are widely used as diagnostic techniques. The gold standard of treatment of LA children is still discussed.

Case description: We report the case of a previous healthy 8-year-old boy who presented to our emergency department with persistent fever for 6 days despite empirical oral antibiotic therapy and a newly presented right shoulder pain. Laboratory findings revealed high C-reactive protein and neutrophilic leukocytosis. Clinical examination was normal. To better evaluate the shoulder pain, a shoulder ultrasound and a Chest X-ray were done, both no pathological findings. The abdominal ultrasound showed instead an hepatic mass, confirmed at the MRI as a well demarcated, mostly cystic mass of 7.5 cm. Nevertheless transaminase levels were only few increased. Screening for Echinococcus were negative and serum levels of fetoprotein and HCG were in range of normality. In order to exclude a liver cancer, a liver biopsy was performed, showing an apatic abscess. The culture grew positive for S. intermedius and Aggregatibacter aphrophilus as causative pathogen. No immunological deficits were found. A conservative treatment with intravenous antibiotic therapy was decided but because of failure, a percutaneous drainage was also necessary. Complete recovery was observed after 6 weeks and the follow up demonstrated a total resolution at the US after 3 months.

Conclusion: LA clinical presentation can be misleading and they could also develop without any predisposing risk factor. The intravenous antibiotic treatment is crucial for the management, but depending on the size of LA a percutaneous drainage or even a surgical approach may be necessary, so that an interdisciplinary approach is essential for the management of these patients.

Tularaemia – When to suspect? How to treat? Should tularaemia still be considered a rare disease in the southeast of Switzerland?
Schillingr Paula1, Baumgartner Guido2, Brand Yves3, Fischer Claude4, Mann Christian1
1Department of pediatrics, Kantonsspital Graubünden (KSGR); 2Pediatrie surgery, KSGR; 3Department of pneumology, KSGR; 4Otorhinolaryngology, KSGR

Introduction: Tularaemia is considered a rare zoonotic disease. It is caused by the gram-negative rod Francisella tularensis. BAG data until 2017/2018 confirms the rare incidence of Tularemia in Switzerland despite its recently rising incidence. Diagnosis is based on clinical suspicion. When targeted antibiotic therapy is delayed or when complications occur surgical intervention is indicated.

Metabolic control in children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes followed at the University Children’s Hospital of Bern
Dennig M1, Zingg T1, Sommer G2, Flück C3
1Paediatric Endocrinology/Diabetology, University Children’s Hospital, Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland

Background: Good glycemic control prevents long-term complications of microvascular and macrovascular diseases in type 1 diabetes (T1DM). We aimed to investigate whether our patients had A1c values <7.5% as recommended by ISPAD and how therapy modality, duration of diabetes and pubertal status affected the metabolic control of our patients. We also set out to compare our quality of care with our results of 2008 and with other published data.

Methods: In 2017/2018, we enrolled all patients with T1DM who were followed by the outpatient clinic of the University Children’s Hospital Bern over a period of 6 months. An observational cross-sectional study. Each patient was assessed once during the observational period, including demographic and clinical data (sex, age, diabetes duration, pubertal status, insulin treatment modality, use of continuous glucose monitoring (CGM), A1c levels).

Results: 110 patients participated in the study, 41% (n = 82) were boys and 49% (n = 72) were girls. Patients had a mean age (SD) at time of visit of 11.4 (3.4) years (range 2-17 years) and a mean duration (SD) of diabetes of 4.8 (3.5) years (range 1-16 years). Most patients, 63% (n = 100) received functional insulin treatment, 29% (n = 47) used insulin pump and 8% (n = 13) injected insulin on multiple times per day (twice-daily/three-dose). CGM devices were used by 43% (n = 68) of patients in their diabetes management. Mean A1c was 8% and 71% had Hba1c >7.5%. Compared to results from our hospital from 2008, A1c was slightly higher (8% vs 7.6%), but more patients had diabetes for >2 years (80% vs 47%). Patients with T1DM duration >2 years had more often Hba1c levels above 7.5 % than patients with duration <2 years (p <0.001). A1c values were significantly lower (p <0.05) in patients using CGM devices (7.8% vs 8%). A1c values did not differ between prepuberal and pubertal patients or insulin treatment modality (functional insulin treatment, insulin pump or multiple daily injections).

Conclusion: The overall glycemic control was poorer 2017/2018 than in our study from 2008. This may be due to the higher percent of patients with diabetes duration >2 years, thus with more patients out of the remission phase. Patients wearing CGM devices performed better. Unfortunately, our patients in Bern did not reach the target A1c set by ISPAD, similar to results to other diabetes centres in Europe and the United States. This highlights the importance of regular consultations and extended use of CGM.

Successful treatment with enzyme replacement therapy in a girl with severe infantile Hypophosphatasia
Heldt Katrin1, L’Allemand Dagmar2
1Pediatric Endocrinology/Diabetology, Children’s Hospital of Eastern Switzerland, St. Gallen

Background: Infantile Hypophosphatasia (HPP) is an inborn error of metabolism characterized by low serum alkaline phosphatase activity caused by loss-of-function mutations in the TNSALP gene encoding the tissue nonspecific isoenzyme of ALP (TNSALP). TNSALP controls skeletal and dental mineralization by hydrolyzing inorganic pyrophosphate, a potent inhibitor of bone mineralization. Patients develop substantial skeletal disease, failure to thrive, and sometimes vitamin B6–dependent seizures before 6 months of age. Without treatment, HPP results in 50–100% mortality, typically from respiratory complications.

Presenting Problem: We present a 3 months old girl with infantile HPP caused by 2 heterozygous mutations in the ALPL gene. At the age of six weeks she presented with a lack of weight gain because of vomiting and respiratory insufficiency. Clinical investigations showed rhabdomyolysis of the upper extremities and facial puffiness with left-sided nasal bridge, high forehead, bulged fontanelle and muscular hypotension. A single cerebral seizure terminated spontaneously. Laboratory examinations revealed a very low
serum ALP activity and a high urinary excretion of phosphoethanolamine. Radiographic findings include hypominerlization with cup-shaped distensions of the metaphysis and irregular zones of ossification.

Clinical Management: Starting enzyme replacement treatment 2 mg/kg s.c. every other day was associated by a supportive therapy with oxygen, enteral nutrition through nasogastric tube, physiotherapy and supplement of calcium, pyridoxine and analogetics. As a result of therapy x-rays showed an increase of bone mineralization. Stabilization of the chest wall led to a normal breathing pattern without need of oxygen support after 8 weeks. After improvement of vomiting tube-feeding could be weaned after 4 weeks with good weight gain. Muscular strength and neurological function improved also.

Discussion: Infantile hypophosphatasia is extremely rare and may be life threatening. Our case demonstrates that treatment with the recombinant enzyme therapy led to an improvement in muscular hypotonia, neurological problems and skeletal mineralization and therefore, respiratory function, growth and weight normalised.

Vomiting without diarrhoea – think well!
Codice C1, Russo M1, Ulio J1, Bonafe L2, Gündör T2, Kayemba Kay’s S3, pacaad Y1, Hernandez E1, Phan-Hug Franzisk1
1Service de Pédiatrie – Hôpital du Valais, CHVR, Sion, Switzerland; 2Centre pédiatrique de la famille, Sainte-Anne, Switzerland; 3Service de transplantation Cellules souches – Kinderspital, Zurich, Switzerland

Case: An 8-year old child known for cartilage hair hypoplasia diagnosed at 5 mo of life and treated with allogeneic unrelated hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) at 11-mo of age. He was kept normal daily activity. Fluid intake was 1L/day. Moderately bronzed skin, hypochondria, hypotonia, metabolic acidosis and hypoG are not necessarily present before diagnosis. He was hospitalised for iterative vomiting, dehydration (10%) fever and worsening conditions. Cortisol (C 325 nmol/L) and urinary Na excretion (uNa <60 mmol/L) were interpreted as normal. After discharge intermittent vomiting persisted in an otherwise well looking child. Mother reported salt cravings which was interpreted as normal. Stool cultures were negative. After 3 days of treatment, abdominal ultrasound for suspected intussusception according to the treating physician. Participating physicians were experienced in pediatric emergency Department (PED). The study population was a convenience sample of children younger than 5 years old who necessitated an abdominal ultrasound for suspected intussusception according to the treating physician. Participating physicians were experienced in pediatric emergency medicine but had various levels of POCUS experience. They received a 1-hour didactical and practical training session on intussusception ultrasound. To be included in the sub-study, participants had to be seen by a physician who received the POCUS training. All POCUS were performed by the treating physician before further radiological evaluation following initial physical exam. Final outcome was determined by radiological final evaluation performed by a pediatric radiologist. The primary analysis was a simple proportion for the sensitivity and specificity of POCUS to identify intussusception.

Results: During the study period, a total of 238 children were recruited. Among them, 131 were evaluated by POCUS by an emergency physician. The presence of abnormal skin pigmentation in patients with MCAD, a capillary blood gas analysis was done. The capillary blood gas showed the classic picture of a diabetic ketoacidosis with a metabolic acidosis (pH 7.229, pCO2 2.58kPa, HCO3 8.1 mmol/l, Anion Gap 27.1mmol/l, Lactate 1.2 mmol/l) and a high glucose-level of 26 mmol/l. A marked ketonuria as well as glucosuria was shown in the urine test strip, thus confirming the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. The patient was treated with a significant ketonemia and insulin treatment. Isolated MCAD deficiency due to the risk of hypoglycemia in patients with MCAD, a capillary blood gas analysis was done. The capillary blood gas showed the classical picture of a diabetic ketoacidosis with a metabolic acidosis (pH 7.229, pCO2 2.58kPa, HCO3 8.1 mmol/l, Anion Gap 27.1mmol/l, Lactate 1.2 mmol/l) and a high glucose-level of 26 mmol/l. A marked ketonuria as well as glucosuria was shown in the urine test strip, thus confirming the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. The patient was treated with a significant ketonemia and insulin treatment.
The aim of this study was to analyse the number and type of urinary tract malformations detected by ultrasound following a first episode of OE and the frequency of associated urinary tract infection.

**Methods:** After approval from the local ethics committee, we retrospectively reviewed the electronic records of all boys under 16 years of age, presenting to our PED with an acute scrotum, between Jan 2011 and Dec 2017, and included all patients with a first episode of echographically confirmed OE and no previously known urinary tract malformation. Pa-

**Results:** 495 boys attended PED for acute scrotum, of which 119 had a radiological examination. A first episode of OE and 99 patients were in-

**Conclusions:** Over a 6-year period, in a country with a high availability of antenatal follow up, no new urinary tract malformation was found on routine ultrasound in patients under 16 presenting with a first episode of EO.

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**What works to defeat childhood obesity? Introduction of an inter-professional formation of paediatricians and other health care workers in Switzerland**

1'Allemend D', I. Isenschmidt B', Pasi P'

**AKJ – Swiss Professional Association of Obesity in Childhood and Adolescence, Aarau**

**Background:** Childhood obesity represents a major burden for the Swiss health system, as more than 60'000 obese children need continu-

**Methods:** The multimodal formation on medical, psychological, nutri-

**Results:** Out of 22 HCW (7 physicians, 7 nutritionists, 1 physiotherapist, 5 psychologists, 1 nurse, 1 social education worker), 18 graduated. A good to excellent rating was given in 86% for meeting the expectations, 95% for quality of the lectures and 92% for the benefit in practice. The interprofessional exchange of expert knowledge, the insight in the multi-

**Conclusions:** The new interprofessional formation based on multidisciplin-

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**Brain-lung-thyroid syndrome due to a new NKX2-1 mutation**

Santi Maristella1, Bartholomi Deborah 2, Szinnai Gabo2, Heinimann Karl 4, Seebauer Britta 4, Steinlin Maya 3, Flück Christa Emma 1

1'Department of Pediatric Endocrinology, Diabetology and Metabolism, Ins-

**Introduction:** Autosomal dominant thyroid transcription factor 1 (NKX2-1/ TTF-1) mutations are a potential cause of the brain–lung–thyroid syn-

**Results:** Genetic analysis of the NKX2-1 gene was performed in a 3-

**Conclusions:** A novel mutation of the NKX2.1 gene has been identified which likely affects TTF-1 expression. Although uncommon, the triad of primary hypothyroidism associated with neurological and respiratory dis-

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**Scurvy: The 21st century reappearance of a 19th century disease**

Thiernmann S.1,2, De Coulon G.1,3, Cimasoni L.1,4, Ferey S.5, Bajwa N.1,2, Cimorrelli V.1,2

1'Département de la femme, de l'enfant et de l'adolescent, Hôpitaux Universi-

**Background:** Scurvy results from a deficiency of ascorbic acid. This dis-

**Case report:** We report the case of a five-year-old boy who presented with arthralgia and limb deformation (genua valga). The patient was in-

**Conclusion:** Although the occurrence of Scurvy is rare, it remains es-

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Bilateral hip luxation leading to hypophosphatasia
Rovina L.1, Steiger M.1, Dieuaire S.1, Strozzi S.1
1Departement of Pediatrics, Kantonsspital Graubünden, Chur

Introduction: Hypophosphatasia (HPP) is a rare inherited metabolic disorder due to deficiency of the tissue-nonspecific alkaline phosphatase (TNAP), caused by mutations in the ALPL Gene encoding for TNAP. The enzyme is mainly expressed in the bone. The severity of the disease depends on the type of mutation and age of appearance. The main clinical signs (rickets, fractures, premature tooth loss) are related to defective bone and dental mineralisation. In severe forms respiratory problems, seizures and muscle weakness occur. Recently, Enzyme replacement therapy with asfotase alfa (Strensiq®) has been approved for patients with severe forms of HPP. We present a case with severe infantile hypophosphatasia with bilateral hip luxation as the leading sign, where diagnosis was genetically confirmed.

Case report: First child of unrelated healthy parents, born by caesarean section at full term after uneventful pregnancy. Neonatal course included irritable crying, generalized muscular hypotonia and severe bilateral hip luxation. Transient respiratory insufficiency with oxygen requirement and transient feeding problems occurred. Initial chest and pelvis X-ray were normal. Infant developed increasing muscle weakness with poor head control and delayed motor development. Unsuccessful conservative hip luxation therapy led to surgical intervention. The surgeon was surprised by the structure of the femoral head. Biochemical investigations with elevated urinary level of phosphoethanolamine leading to suspicion of HPP. Diagnosis was confirmed by reduced ALP activity, elevated pyridinoline (5'-phospho-pyridinoline) in urine, and heterozygous mutation in the ALPL gene. Only then the chest X-ray showed a mild thoracic hypoplasia with rickets signs. Due to the age of the child and the severe neurological complication of HPP we initiated treatment with asfotase alfa (Strensiq®).

Conclusion: HPP is a rare disease with initial often unspecific presentation. In our patient bilateral congenital hip luxation was the leading sign. Making the diagnosis is important since a therapy exists. In a newborn with bilateral hip luxation and muscle weakness consider HPP.

Health information seeking behaviour of Swiss German parents
Juvallta Sibylle1, Jaks Rebecca1, Robin Dominik1, Baumann Isabel1, Julia Dratva1,2
1ZHAW Department Gesundheit, Institut für Gesundheitswissenschaften, Winterthur CH
2Universität Basel, Basel CH

Background: Little is known on parental use of different information resources when it concerns children’s health in Switzerland, and even less regarding digital media. Since digital natives are becoming parents and the potential of digital counselling is considered high, we investigated how, when and for which reasons parents utilize digital media in the context of child health.

Methods: A random sample of parents with children age 0-2.5 yrs. in the canton of Zürich (N = 2573) received an online and paper questionnaire on use of digital media in the context of child health. Qualitative data was collected in a parental focus group and in semi-structured interviews with pediatricians. Descriptive and multivariate regression analyses were performed.

Results: Questionnaires were filled out by 677 mothers and 89 fathers (N = 769, participation rate 31%). Parents’ mean age was 35.5 yrs. (sd. 4.0) and 38 yrs. (sd. 6.1), respectively; mean age of youngest child was 14.7 months (sd. 7.1) and number of children 1.6, (sd. 0.7). Most parents used digital media for seeking information on their child’s health and development (91%) and when the child is sick (70%), but continue to use traditional resources, personal contacts and print media. Main reason for digital use was the 24/7 availability (70%) Parents searched digital information on nutrition (25%), child development (22%), regulatory disturbance (19%), general information on acute health problem (54%), and alternative treatments (10%); internet searches (45.5%) and e-mail (27%) the last visit to their paediatrician. There were no significant differences by sex, age or educational status, albeit an observed higher use of social networks by lower (P = 0.04) as compared to higher educated parents. Parents feel insecure regarding digital child health information, but rarely verify the received information, and voiced their wish for guidance on how to use social media. Qualitative data supports the quantitative data.

Conclusions: Parents frequently use digital media to inform themselves on child health related topics. They differentiate when and whom they trust, depending on the health context. Topics searched for range from child nutrition to treatment options. While parents are aware of strengths and limitations of digital information, they voice insecurity. Guiding and enabling parents to use digital media competently may impact positively on parental child health literacy and, ultimately, child health.

Previsit psychosocial screening tools for adolescents and young adults: a systematic scoping review
Glasner J1,2, Ambrosini A-E1, Baitig V2
1University Hospital Lausanne (CHUV), Interdisciplinary Division for adolescent health (DISA); 2World Health Organization (WHO), Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (MNCAH)

Background: Adolescent and young adult patients performing a psychosocial screening during well-visits is a well-established practice. Several tools are used to detect typical psychosocial issues experienced by adolescents and young adults such as mental health problems, substance use and abuse or bullying. One of the most famous one is probably the HEADSS assessment. Tools have been developed around the world to identify these issues prior to the actual consultation. These pre-visit screening tools can have various formats (paper questionnaire, application, website) and can be used at various points in time before the encounter with the health care provider. There is a lack in the literature of a recent review on the existing tools used to perform this pre-visit screening.

Objective: We aim to review all existing tools in performing previst psychosocial screening of adolescents and young adults in the 21st century, and to describe the characteristics of those tools.

Methods: This research is a joint effort between the University Hospital of Lausanne, Switzerland (CHUV) and the World Health Organization (WHO) Headquarters. This collaboration allows us to have a very clinical approach and at the same time a global health perspective. We follow the “Guidance for conducting systematic scoping reviews” developed by the Joanna Briggs Collaboration (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26134548). We conducted a literature search in Embase, PubMed, CINAHL, PsychnFO, Cochrane, Web of Science, Proquest, ScIELO and Global Index Medicus using a standardized search strategy including key concepts such as adolescents and young adults, psychosocial screening/assessment and previsit. In addition, we conducted bibliography mining to identify additional sources. Finally, we included sources of grey literature identified through contacting WHO Departments, research groups and international associations working on this topic. Sources included in the final analysis were identified in 2 steps, first by title and abstract screening, then by screening the full text. We are currently doing the data extraction that includes parameters of interest such as the context of the screening, format of the tool, and covered psychosocial domains.

Results: The work is still in progress. Based on preliminary results, we are expecting to display around twenty tools using various modalities such as paper and smartphone apps. The final results and discussion will be available in the coming months.

Early-onset psychosis in an adolescent girl with 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome: A case report
Gaspari Laura1, Queirolo Sara1, Zambotti Marco2, Aldini Alessia2, Ferrucci Elisabetta1
1Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera Italiana, Clinica dell’Età Evolutiva, Ospedale Regionale di Lugano, Lugano, Svizzera; 2Servizio Medico Psicologico, Organizzazione Socio-psichiatrica Cantonale, Lugano, Svizzera

Introduction: DiGeorge Syndrome (DGS) is a disorder caused by 22q11.2 deletion and is the 2nd most common genetic cause of development delay after Down syndrome, with a prevalence of 1/4000 live birth. Carriers of the deletion have a markedly increased risk for neurodevelopmental brain disorders, including cognitive and behavioural problems in early adolescence. The features of DGS may vary widely, even among members of the same family. DGS may be frequently misdiagnosed with consequent inappropriate intervention that may increase morbidity.

Case report: We describe a female patient with a diagnosis of complex congenital cyanotic heart disease at birth, with typical features of DGS, where chromosome analysis revealed a 22q11.2 deletion. During growing up the patient presented delayed developmental milestones and moderate mental retardation (IQ level = 49) necessitating a special school. At the age of 12, due to social closure and unjustified fears, she
underwent a psychological treatment. At 16, she developed contamination obsessions with weight loss, intrusive obsessive catastrophic thoughts, auditory and visual hallucinations, persecutory delusions and disturbed sleep. A treatment with Olanzapine 2.5 mg/day was introduced, only partially effective on disturbed sleep. No improvement was found. However, she continued to report auditory and visual hallucinations.

Discussion: Practical guidelines for managing patients with 22q11.2 deletion, include screening for psychiatric illness during early adolescence, when psychotic decompensation may emerge. This case underlines the needs for paediatricians to be aware of any behavioural manifestation in DGS. Early diagnosis provides in fact the best opportunity for influencing the course of illness and optimizing outcomes.

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Psychotropic drugs without borders: an analysis of off-label use according to three national authorities in a pediatric service of an university hospital

Feka A1, Di Paolo ER1, Pauchard JY2, Marigues A1, Gehri M1, Sadeghipour F1, 2
1Pharmacy service, University Hospital (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland; 2School of Pharmacy (EPGL), University of Geneva, University of Lausanne, Switzerland;
2Pediatric service, University Hospital (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland; Liaison psychiatry service, University Hospital (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland

Context: Adult patients can benefit from a greater choice of drugs compared to pediatric patients. The significant use of off-label drugs in the latter population raises questions of efficacy and safety when prescribing psychotropic drugs, whose marketing authorizations (MA) can be very different from one country to another.

Aim: The aim of these studies was to characterize the prescription of psychotropic drugs in a pediatric service of a university hospital and to analyse the proportion of off-label use according to the different age, indication or dosage recommendations approved for several countries (Switzerland, France and USA).

Method: We conducted two studies: the first, a retrospective study (RS) carried out over a period of 7 months, aimed to include all hospitalized patients with at least one psychotropic prescription. The 2nd was a prospective study (PS) conducted over the remaining 5 months, whose aim was to include the same type of patients in the same pediatric ward. In both cases, the data collected were demographic data, medical data available and medication data. Off-label prescriptions have been identified through a comparison with the MAs published in the selected countries.

Results: A total of 74 patients were included in the RS and 33 patients in the PS. The average age was 13 ± 2 years and 14 ± 2 years respectively and the proportion of girls was 47% and 62%. Suicidal ideation and suicide attempts were the leading cause of hospitalization (33% of patients in both studies) followed by temper tantrum (12% and 14%). Of the 176 psychotropic prescriptions collected in the RS and the 88 prescriptions in the PS, 70% and 71% respectively were off-label according to the swiss MA, mainly concerning hydroxyzine, levomepromazine and aripiprazole. Compared to the French AMM (n = 174 and n = 84), 61% and 67% were considered off-label and compared to the American MA (n = 124 and n = 72), off-label prescriptions were only 56% and 51%.

Conclusion: Off-label prescription of psychotropic drugs is a common practice in pediatrics. However, several American MAs allow a prescription of these drugs from an early age and a harmonization with European MAs could lead to a better and evidence-based use of psychotropics in children and adolescents.

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Gender differences in the management of child psychiatric patients hospitalized in a general pediatric ward: a retrospective cohort of 661 patients

Christie CH1, Urben S1, Gehri M2, Stephan Ph1
1Service Universitaire de l’Enfant et de l’Adolescent (SUPEA), CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland; 2Service de Pédiatrie, site Hôpital de l’Enfance, Département Femme- Mère- Enfant, CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland

Introduction: The complexity of psychosomatic pathologies in children and adolescents requires an approach that integrates different fields of medicine, including pediatrics and child psychiatry. But who are these young people concerned about mental illness? Especially those who are hospitalized after a visit to the emergency department? The purpose of this study was to evaluate gender differences in this care context; does gender influence the care process? Does the projection of caregivers (“more anxious girls”, “less depressed boys”) have an impact on care decisions?

Methods: The discharge letters of 661 patients hospitalized from the emergency Department of the HEL (35,000 visits per year, several thousand for psychosomatic problems, of which 300 will be hospitalized) were examined. The data analyzed (separately for girls and boys) included: socio-demographic data, management data, reason for hospitalization (diagnosis) and referral at the end of the hospitalization.

Results, Discussion: Significant differences were observed in terms of socio-demographic characteristics (older girl, girl living more often in blended families or in educational home (“foyer éducatif”), boy more in specialized education and/or out-of-school); chief complaints (girl consulting for self-aggressive behaviour, eating difficulties and definite psychiatric diagnoses (fear of losing weight, mood disorder, compulsive disorder and eating behaviour); care (less urgent for girls) and aftercare (more girls referred to outpatient consultations and more boys to day care centres or hospitalized). These results are interpreted using three explanatory models, namely the biological model, the social-developopment model and the socio-constructivist theory.

Conclusion: This study aims to contribute to the evolution of the acceptence of mental illness, the disappearance of stereotypes and the unidirectional attributions of certain diseases to a particular gender. These data make it possible to contribute to better health education for the psychosomatic problems of caregivers.

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A retrospective analysis of the liaison between the Servizio Medico Psicologico of Locarno and the pediatric ward of the Hospital of Locarno “La Carità”

Chiariavalli M1, Magnolfi G1, Pido T1, Gлицis S1, Rieder S1, Millul C1, Tommasini E1, Meier M1, Giuliani S2, Ramelli GP2
1Organizzazione Sociopsichiatrica Cantonale, Servizio Medico Psicologico di Locarno, Ticino, Svizzera; 2Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale, Ospedale Regionale di Locarno “La Carità”, Reparto di Pediatría, Ticino, Svizzera

Introduction: Since 2016, the pediatric ward of the hospital of Locarno has collaborated with the Servizio Medico Psicologico of the city with the main purpose of jointly treating patients (i.e. teenagers under the age of 18) who are affected by primary or secondary psychiatric problems within hospitalized stationary environments.

Methods: For this analysis, several clinical records of patients, who were treated with integrated psychosomatic support, were analyzed. Each hospitalization was reviewed for various aspects such as: the admission diagnosis, the duration of the hospitalization, possible comorbidities, the diagnosis on discharge and the follow up after the recovery. The analysis has taken into consideration patients who were hospitalized between the 01.01.2016 and the 31.12.2018.

Results: Overall, 41 hospitalizations have been analyzed, which included 38 patients (some patients had repeated hospitalizations). The mean age of the patients was circa 14 years and 5 months and the male-female ratio was of 1 to 2. The average hospitalization duration lasted about 12 days (the shortest hospitalization lasted a day, while the longest 47 days), with a total placement of beds over a 593 days-span framework. The principal disorders, which determined hospitalization, were eating disorders (circa 25%), followed by adjustment disorders, anxiety disorders, disorders due to psychoactive substance use, onset psychotic disorders, and others.

Conclusions: The interaction between the pedo-psychiatric and the pediatric teams allowed for an effective treatment and recovery of 38 young patients in a stationary hospitalized environment. At the time of discharge, nearly all the patients were put under the responsibility of either the psychiatric services for minors or the ambulatory specialists of the region. In 7 cases, patients benefited from placements in suitable facilities or with foster families. According to the preliminary data that has emerged from the study, it is possible to affirm that a pedopsychiatric connection allows a prompt and intensive intervention of care for the minor so as to significantly reduce the evolutionary risk of critical situations.
The continuous controls that followed the post discharge period confirms the initial indications about hospitalization’s functionality, as well as highlighting the importance of a stable and long-term based intervention of care of the patients.

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Adolescents and parents’ perspective regarding confidentiality in healthcare: a clinical study

van Riel B1, Ambresin A-E 1, Takeuchi Y2
1Medical School, Faculty of Biology and Medicine, University of Lausanne, Switzerland; 2Interdisciplinary Division for Adolescent Health, Department of Pediatrics, Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland

Introduction: Confidentiality is an integral part of adolescent-oriented standards of care, which is also referred to as youth friendly health care. Physicians find themselves at the crossroad between the confidentiality wishes of the adolescents and their parents’ desire to know the ongoing status of the medical care of their child. There is limited literature regarding the experience of confidential care amongst adolescents and their parents. There seems to be a gap between parent theoretical views on confidential care vs perception of confidentiality when confronted to clinical situation with their own child. The aim of this study is to explore in depth adolescents’ perceptions and parents’ perspectives of adolescents and their parents regarding confidentiality in a clinical context.

Method: Qualitative study conducted at the interdisciplinary division for adolescent health (DISA) at Lausanne university hospital (CHUV). Nine semi-structured interviews of 1h-1h30 were conducted with four adolescent-parent dyads and one adolescent alone. Four out of the five teens were girls and all the parents were the biological mothers. Data were analyzed using a “Grounded Theory” methodology.

Results: A central phenomenon emerged from the analyses: “the dynamic adjustment towards autonomisation”. Three other major themes were articulated around this central phenomenon: “the relationship to health care professionals”, “the influence of prior experience with the health care system” and “the perception of the impact of confidentiality on health outcomes”.

Discussion: Our study helped identify that parental ambivalence in regards to confidentiality largely reflects the difficulty towards adolescents’ autonomisation in the context of their medical care, with adolescents seeking autonomy and responsibility on one hand and parents in a process of letting go and handing over responsibility on the other; an extremely delicate task for many. This double transition towards adolescent empowerment is marked by a dynamic adjustment of parental and adolescent experiences, which depends mostly on the triangular composition of the adolescent-physician-parent relationship. For the physician, managing trust, balancing the role of both parties and communication are all necessary issues to promote a positive experience of confidential care.

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Darbepoetin alfa: experience in young infants with renal failure

Libudzic-Nowak AM,1,2 Cachat F1, Pascual M,1,2 Chehade H1
1Pediatric Nephrology Unit & Transplantation Center, University Hospital of Lausanne (CHUV), Switzerland; 2Transplantation Center, University Hospital of Lausanne, Switzerland

Background: Anemia treatment in infants with advanced or chronic kidney disease (CKD) represents an important challenge to nephrologists. The use of darbepoetin alfa, a novel erythropoiesis stimulating agent, allows the switch to an oral treatment for 2 more weeks. The voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG) showed no sign of vesicoureteral reflux nor urethral valves.

Case Summary: We report the data of three infants with advanced ALN and are considered as the major risk factor. A kidney cyst or scarring of renal parenchyma could remain. The treatment recommended is mainly a 2 to 3-week antibiotic treatment, depending on the ELN is considered as simple or complicated (based on CT-scan lesion and clinical evolution). Further radiological examination are mandatory as urinary tract abnormalities are found in nearly half of the patients with ALN and are considered as the major risk factor. A kidney scintigraphy is recommended in the follow up as residual lesion, such as cyst or scarring of renal parenchyma could remain.

Conclusion: Acute renal failure should be suspected in patient with fever, rapid deterioration of clinical condition, flank/abdominal pain and vomiting. CT-scan remains the gold standard for the diagnosis of ANL but abdominal ultrasound with Doppler is taking a growing place. The treatment recommended is mainly a 2 to 3-week antibiotic treatment, depending if the ELN is considered as simple or complicated (based on CT-scan lesion and clinical evolution). Further radiological examination are mandatory as urinary tract abnormalities are found in nearly half of the patients with ANL and are considered as the major risk factor. A kidney scintigraphy is recommended in the follow up as residual lesion, such as cyst or scarring of renal parenchyma could remain.

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TINU syndrome – A link between nephrology and ophthalmology

Laux Regula1, Weiser Annette1
1Department of Nephrology, Ostschweizer Kinderspital St. Gallen, Switzerland

We present the case of a 15 year old girl with a quite rare disease, that links nephrology and ophthalmology. She was sent to the ophthalmologist because of a burning red eye. The diagnosis uveitis anterior was made and a local therapy with steroid containing eye drops was initiated. The girl also had an anaemia and the involved haematologist sent her to our Department of Nephrology because of an elevated creatinine. At first presentation she showed a moderate renal insufficiency and a tubulopathy. Associated with the history of long lasting systemic symptoms as weight loss, fatigue and back pain we suspected the diagnosis of a TINU (tubulointerstitial nephritis and uveitis) syndrome. A renal biopsy confirmed a tubulointerstitial nephritis, consistent with our suspected diagnosis. The patient was treated with a gradually reduced dose of corticosteroids (prednisolone) and recovered within weeks. The TINU is a rare disease, most often seen in teenage girls. The pathogenic mechanisms are poorly understood. To prevent misunderstanding of those patients and to treat the disease efficiently it is important to make the diagnosis as early as possible. The prognosis is good, relapses are possible and there are some patients who have persistent mild renal insufficiency.

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A case of acute lobar nephronia

Habrisreutinger F1, Perez E3
1Department of pediatrics, Hôpital Intercantonal de la Broye, Payerné, Switzerland

Introduction: Acute lobar nephronia (ALN) is a localized non-liquefactive inflammatory renal bacterial infection. It is considered to be a mid-point in the spectrum of upper urinary tract infection between uncomplicated pyelonephritis and intrarenal abscess. Lacking specific symptoms and laboratory findings, the disease is probably underdiagnosed.

Case Summary: We describe a 5-year-old boy presenting to the ER with periumbilical and right flank pain, fever, shivering, vomiting, poor alimentary intake and fatigue for 3 days. Past medical history was positive for acute pyelonephritis at age 1 and 4. The abdominal ultrasound showed no sign of appendicitis and a normal urinary tract. Laboratory showed a massive inflammatory syndrome (leucocytes 19.7G/l, CRP 625mg/l) but no leucocyturia, nor nitrite in urine. Blood culture were taken and Ceftriaxone iv was initiated. Abdominal CT-scan showed multiple hypodense lesions in the right kidney, without sign of kidney abscess, fulfilling the diagnosis for acute lobar nephronia. Urine culture was positive for Enterococcus faecalis10E5, blood culture remains negative. The patient responded to Amoxicilline iv treatment with no more fever after 3 days, allowing the switch to an oral treatment for 2 more weeks. The voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG) showed no sign of vesicoureteral reflux nor urethral valves.

Conclusion: Acute lobar nephronia should be suspected in patient with fever, rapid deterioration of clinical condition, flank/abdominal pain and vomiting. CT-scan remains the gold standard for the diagnosis of ANL but abdominal ultrasound with Doppler is taking a growing place. The treatment recommended is mainly a 2 to 3-week antibiotic treatment, depending if the ALN is considered as simple or complicated (based on CT-scan lesion and clinical evolution). Further radiological examination are mandatory as urinary tract abnormalities are found in nearly half of the patients with ALN and are considered as the major risk factor. A kidney scintigraphy is recommended in the follow up as residual lesion, such as cyst or scarring of renal parenchyma could remain.

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Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody-associated neuromyelitis spectrum disorders

Felek Melisa1, Broser Philip1, Maier Oliver1, Heckmann Jann1, Sturm Veil1, Lengnick-Lampadius Katrin1, Hackenber Annette1, Gerth-Kahler Christin1, Rostagy Kevin5
1Pediatrics, Ostschweizer Kinderspital St. Gallen, Switzerland; 2Ophthalmology, Kantonsspital, St. Gallen, Switzerland; 3Neuropediatrics, Kinderspital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 4Neuropediatrics, Children’s Hospital, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 5Neuropediatrics, Westfälische-Univ.)-Jungendklinik, Datteln, Germany

It has just recently become evident that the myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody (MOG-Ab) positive neuromyelitis spectrum disorders are a distinct group of autoimmune disease in the pediatric population. Therefore, MOG-Ab-associated neuromyelitis spectrum disorders and...
their treatment are of special interest in modern neuropsychiatrics. Here we report a case study of a ten-year-old male patient with acute disseminated encephalomyelitis at onset, followed by relapsing optic neuritis. The patient was initially diagnosed with acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) in June 2017 which was treated with intravenous methylprednisolone for four day-cycles due to a relapse at the end of cycle. Bilateral optic neuritis was first diagnosed in July 2018 with acute impairment of visual acuity in both eyes. Treatment was with intravenous methylprednisolone and after lack of improvement of visual acuity changed to plasmapheresis for eight days in total. After five months without symptoms our patient relapsed twice in January 2019, this time with severe visual impairment in the right eye and eye movement pain. The patient was treated with methylprednisolone for five days but did not show satisfying visual improvement. Detailed antibody diagnostics demonstrated positive MOG-Abs. MOG-Abs have been consistently associated with allodynia of the scalp, hair and trigger points at the emergence of the greater occipital nerve, suggests an occipital neuralgia. The pain is described as jabbing, throbbing, stabbing, shooting or electric. Pain is described as shooting with some spikes of intensity during the day, and inconstantly also during the night. On physical exam, he has allodynia of the left-sided scalp with a decreased sensitive and thermal stimuli discrimination capacity. We moreover noticed a left paravertebral muscular contraction. He had a positive Tinel’s sign.

Conclusion: Even if rare in children, occipital neuralgia is part of the differential diagnosis of headaches. A unilateral intense headache associated with allodynia of the scalp, hair and trigger points at the emergence of the greater occipital nerve, suggests an occipital neuralgia. Work-up and management are discussed.

Case report: A 10 y.o. boy presented with paroxysmal burning pain in his palms and sensation of electric discharges in his fingers, causing incontinence. Symptoms started during a Streptococcus pharyngitis. Symptoms were relieved with ice pack or cold-water application. Physical examination was normal, with local redness or heat. Small fiber neuropathy (SFN) was suspected. Initial laboratory tests (blood cell count, ESR, CRP, Lyme serology, ANA, ANCA, RF) and complementary blood tests for porphyria and Fabry disease were negative. Genetic analyses of the genes TRP1, SCN9A, SCN10A and SCN11A revealed no mutations. Sudoscan® was abnormal, with total loss of sudation on his hands and feet. Skin biopsy, on day 11 from onset was normal, probably because of the early identification. Post-infectious SFN was suspected. At the 10th days of evolution IV immunoglobulin for 5 days was initiated in association with neuropathic pain killers (gabapentine, clonazepam), sodic channel blockers (carbamazepine and mexiletine) and sedative drugs (chlorpromazine) with complete symptoms relief 4 weeks later. He was discharged on mexiletine for 2 more months and stays asymptomatic after 9 months.

Discussion: SFN is a rare disorder in pediatric population affecting the small, little or non-myelinated nerve fibers conducting pain and temperature. Clinical signs: burning pain in the extremities and local signs of dysautonomia. Etiology is variable, from primary (genetic) to secondary (mostly disimmune/toxic) origin. Diagnosis is confirmed by pathologic skin biopsy showing loss of small nerve fibers. Sudoscan® can be useful tool to evaluate small nerve fiber function in children. Underlying disease must be excluded in order to apply the causative therapy. Symptomatic treatment consists of sodium channel blockers, drugs against neuropathic pain and ice pack application. Early diagnosis is important in order to avoid complications (depression due to chronic pain, ulcers, necrosis or amputations due to aggressive cooling).

Conclusion: SFN is characterized by burning pain of the distal extremities (heat and redness can also occur). Diagnosis is based on clinical presentation. Sudoscan® and skin biopsy are essential for evaluation of small nerve fibers. Symptomatic treatment consists on neuro-modulating agents. Immunoglobulin treatment should be considered in case of post-infectious encephalopathy.

Case report: 8 y.o. boy, known for chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy without recurrence since 2014, was admitted for sudden walking after prodromal illness (fever, rhinorrhea and odynophagia). Neurologic exam revealed legs strength at M4 and arms at M5, abolished tendon reflexes (both preexisting), trunk hypotonia, absent abdominal skin reflexes and widened base of support. During first 24 hours, he was confused, somnolent with fluctuating state of consciousness. He also had fever, erythematous throat and sub-mandibular adenopathy. The diagnosis of encephalitis was made. Nasopharyngeal swab: Influenza B positive. Lumbar puncture: White cells (3 cells/μL), proteins (410mg/L). IgG oligoclonal bands signing blood-brain barrier alteration, negative Influenza PCR. Metabolic work-up (homocysteine, ceruloplasmin, amino acids in blood, urine and CSF, organic acids in urine, acylcarnitine, Mn, Mg), autoimmune and inflammatory work-up (TPOAb, TgAb, ANA, anti-dsDNA, ASLO, anti-DNaseB, anti-NMDA, GABAB, AMPA, VGKC) were normal. Brain MRI: on T2 and diffusion sequences, bilateral and symmetrical cytotoxic edema of globus pallidus, splenium and knee of corpus callosum and bulb. Spinal cord MRI: normal. EEG: slow delta activity. Metabolic, autoimmune encephalitis and Sydenham chorea were excluded. Diagnosis of acute nécrotizing encephalitis secondary to Influenza B was retained. On acute phase, he received methylprednisolone 1g/1.73 m2 for 5 days ( tapering over 4 weeks). Clinical course was slowly favorable, with gradual recovery in mobilization using physio- and occupational therapy.

Discussion: Influenza infection rarely evolves to acute inflammatory encephalomyelitis leading to substantial mortality and neurologic morbidity. Flu-like prodrome is often present 3 days before neurologic symptoms. Influenza is rarely found in CSF. EEG and MRI reveal signs suggestive of encephalitis. Complications include Reye syndrome, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, Guillain-Barré syndrome and acute necrotizing encephalopathy. Oeselamavir is infrequently given, with no evidence in prevention of severe complications. High-dosed corticosteroids are recommended, hypothermia is still debated.

Conclusion: Influenza is rare but well-known cause of acute necrotizing encephalopathy. Pathophysiology is unknown, it is considered as a parainfectious form of encephalitis. Treatment is based on high dose steroids.
Unusual presentation of myasthenia gravis with facial and bulbar symptoms

Enzmann Cornelia1,2, Hafner Patricia3, Wörner Andreas3, Klein Andrea1,2,3
1Department of Pediatric Neurology, Children’s University Hospital, UKBB, Basel; 2Department of Pediatric Neurology, Children’s University Hospital, Inselspital Bern; 3Department of Pediatric Neurology, Children’s University Hospital, CHUV, Lausanne; 4Department of Pediatric Rheumatology, Children’s University Hospital, UKBB, Basel; 5Division of Neurology, Medical University Clinic, Kantonsspital Baselland, Bruderholz

Background: Juvenile myasthenia gravis is a rare auto-immune disease with antibodies against the neuromuscular junction. Clinical features include ocular symptoms (with ptosis, ophthalmoplegia, diplopia), bulbar symptoms (dysphagia, dysphonia) and generalized symptoms with exercise intolerance and fluctuating weakness.

Case report: We report an unusual presentation of juvenile myasthenia gravis in a 17-year old girl with predominant facial weakness and bulbar symptoms. At the beginning pain in the mandibula and stiffness in facial muscles when talking or chewing, with slurred speech and problems swallowing occurred. Additional muscle pain and fluctuating skin changes first led to a rheumatologic examination. Muscle MRI did not reveal inflammatory changes. CK was normal. She reported generalised fatigue, tiredness with increased sleep time, exhaustion in motor activities and cramp-like pain in the hand during writing. She stopped doing sports. In the neurological examination, we found reduced facial expression, without ptosis and normal eye movements, unremarkable tongue motility and a very mild proximal weakness. Simpson test was negative and arm abduction was symmetrical after tiring the contralateral side. Uncertainty about the somatic origin of the symptoms occurred due to ill described history of fluctuating pain and skin changes and because the girl did not seem to be worried (“la belle indifférence”). Because of the fluctuating symptoms and history of fatigability we referred her to electrophysiological testing, that led to the diagnosis: stimulated single fibre EMG showed markedly increased jitter indicating neuromuscular transmission disorder. Subsequently tested Anti-Acetylcholine receptor antibodies were positive. Mestinon led to a rapid amelioration, immunosuppressive treatment was started with glucocorticoids and azathioprine; thymectomy was performed. Clinical symptoms gradually improved and remission was achieved within three months.

Conclusions: Myasthenia gravis can present with a variety of symptoms. Especially the lack of the typical ocular symptoms is a delay of a diagnosis. Therefore, timely referral of patients with fluctuating symptoms to electrophysiological diagnostics is strongly recommended. Stimulated single fibre EMG can be done even in youngest children without sedation, does not need acti collaboration and is usually tolerated well.

A series of children with fibrous dysplasia and review of the literature

Thomi A.1, Guzman R.2, Cartolari R.3, Cristallo Lacalamita M.3, Ramelli GP1
1Institute of Pedetrics EOC, Neuropediatricis Unit, Ospedale San Giovanni, Bellinzona, Switzerland; 2Department of Pediatric Neurosurgery UKBB, University Children’s Hospital Basel, Switzerland; 3Department of Radiology EOC, Ospedale San Giovanni, Bellinzona, Switzerland

Introduction: Fibrous dysplasia (FD) is a rare skeletal disorder, characterised by replacement of normal bone with fibrous tissue. The etiology is probably located in a somatic mutation of the GNAS1-gene on chromosome 20. FD is classified in three subtypes: monostotic, polyostotic, and McCune-Albright syndrome. The abnormal growth of fibrous tissue can cause symptoms including skin lesions, deformities, dental anomalies, cranial fractures, swelling and deformity of the affected areas. In some cases, the development of the disease remains asymptomatic. We focused on FD of the skull, studying three new cases and introduced them to those already quoted in the literature, comparing the medical data of the patients with the information described in the literature.

Case report: We reported on three patients: a 13-year old girl, a 4-year-old boy and a 25 year old adult. The girl reported a monostotic FD of sphenoidal bone with compression of the optic nerve, which caused impaired vision. The two males presented the McCune-Albright syndrome; a disease characterized by coexistence of polyostotic FD, endocrinopathy (Cushing’s disease) and café au lait spots. This typical triad, with a severe endocrine disorder, affected the boy. However the adult patient only reported skin hyperpigmentation and polyostotic lesions, which lead to a massive headache.

Discussion: As already reported in the literature, the clinical presentation of FD is various and often unspecific. The common symptoms in our study are: pain, impaired vision, tiredness and nasal obstruction. The compression of the optic nerve is reported in the two younger patients. The management of this lesion is controversial. Many studies don’t advise a prophylactic decompression as primary surgery, because blindness remains a possible complication of this operation. Instead, the continuous follow up of the patients with neuro-ophthalmological examination is important. The symptoms, especially by patients in pre-pubertal age, are often self-limiting. The McCune-Albright syndrome is preceded by the male patients. Here, growth hormone excess is a possible endocrinological disorder and his suppression with dopamine-agonist is of prognostic importance. In our report, headache remains a severe symptom despite the medical and surgical treatment.

MERS – Mild encephalopathy/encephalitis with reversible lesion of the splenium due to 3 potential pathogens

Drexler I.1, Nave E.1, Bernhard-Strínammann S.1, Boxheimer L.2, Scarcia-Sallenbach S.1
1Department of Paediatrics, Cantonal Hospital Aarau, Switzerland; 2Department of Neuoroangiology, Cantonal Hospital Aarau, Switzerland

Introduction: Children presenting with focal neurological deficits and encephalopathy frequently receive MRI scans. Alterations are often unspecific and do not explain symptoms. In the acute stage of MERS (mild encephalopathy/encephalitis with reversible lesion of the splenium), transient hyperintense signals in the splenium of the corpus callosum can be seen as a characteristic neuro-radiological sign.

Case report: A 10 year old boy presented with a history of fever since 5 days, coughing and bifrontal headaches. Clinical examination revealed reduced general condition, a gait and limb ataxia and a syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH). Analysis of the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) was normal. Serologies in the blood were positive for Human-Herpes-Virus-6 (HHV-6)-IgM/IgG and B. burgdorferi-IgM. Cranial MRI revealed a hyperintense signal in the splenium of the corpus callosum without other MRI abnormalities. Suspecting MERS due to a viral infection, he was treated symptomatically. Within 8 days, his condition improved significantly. Only slight residual gait and limb ataxia were seen at discharge. 9 days later, he represented with fever, fatigue, headache and vomiting, but no new focal neurological signs, whereas his general condition was worse. CSF analysis showed mononuclear pleocytosis. Despite the absence of intrathecal B. burgdorferi antibodies, an antibiotic treatment with ceftriaxone was initiated due to unspecific intrathecal IgM synthesis and positive B. burgdorferi-IgM antibodies in the serum. Further serological analysis revealed positive tick borne encephalitis (TBE)-IgM and -IgG, intrathecal TBE-PCR was positive. His clinical condition improved rapidly and a cranial MRI 5 weeks later was normal.

Discussion: We describe a characteristic radiologic finding of hyperintense signal in the splenium, the posterior part of the corpus callosum, which – in combination with an infection – leads to an encephalitis called MERS. Typical neurological signs are ataxia, confusion, headache, vomiting and slurred speech, often combined with a SIADH. Several infectious pathogens have been described as potential triggers. In our case, the responsible pathogen could not be clearly elucidated, but all three may have contributed to the prolonged course.

Conclusion: In MERS with neuroradiologically isolated hyperintense signal in the splenium of the corpus callosum, the clinical course is usually favourable without sequelae.

From psychiatric symptoms to a life-threatening disease: two cases of NMDA-receptor-encephalitis

Coma-Buros Sandrine1, Schmidt Jasmin2, Budaius Sonja3, Horn Michaela, Plaivoa Nada1, Hr livia1, Bigi Sandra1
1Department of Pediatrics, Division of Child Neurology, University Children’s Hospital, University of Bern, Switzerland; 2Department of Pediatrics, University Children’s Hospital, University of Bern, Switzerland; 3Department of Pediatrics, Division of Intensive care, University Children’s Hospital, University of Bern, Switzerland; 4University Institute of Clinical Chemistry, University hospital and University of Bern, Switzerland; 5Department of Neuoroangiology, University Hospital and University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

A 10 year old boy presented with a history of fever since 5 days, coughing and bifrontal headaches. Clinical examination revealed reduced general condition, a gait and limb ataxia and a syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH). Analysis of the cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) was normal. Serologies in the blood were positive for Human-Herpes-Virus-6 (HHV-6)-IgM/IgG and B. burgdorferi-IgM. Cranial MRI revealed a hyperintense signal in the splenium of the corpus callosum without other MRI abnormalities. Suspecting MERS due to a viral infection, he was treated symptomatically. Within 8 days, his condition improved significantly. Only slight residual gait and limb ataxia were seen at discharge. 9 days later, he represented with fever, fatigue, headache and vomiting, but no new focal neurological signs, whereas his general condition was worse. CSF analysis showed mononuclear pleocytosis. Despite the absence of intrathecal B. burgdorferi antibodies, an antibiotic treatment with ceftriaxone was initiated due to unspecific intrathecal IgM synthesis and positive B. burgdorferi-IgM antibodies in the serum. Further serological analysis revealed positive tick borne encephalitis (TBE)-IgM and -IgG, intrathecal TBE-PCR was positive. His clinical condition improved rapidly and a cranial MRI 5 weeks later was normal.

Discussion: We describe a characteristic radiologic finding of hyperintense signal in the splenium, the posterior part of the corpus callosum, which – in combination with an infection – leads to an encephalitis called MERS. Typical neurological signs are ataxia, confusion, headache, vomiting and slurred speech, often combined with a SIADH. Several infectious pathogens have been described as potential triggers. In our case, the responsible pathogen could not be clearly elucidated, but all three may have contributed to the prolonged course.

Conclusion: In MERS with neuroradiologically isolated hyperintense signal in the splenium of the corpus callosum, the clinical course is usually favourable without sequelae.
Background: Anti-N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor (NMDAR) encephalitis is a life-threatening condition characterized by an autoantibody directed against the central NMDA receptor. Targeted treatment approaches are available and the time point of treatment initiation influences outcome. We report on symptoms and management of 2 cases of anti-NMDAR encephalitis.

Case reports: A 12-year-old boy presented with a 2-week history of behavioral changes, sleep disturbance and episodes of mutism followed by aggressive outbursts without focal neurological deficit. An MRI of the brain showed swelling and FLAIR hyperintensity of the amygdala; the lumbar puncture revealed a lymphocytic pleocytosis of 56 cells along with positive titers of anti-NMDAR antibodies (CSF 1:40; serum 1:20). The patient required ICU admission due to aggressivity and severe dyskinesia. High dose methylprednisolone, plasma exchange and administration of IVIG led to improvement of symptoms and the patient started an intensive neurorehabilitation program. A 7-year-old girl presented with a 1-week history of progressive sleep disturbance, behavioral changes, aggressivity and single episodes of focal seizures. EEG showed general slowing; brain MRI showed a subtle swelling and FLAIR hyperintensity of the hippocampi. Behavioral changes deteriorated over time, followed by progressive fluctuation of the level of consciousness (LOC). A lumbar puncture revealed a lymphocytic pleocytosis of 43 cells, followed by an empiric antiviral therapy. The patient required ICU admission due to fluctuating LOC, severe dyskinesia and agitation. Anti-NMDAR antibodies were positive in CSF (1:80), negative in serum. Acute treatment with high dose methylprednisolone, plasma exchange and IVIG was initiated. After deterioration, the patient reached a treatment escalation with rituximab, leading to rapid improvement of symptoms.

Discussion and conclusion: New onset of fluctuating behavioural and psychiatric symptoms are characteristic clinical features of anti-NMDAR encephalitis. Diagnosis requires the assessment of anti-NMDAR antibodies in paired serum/CSF samples. As illustrated in case 2, testing of anti-NMDAR antibodies in serum only is insufficient. Untreated evolution into intractable seizures, disabling movement disorders, severe autonomic dysregulation and coma is known. Therefore, the recognition of distinct clinical patterns is important in order to allow for timely diagnosis and initiation of immunossupressive treatment.

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Diagnostics and treatment of ADHD in Switzerland: A physician perspective on practice and challenges
von Rhein M1, Albermann K2, Dratva J3, Zysset A4, Robin D5, Hotz S6, Weber F7
1Kantonsspital Winterthur, Center of Social Pediatrics; 2University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Child Development Center; 3Zurich University of Applied Sciences; 4University of Basel; 5University of Fribourg; 6University of Zurich; 7University of Konstanz

Background: Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a major public health problem with numerous negative outcomes for the affected individuals and with a high burden to families and society. Although a multimodal therapeutic approach (i.e., pharmacological treatment as well as non-pharmaceutical treatment options) is considered the gold standard, the observed increasing methylphenidate (MPH) treatment could correspond to a reduced use of other treatments options. This study therefore aims to provide insights into the current practice of pediatricians as well as perceived challenges during the process of diagnosis and treatment.

Methods: An online survey on diagnostic and therapy procedures, perceptions, attitudes, and perceived challenges regarding ADHD was sent to the members of the Swiss Society for Pediatrics (without reminder). With 151 questionnaires that were analyzed, response rate was low (9.3 %).

Results: Pediatricians reported the exchange with parents and children as well as the burden of the children to be central when selecting a therapy. On average they arrange three meetings with parents, of which two take place in presence of the child. They report including information from several sources before arriving at a diagnosis. Pharmacological therapy was most frequently prescribed, followed by psychotherapy, and occupational therapy. Challenges mentioned were: the subjective character of the diagnosis, the frequent comorbidities, limited resources for case management, limited availability of child and youth psychiatric and psychotherapeutical treatment, and unfavorable public attitudes toward medication.

Conclusions: Participating pediatricians considered a multimodal approach when treating ADHD and showed a high involvement of family and child in the choice of therapy. However, they highlight the potential of improving the cooperation with other specialists, such as teachers and school social workers, and of improving the availability of psychotherapy and information on ADHD.

Main messages: Pediatricians are in close exchange with parents and children and consider several (non-) pharmacological ADHD treatment options. Challenges comprise the interprofessional cooperation and coordination as well as the availability of psychotherapy and information on ADHD.

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A strider can hide a glioma
Martins C1, Pereira A1, Perez E1
1Department of Pediatrics, HÔPITAL INTERCANTONAL DE LA BROYE, Payenre, Switzerland

Introduction: Brain tumors are the most frequent solid cancer in children. Diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (DIPG) is a rare, inoperable and fatal children tumor. Most diagnosis occurs between 5 and 7 years of age and the prognosis is better if the child is under 3 or is more than 10 years old, has less extension beyond the pons or only few symptoms at diagnosis. Until this day, no curative treatment exists. Radiotherapy is the gold standard but it's a palliative treatment. The clinical presentation is very miscellaneous and can be manifested by ataxia, hemiparesis, cranial and eye palsies, mostly strabismus and diplopia, or symptoms of intracranial hypertension. This case describes a glioma of the brainstem highlighted by a strider.

Case description: A 21-month-old child, born by IVF (In vitro fertilization), hospitalized at the Hôpital Intercantonal de la Broye, in Payenre, in early November 2018 for respiratory distress who presented a strider during the second day of hospitalization. The strider had been present for about 2 months, was positional, appeared especially during sleep and was variable in intensity. Several outpatient treatments, such as Venlafaxin, Betnesol and Axitone had been initiated by his pediatrician, with only moderate and transient efficiency for cordicots. A nasofibroscopy without narcosis had been performed and was described as “normal”. At the time of hospitalization, a followup with the CHUV’s (Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois) pediatric airway team was organized. The child had an endoscopy under general anesthesia, which has shown bilateral vocal cord paralysis. In this context, a brain MRI was performed and highlighted an infiltrating glioma of the brainstem.

Discussion: A strider can have multiple causes, the most common before the age of 3 years being laryngomalacia and paralysis of the vocal cords. When physicians discover a vocal cord paralysis it is essential to look for post-intubation or surgical trauma, as well as for an expansive mass at the cerebral level. Shortly after the diagnosis, the patient developed a dysphagia. He is now followed by the CHUV. He is already undergoing chemotherapy and receiving multidisciplinary care but is prognosis is reserved.

Conclusion: This case shows the importance of establishing a differential diagnosis and not being limited by a single “normal” exam. Multidisciplinary care and cooperation between hospitals is also essential, and this case shows it.

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Craniovascular artery dissection in childhood – Results: from the Swiss Neuropaediatric Stroke Registry and a systematic review of the literature
Heldner S1, Regényi M1, Bigi S1, Hackenberg A2, Schmitt-Mechelke T3, Datta A1, Fluss J1, Jung S2, El-Koussy M1, Arnold M1, Steinlin M1, Goeggel Simonetti B1, 8
1Division of Pediatric Neurology, University Children’s Hospital Bern, Switzerland; 2Department of Pediatric Neurology, University Children’s Hospital Zürich, Switzerland; 3Division of Pediatric Neurology, Children’s Hospital, Lucerne, Switzerland; 4Department of Pediatric Neurology, University Children’s Hospital Basel, Switzerland; 5Pediatric Neurology Unit, Children’s Hospital of Geneva, Switzerland; 6Department of Neurology, Inselspital, University Hospital Bern, Switzerland; 7Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Neuroradiology, University Hospital Bern, Switzerland; 8Department of Pediatrics, San Giovanni Hospital, Bellinzona, Switzerland

Background: Craniovascular artery dissection (CCAD) in children has mainly been described in stroke studies. However, the incidence of CCAD has not been reported, and little is known about CCAD presenting with non-stroke symptoms. The goal of this study was to gain a comprehensive overview on CCAD in childhood including and beyond its presentation with a stroke.
Cerebral palsy register of Southern Switzerland
Forni Ruben1,2, Pervan Zorica1, Beretta-Piccotti Matteo1, Haring-Tosi Saskia1, Wehrli Brigitt1, Ramelli Gian Paolo1

1CREC Service of Physiotherapy, San Giovanni Hospital, Bellinzona, Switzerland; 2Department of Business Economics, Health and Social Care, University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland, Manno, Switzerland; 3Rehabilitation Research Laboratory 2rLab, Department of Business Economics, Health and Social Care, University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland, Manno, Switzerland; 4Unit of Neuropediatrics, Institute of Pediatrics EOC, Bellinzona, Switzerland

Background: Infantile cerebral palsy (CP) is the most common cause of motor disability in the pediatric age. Currently in Switzerland there are around 3000 children holding a diagnosis of CP, while another 12000 are now adults. The first Swiss data, sent in 2015 to the Surveillance of Cerebral Palsy in Europe (SCPE), came from the Canton of St. Gallen. The aim of this study was to create a new register, collecting data from the southern part of Switzerland, gathering also data regarding MRI scans.

Methods: All patients matching the SCPE inclusion criteria, born in the Canton of Ticino and in the southern part of Canton of Grisons between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2012 were included. A retrospective data collection based on the medical background and anamnestic data provided by the family was carried out, and a standardized report was completed. Evaluation of MRI scans was performed. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: 44 reports of children with CP were examined (23 boys, 21 girls; age 10.2±4.5 yrs). Prevalence of CP was 1.4%. Average birth weight was 2623 gr (450-4670), 10 children (22.7%) were admitted to an Intensive Care Unit at birth, in 8 cases (18.2%) mechanical ventilation was necessary. 12 patients (27.3%) showed active epilepsy. 24 MRI scans were retrieved (54.5% of the sample); 7 scans (29%) were normal, brain malformations were diagnosed in 3 cases (12.5%).

Conclusions: The retrospective data retrieved in this study are basically in line with those of the registers of the Canton of St. Gallen and SCPE, and will be entered into the Swiss CP registry located at the Institute of Social and Preventive Medicine of the University of Bern (created in 2017). The collected data will be used to better anticipate therapeutic, educational and clinician needs in the future.

Financial aspects: Financial support was granted by the Scientific Research Advisory Board of the EOC

Background and purpose: Literature regarding the clinical manifestation and neuroradiological findings of pediatric posterior circulation arterial ischemic stroke (PCAIS) is scarce. This study aims to describe epidemiological features, clinical characteristics and neuroimaging data of pediatric PCAIS in Switzerland using the populations based Swiss Neuropediatric Stroke Registry (SNPSR).

Methods: Children aged 1 month to 16 years presenting with a purely PCAIS between 2000 and 2016 were included. Epidemiology, clinical manifestation, stroke aetiology and neuroradiological features were summarized using descriptive statistics. Stroke severity was assessed using the Pediatric NIHSS. Correlation analysis was performed using Spearman correlation coefficient.

Results: Forty-three children with PCAIS were included (27 boys (62.8%), median (IQR) age 7.9y (5.11.7)). The incidence of PCAIS is Switzerland was 0.183/100 000 and represented 16 % of all childhood AIS. Most patients presented with unspecific neurological complaints such as headache (58.1%), vomiting (45%). The most frequent clinical manifestations were ataxia (58.1%) and motoric/sensory hemisindrome (53.5%/51.2%). Unilateral focal cerebral arteropathy (FCA) was the most common aetiology (11 children, 25.6%). The majority of infarcts were located in the cerebellum (46.5%) and thalamus (39.5%). A shorter diagnostic delay correlated with more severe stroke symptoms at presentation (rho = -0.365, p = 0.016).

Conclusions: Pediatric PCAIS is due to FCA in one quarter of the patients in our cohort. The frequently reported unspecific clinical symptoms, especially when associated with mild neurological findings, carry the risk for a delayed stroke diagnosis. A high index of suspicion and increased awareness are required for a timely diagnosis and treatment initiation.
Anti-NMDA-receptor-encephalitis in a 17 year old girl

Rudolf von Rohr Lukas1, Leier Anja1, Maier Oliver1, Studer Barbara1
1Neuropediatrics, Ostschweizer Kinderspital, St. Gallen, Switzerland

A 17 year old girl was assigned to our emergency Department with increasing psychiatric and neurologic symptoms from a psychiatric clinic. She was treated with neuroleptics and benzodiazepines since four weeks because of panic attacks and progressive delusions. Working diagnosis was catatonic schizophrenia. Despite the therapy, her condition worsened, she developed incontinence, catatonia, tremor, mutism, increased sweating and dysphagia. Malignant neuroleptic syndrome was suspected, neuroleptics were stopped and Biperiden was started. Even though the neuroleptic therapy was stopped, her condition aggravated. Therefore, further diagnostic was initiated. Cerebral MRI was normal. The EEG indicated a generalized slow activity but no epileptiform discharges. A lumbar puncture showed mild elevation of proteins without pleocytosis. Infectious diseases were ruled out. Testing for anti-central-nervous-system-antibodies was positive for Anti-NMDA-Receptor-antibodies in liquor and serum. Thereby diagnosis of autoimmune encephalitis was established and an immunosuppressive therapy with intravenous immunoglobulins and methylprednisolone for five days was started. A maintenance therapy with prednison was established and immunoglobulins was positive for Anti-NMDA-Receptor-antibodies.

Conclusion: Pneumococcal meningitis can be complicated by cerebral vasculitis. As the vasculitis can have a relapsing and progressive course, anticipation of this complication and careful monitoring of anti-inflammato-ry therapy is recommended.

Heterozygous GNPTAB c3515A>G missense mutation in a patient with mucolipidosis II: a case report

Schüle S1, Duetz M1, Hassink RI1, Superti-Furga A1, Lütschg J1
1Zentrum für Entwicklungskrankheiten und pädiatrische Neurorehabilitation, Z.E.N., Biel; 1Service de médecine génétique, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois CHUV – Hôpital Beaumont

Background: Mucolipidosis II (I-cell disease) is a slowly progressive inborn lysosomal storage disorder. It presents with a perinatal clinical onset usually with atypical facial dysmorphism and affection of multiple organs, causing contractures in large joints, skin thickening, thoracic deformity, cardiac involvement with thickening and insufficiency of the mitral valve and finally respiratory insufficiency because of progressive narrow airways and gradual stiffening of the thoracic cage. The mental and motor development in patients with Mucolipidosis II is delayed. No causal treatment is available as yet and life expectancy is limited with a fatal outcome generally in early childhood. Mucolipidosis II affects the GNPTAB gene on chromosome 12q23 and is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Up to now several dozen pathogenic variants are known. The mutation leads to improper targeting of lysosomal acid hydrolases to lysosomes causing a higher activity of nearly all lysosomal hydrolases in plasma and other body fluids. The resulting excessive urinary excretion of oligosaccharides can be an important diagnostic sign.

Case presentation: We report the clinical, biochemical and genetic diagnosis of mucolipidosis II in a boy who presented at the age of 24 days with multiple joint contractures, sucking weakness, facial dysmorphism, gingival hypertrophy and hypotonia of the trunk. In the following months a retardation of the psychomotor development, hypopigmentation, scoliosis and spasticity of the limbs became evident. In the age of 19 month a cardiologic examination showed a prolapse with a mild insufficiency of the mitral valve. Biochemical screening tests showed highly increased levels of several acid hydrolases (α-L-iduronidase, β-Glucuronidase and β-Hexosaminidase A + B) in the serum as well as reduced levels of GalNAc-6-sulfatase in the leucocytes with normal levels of β-Galactosidase in the serum. Genetic analysis of 50 genes involved in lysosomal disorders showed a heterozygous variant of unknown significance in the GNPTAB gene as a c.3515A>G missense mutation. This mutation has not been known before as a molecular pattern of a lysosomal disorder.

Conclusion: This case shows a previously undiscovered mutation leading to a clinical picture of Mucolipidosis II, contributing to the genotype-phenotype spectrum of this disease.

Cutting or not cutting – The management of paediatric cerebral cavernous malformation

Knohl Sarah Noemi 1, Tsekoua Maria 2, Raabe Andreas 3, Pollo Claudio 3, Slavova Nedelina 1, Capone Mori Andrea 2, Zauag Chantal 1, Fösseler Jochen 2, Bigi Sandra 2
1Department of Pediatrics, Division of Child Neurology, University Children’s Hospital Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 2Department of Pediatrics, Cantonal Hospital Aarau, Aarau, Switzerland; 3Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Neuroradiology, Inselspital, University Hospital Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 3Department of Neuroradiology, University Hospital and University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 4Department of Pediatrics, Division of Pediatric Neurology and Oncology, University Children’s Hospital Bern, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

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Background: Cerebral cavernous malformations (CCM) consist of thin-walled, dilated capillaries. CCM may occur sporadically, after radiotherapy or due to an underlying genetic mutation and can present with seizures, headache, neurological deficits or as incidental finding on MRI. We report on symptoms and management of three patients with CCM.

Case reports: A 14-year-old boy presented with new onset of marked right sided hemiparesis including palsy of the right N.hypoglossus and leftsided N.abducens. In suspicion of acute stroke, MRI was performed revealing multiple supra- and infratentorial CCM. A large pontine CCM showed signs of acute haemorrhage. Neurosurgical resection of the pontine CCM was performed, followed by an extensive rehabilitation program. The family history of CCM was positive, genetic testing is pending. An 8-year-old boy presented with sudden, unilateral headache, intractable vomiting over 2 days, intermittent hypaesthesia of the left hand and left sided central facial nerve palsy. The MRI revealed a large right sided supratentorial CCM with signs of acute haemorrhage and oedema. Neurosurgical resection of the CCM led to complete remission of symptoms. A 17-year-old boy known for a history of cranial irradiation due to an embryonal carcinoma in the pineal gland underwent routine MRI as part of his oncological follow up. The MRI showed a growing number of asymtomatic supra- and infratentorial CCM. No intervention was performed.

Discussion and conclusion: CCMs are an important differential diagnosis of intracranial haemorrhage in children. MRI is the diagnostic gold standard, showing the characteristic “mulberry-like” lesions. Immediate MRI is important to rule out CCM mimics such as arterial ischemic stroke, where time point of diagnosis directly influences treatment decisions. Multiple CCMs prompt further genetic investigations. Management of paediatric CCM remains a topic of debate. Surgical resection is recommended for symptomatic CCM in easily accessible areas. For symptomatic CCM in highly eloquent areas, surgery should be considered, especially if the risk of rebleeding is deemed very high. High-resolution anatomical and functional imaging, precise neuroradiation and intraoperative electrophysiological monitoring are mandatory to avoid postoperative neurological impairment. CCMs without symptoms need regular follow-up and education of the patient.

Acute ptitosis with controlateral hemiatxia: the rare occurrence of Claude syndrome related to a midbrain stroke in a young child

Tavaglione F1, Fluss J1, Laurent M2
1Unit of neuropediatrics, Département Femme, Enfant et Adolescent, University Hospital of Geneva; 2Pediatric Radiology, University Hospital of Geneva

Case report: A 21-month-old boy was admitted in our Department following the sudden onset of gait disturbance. On examination, an isolated right sided facial expression deficit was observed, prompting a brain MRI. DWI sequences reveal an acute ischemic lesion at the level of the right midbrain involving the cerebral peduncle and the paramedian area, explaining the clinical manifestations. Extensive immunological and infectious etiological work up was negative. No cerebral vessels abnormalities were detected. Low dose Aspirin was started. The patient is discharged on day 4 with physiotherapy at home.

Discussion: The combination of unilateral ptosis and contralateral hemiatxia was highly suspicious of a rare midbrain stroke syndrome, named Claude syndrome. In its classical and complete form, it consists of a third cranial nerve deficit, with a contralateral ataxia. In our case, the paramedian lesion probably affected solely the fascicle of the third nerve giving the fibers innervating the ipsilateral levator palpebrae muscle as well as rostral fibers of the superior cerebellar peduncle and the red nucleus, resulting in a contralateral ataxia. To our knowledge, this has never been reported in a child where midbrain stroke is exceptional.

Conclusion: A comprehensive literature review, specific brainstem stroke syndrome characterised by unilateral and contralateral neurological signs are typical findings. Such clinical pictures being extremely rare in children, delay in diagnosis in posterior circulation pedi atric stroke is common and might impact early management.

Myoclonus glasma pneumoniae induced nonsexually acquired genital ulceration (Lipschitz ulcers)

Stähl Noémi1,2, Theiler Martin3, Burgener Patrick4
1Division of Gynecology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 2Emergency Department, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 3Division of Dermatology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 4Dermatology Department, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; 5Division of Infectious Diseases and Hospital Epidemiology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Background: Diverse mucocutaneous disorders are associated with the respiratory pathogen Mycoplasma pneumoniae. Genital involvement has been reported during M. pneumoniae infection.

Method: Case report and literature review.

Results: We report a girl with severe genital ulcerations in the context of M. pneumoniae infection, and present a literature review of previously published cases.

Conclusions: M. pneumoniae infection needs to be recognized and considered in the differential diagnosis of genital ulcerations in nonsexually active girls.

Labyrinthitis associated with acute otitis media – a diagnosis not always obvious

Ferraz Célina1, Cao Van Hélène2
1Division of General Pediatrics, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland; 2Unit of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology, Division of Otorhinolaryngology, Department of clinical neurosciences, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Introduction: The labyrinthitis is a rare but serious complication of acute otitis media. A rapid treatment is necessary to reduce the risk of profound hearing loss and permanent vestibular dysfunction.

Case report: We report the case of a 5 year old boy who presented a left acute otitis media treated by ibuprofene and, forty-eight hours later, by antibiotics. One day after starting antibiotic therapy, the patient complained of nausea, vomiting and dizziness triggered by movements. He gets to emergency while a viral gastroenteritis is suspected. The symptoms gradually increase and five days later, the child refuses to walk reason why the parents bring him back to the emergency Department. The examination of cranial nerves shows a right- beating horizontal nystagmus, partially inhibited by fixation. The whispered voice test is pathologic at left. The audiogram total confirms a left conductive and sensorineural hearing loss. The video impulse test, which allows to test the vestibular reflex, confirms a left vestibular deficit. It’s clear now, the child presents a left acute otitis media complicated by labyrinthitis. A tympanocentesis is performed urgently and he receives an intravenous antibiologic treatment. He feels better after the treatment but the child complains of persistent vertigo and left hearing loss few weeks later.

Discussion: The labyrinthitis results of the spread of infection from the middle ear to the inner ear (cochlear and vestibular apparatus). It can cause conductive and sensorineural hearing loss as well as vestibular dysfunction. Bacterial labyrinthitis may occur by direct bacterial invasion or through passage of bacterial toxins and inflammatory mediators, such as cytokines, enzymes and complement, into the inner ear. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, tinnitus, hearing loss, vertigo and ataxia. Symptoms such as hearing loss are usually transient but may persist if otitis is not treated promptly. Otolologic surgery may be required to drain the middle ear in addition to antibiotics.

Conclusion: A labyrinthitis is a serious complication of acute otitis media. The lack of knowledge of this condition can leads to a delay in the diagnosis and a risk of significant sequelae. Treatment is an emergency to preserve inner ear function and to stop the spread of infection. A multidisciplinary care otolaryngologist and pediatrician is essential.

Chlamydia-induced rash and mucositis (CIRM) – a less common differential diagnosis in a febrile child with mucocutaneous symptoms

Tomáš A., Ronja F., Petra Zimmermann2,3, Fluri Simon Charles1
1Klinik Frau & Kind, Abteilung für Pädiatrie/Neonatologie, Spitalzentrum Oberwallis, Hôpital du Valais, CH-3930 Visp; 2Department of Paediatrics, Fribourg Hospital HFR and Faculty of Science and Medicine, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Case report: A healthy 6-month-old girl presented with fever, rash and gastrointestinal symptoms. On examination, the patient presented with a red, macular rash on the trunk and extremities. The rash was characterized by raised, erythematous papules. Laboratory investigations revealed a leukocytosis, an elevated C-reactive protein, and a slight elevation of liver enzymes. The patient was diagnosed with Chlamydia-induced rash and mucositis (CIRM) and treated with antibiotics. The patient made a complete recovery within 2 weeks.

Discussion: Chlamydia-induced rash and mucositis (CIRM) is a relatively rare condition, often misdiagnosed as Kawasaki disease. Early recognition and prompt treatment are crucial to prevent complications.

Conclusion: Chlamydia-induced rash and mucositis (CIRM) should be considered in the differential diagnosis of febrile children presenting with a rash and gastrointestinal symptoms. Early recognition and prompt treatment are crucial to prevent complications.

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130 G/L, a C-reactive protein concentration of 142 mg/l. Chest radiograph showed discrete hilar infiltrates. A polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of a nasal swab was positive for Chlamydia pneumoniae and negative for Mycoplasma pneumoniae. The boy was treated with supportive therapy and intravenous clari-thromycin. On the third day of hospitalisation he had become afibrile, his general condition and mucosal symptoms had improved and the laboratory findings had normalised. He could be persuaded to take oral azithromycin, which was continued for another three days. At a 2-week follow-up he showed complete resolution of symptoms.

Discussion: In a febrile child with mucocutaneous symptoms, life-treating illnesses, such as meningococcal sepsicaemia, staphylococcal or streptococcal toxic shock syndrome and Kawasaki syndrome must be excluded. The combination of high fever, stomatitis and conjunctivitis can also correspond to a mild form of Steven-Johnson syndrome. The presentation with affection of two or more mucosal sites but absent skin findings was historically known as Fuchs syndrome. The syndrome is typically associated with Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection. In our case, however, the syndrome was associated with Chlamydia pneumoniae infection. This association has, to date, only been described on rare occasions as Chlamydia-induced rash and mucositis (CIRM).

Conclusion: CIRM is a rare diagnosis in febrile child with mucocutaneous oedema, skin inflammation, fever and conjunctivitis. The authors characterized retrospectively patients with CIRM, detailing the clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment and discussion.

Material and methods: We included 18 patients that, according to the PFAPA-criteria, fulfilled the inclusion criteria: 1. the patients that accomplished the PFAPA-criteria during 3 year-period (Jan. 2012 – Jan. 2015). Inclusion criteria: 1. the patients that accomplished the PFAPA-criteria including fever episodes, pharyngitis, cervical lymphadenopathy and aphthous stomatitis. Aims. The authors characterized retrospectively PFAPA patients regarding diagnosis and evolution. The authors also evaluated the inflammatory status between illness exacerbations in order to identify sensitive biological markers for disease activity and diagnosis improvement.

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Marshall syndrome (PFAPA). Case series
Iurian Sorin-Ioan1,2, Bera Liana3
1Department of Paediatrics, “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Romania; 2Paediatrics, Swiss Med Kids, Zürich, Switzerland; 3Department of Statistics, “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu, Romania

Background: Marshall Syndrome (PFAPA) is a recurrent condition including fever episodes, pharyngitis, cervical lymphadenopathy and aphthous stomatitis. Aims. The authors characterized retrospectively PFAPA patients regarding diagnosis and evolution. The authors also evaluated the inflammatory status between illness exacerbations in order to identify sensitive biological markers for disease activity and diagnosis improvement.

Conclusions: PFAPA evolution; 1.CRP / TNF remain sensitive markers for disease activity in PFAPA patients, even out of fever attacks.

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A (not so) uncommon case of shock
Csgnola Lara1, Garzoni Luca1, Ferrari Giovanni2, Gualco Gianluca1
1Ospedale San Giovanni, Bellinzona, Pediatría; 2Ospedale San Giovanni, Bellin- zona, Allergologie

Background: Food Protein-Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES) is a delayed non-IgE cell-mediated food allergy. FPIES reactions typically present with repetitive vomiting 1 to 4h after ingestion of the trigger food, often associated with bloody or watery diarrhea. Severe reactions could lead to dehydration, lethargy and shock. In infants cow’s milk or soy pro- teins most commonly cause FPIES allergic reactions. Despite the poten- tial seriousness of reactions, awareness of FPIES is low leading to mis- or delayed diagnoses. We report the case of an infant who presented a severe FPIES reaction to cow milk proteins.

Case report: A 3-month-old infant was brought by ambulance to our emergency Department following repetitive vomiting episodes at home one hour after assumption of a cow milk based formula, accompanied by muscle hypotonia, hyporeactivity, pallor and tachycardia. During the preceeding weeks parents has changed different kinds of formula milk because of discomfort and constipation. At the emergency the child presented with a low state of conscience, pale, with tachycardia and arterial hypotonia. Despite the absence of fever and a laboratory work up showing normal inflammatory parameters, a septic shock of unknown origin was suspected and a treatment with intravenous antibiotics and fluid resuscitation was started wht a rapid improvement of the clinical conditions within one hour. The radiological and laboratory work up was normal. Because the rapid clinical improvement after fluid resuscitation, the on- set of diarrhea during hospitalization and having ruled out other causes of shock, we hypothesized a severe FPIES reaction to cow milk proteins and started an amino acid-based formula with normalization of the clinical condition. After full resolution of the symptoms and having ruled out an IgE mediated reaction to cow milk proteins by prick-to-prick skin tests, we preceded two weeks later with an oral food challenge with formula milk, which confirmed the diagnosis of FPIES. The child is actually doing well with a cow milk free diet and a reintroduction of the cow milk is planned after his first birthday.

Conclusions: FPIES could present in infants with severe reactions characterized by repetitive vomiting 1 to 4h after ingestion of cow milk- soy-based formula with or without diarrhea and can lead to critical clinical conditions allowing delay of the diagnosis of an FPIES.

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A novel SCID presenting with Omenn features and velopalatal defect
Mehmeti Fortesa1, Baleyder Frédéric1,2, Blanchard Géraldine3,4, Varvagiannis Konstantinos 1, Bernard Fanette 1,2, Ansari Marc 1,2
1Onco-hematology unit of the General Pediatrics Division, Department of Women-children-Teenagers, Geneva University Hospitals, Switzerland; 2Cansearch research laboratory, Geneva University Medical School, Switzerland; 3Pediatric Immunovaccinology unit of the General Pediatrics Division, Department of Women-Children-Teenagers, Geneva University Hospitals, Switzerland; 4Center for Genetic Disease, Geneva University Hospitals, Switzerland

Severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCIDs) are a group of fatal disorders of the infant immune system if remaining misdiagnosed and consequently untreated during the first two years of life. Many gene defects are involved in SCIDs but some patients present with a phenotype of SCID with corresponding pathogenic genetic variant remaining to be unraveled. We report the case of a 2 month-old female infant who pre- sented with progressive dry erythrodermia since day seven of life. She was born after 36 5/7 weeks of gestation of non-consanguineous parents. After birth, she was diagnosed with a velopalatal defect. Two months later, she was admitted to the hospital for a bronchiolitis due to a Pichonavirus infection. The clinical examination pointed out a non-bullous erythroderma with fine desquamation of the scalp and trunk, hyperkeratotic lesions of the soles of the feet, alopecia, diarrhea, mild hepatosplenomegaly and bilateral axilar adenopathies. The initial labora- tory tests were only relevant for hypereosinophilia (6.5 G/L) and ele- vated total serum IgE level (2300 KU/L). Face to these clinical and bio- logical Omenn syndrome features, an extended immunological workup was done. It showed the absence of CD4/CD8 naïve T cells including early thymic CD4 T cell emigrants and an oligoclonal distribution of T- cell receptor on CD4/CD8 mature T cells. This was consistent with an Omenn presentation of a T-B+Nk+ SCID disease. The thymus was ab-
sent on thoracic ultrasound. While no maternal lymphocytes were detected in the peripheral blood, the pathology of the skin biopsy was consistent with a "maternal graft-versus-host disease". Cytogenetics (karyotype and CGH-array) has excluded a 22q11 deletion syndrome. The patient was then explored further by new generation exome sequencing. Targeted bioinformatic analysis of a panel of 479 genes involved in immunological and inflammatory disorders failed to demonstrate a likely pathogenic variant explaining the SCID. The patient received a match sibling allogenic stem cell transplantation and is now well 4 months post transplantation. In conclusion, this patient illustrates a new case of SCID with velopalatal defect and with no pathogenic genetic variant identified yet. For now, it remains unclear what caused the patient presents with a primary absence of thymus or if she suffers from a thymic aplasia secondary to the SCID disease. Additional genetic explorations are ongoing in order to elucidate the genetic background of this disorder.

A rare cause of recurrent pancreatitis

Zimmermann N1, Eng P1, Wenk L1, Köhler H1
1Kinderklinik, Kantonsspital Aarau, Switzerland

Case: A 12 years old Indian boy presented to our hospital with severe abdominal pain and vomiting. Amylase level was 212 U/l, lipase 3178 U/l. The ultrasound and the MRI showed an oedematous pancreas with pseudocysts. At the age of 8 years, an explorative laparotomy had been performed in another hospital because of similar symptoms and revealed a necrotizing pancreatitis. Interestingly, the mother associated the first episode with the consumption of sesame and the current episode with peanuts, which were usually avoided by the boy. After ruling out common causes of pancreatitis the patient history made us consider an allergy-induced pancreatitis, an hypothesis further supported by a blood eosinophilia (1.42 G/l, 25%), the elevated total (1522 KU/l, n <200) and peanut specific IgE (42 kUA/l, n <0.35) despite the normal tryptase (<1 µg/l, n <11.4). In vitro testing confirmed sensitization to sesame, peanut (rAra h 1, 2, and 6 positive), cashew and pecan nut with a high risk for severe anaphylaxis and persistence of the peanut allergy. The abdominal symptoms abated under anagletic therapy and the pseudocysts disappeared after a few months. Under dietary restriction (peanut and sesame) no further episodes occurred.

Background: Food-allergy induced pancreatitis is very rare. Since 1990 eleven children have been described (age 1-17 years, mean 6.5 years). The allergens were mainly egg and fish. Three children had a recurrent pancreatitis. Only one boy had several food antigens as triggers. The vast majority of cases was found in Japan. In our patient, a cross-reacting allergy between sesame and peanut was hypothesized, as the IgG binding epitope of the peanut allergen Ara h 1 has 80% homology with the sesame allergen Ses i 3, both vicilin-like globulins. However, in our patient only nSes 1 was positive, therefore two different allergens must have been triggers for the recurrent pancreatitis. Food-allergy induced pancreatitis could emerge from eosinophilic gastroenteritis with swelling and infiltration of fat lobules of the pancreas leading to reflux of bile into the pancreas and causing pancreatitis. However, the often described slender pancreatic duct may point to potential additional mechanisms.

Conclusion: This case shows the importance of considering allergy as cause of idiopathic pancreatitis, especially in Asian children. By avoiding the culprit food allergens recurrent episodes can be prevented.

A case report with a combined immediate and delayed hypersensitivity to amoxicillin

Hartog K1, Roduit C2,3, Barben J1, Launer R1
1Children’s Hospital St Gallen, St Gallen, Switzerland; 2Christine Kühne-Center for Allergy Research and Education (CK-CARE), Davos, Switzerland; 3University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.

Background: Drug reactions can be categorized in immediate- and delayed-type reactions which are based upon the timing of the appearance of symptoms. It was described that an amoxicillin had failed to demonstrate 80% homology with the sesame allergen Ses i 3, both vicilin-like globulins. However, in our patient only nSes 1 was positive, therefore two different allergens must have been triggers for the recurrent pancreatitis. Food-allergy induced pancreatitis could emerge from eosinophilic gastroenteritis with swelling and infiltration of fat lobules of the pancreas leading to reflux of bile into the pancreas and causing pancreatitis. However, the often described slender pancreatic duct may point to potential additional mechanisms.

Case description: We report a case of a 13-year-old girl presented with an immediate and non-immediate reaction after taking amoxicillin/clavulanic acid due to a suspected sinusitis. She experienced an itch all over her body without rash two days after starting the antibiotic therapy. After 5 days she developed a maculopapular exanthema which did not improve after oral treatment with antihistamines and cortisone; she stopped taking antibiotics. In the same evening she introduced herself at the emergency room because of feeling dizzy, dyspnea and subfebrile temperature up to 38°C. In the further course she developed hypotension and increasing dyspnea with need for an intensive care monitoring. She stabilizes herself after treatment with antihistamines, cortisone, intravenous volume therapy and adrenaline inhalation. The rash was resolved after a few days. Skin prick testing results were slightly positive (2mm) to amoxicillin with appropriate control. No specific immunoglobulin E antibodies were found for penicillins. The basophil activation test (BAT) showed an increased value for CD 63 (14,7%) in response to amoxicillin, suggestive for an immediate-type reaction. The lymphocyte transformation test (LTT) results were positive for penicillin G and amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, indicating a delayed-type reaction to these antibiotics.

Conclusion: The data of this case demonstrate an amoxicillin allergy with evidence of both a delayed and immediate hypersensitivity reaction with good correlation between the clinical history and the immunological results (BAT, LTT). As far as we know no case report with a penicillin allergy with a combined immediate and non-immediate reaction has been described so far.

Linear puritic rash, arthralgia and fever in a child: a quiz case for diagnosis

Vogler T1, Knöpfel N1, Palmer S2, Kolmi I3, Theiler M1,2, Weibel L1,3, Schütz-Brül1
1Department of Dermatology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 2Department of Rheumatology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 3Department of Dermatology, University Hospital Zurich, Switzerland

History: An eight-year-old boy presented with a three-week history of a fluctuating puritic rash, arthralgia and intermittent fever of up to 39°C. The mother reported that he had eczema since infancy, but recently different pruritic and persistent lesions had appeared.

Presentation: The patient presented in reduced general status with an elevated temperature of 37.9°C. Clinical examination revealed salmon colored macules and urticarial papules predominantly on the extensor surfaces of the hands. Additionally, he showed exoriated plaques with linear distribution on the back and the extensor surfaces of the extremities. He had generalized lymphadenopathy, as well as arthralgia and swelling of both upper ankle joints and the left elbow. - Investigations: Blood tests showed leukocytosis (20.75 G/l), elevated C-reactive Protein (CRP) (73mg/l), elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) (93mm/h), and high ferritin (3450mg/l). Antinuclear antibodies (ANA) and rheumatoid factors (RF) were negative. An infectious etiology was ruled out. - Diagnosis: Systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (sJIA), with concurrent classical and non-classical cutaneous presentation

Discussion: sJIA is a rare condition, which typically occurs in preschool and children. Common clinical features consist of symptoms of arthritis, a salmon-pink, evanescent, maculopapular rash, spiking fevers, lymphadenopathy, a sore throat, as well as splenomegaly and liver dysfunction. Blood tests usually show leukocytosis, high ferritin and negative RF and ANA screening. Mainstay of treatment are systemic corticosteroids and NSAIDS. Other than the typical skin findings mentioned above, our patient additionally presented “persistent pruritic plaques”. They mark one of several non-classical presentations of sJIA reported in the literature and are typically located on the back and on the extensor surfaces of the extremities, often with a linear configuration, sometimes with scale or crusts. Awareness of this clinical sign is important, since it might imply persistent disease activity in children with sJIA and thus might be a sign for the need for more aggressive treatment. In our patient, treatment with NSAID and systemic steroids resulted in prompt improvement of the maculopapular rash, fever and arthritis as well as in a decrease of inflammatory laboratory markers. However, the persistent pruritic plaques improved only slowly. Reduction of medication led to a rapid flare-up of the evanescent rash.
Atypical hematological manifestation of celiac disease

Von Graffenried Thea1, Rizzi M1, Llor J1, Kayenba Kay's S1, Paccaud Y1, Hernandez E1, Renella R2, Russo M1

1Service de Pédiatrie – Hôpital du Valais, CHVR, Sion, Switzerland; 2Unité d'Hématologie, Ospedaliero Cantonale, ORBV, Bellinzona, Switzerland

ABSTRACT

A 2-year-old boy presented with a 6-week history of recurrent loose stools and loss of appetite. Faeces were bulky, foul-smelling, and occurred 4-5 times/day. He had lost 10% BW in a month and was 12.7 kg (P25-50) with height of 95 cm (P>90). He looked pale with sunken eyes, dry skin and angioedema. Despite his age, his abdominal exam was normal without hepatosplenomegaly. Interestingly, the initial laboratory workup revealed a cytopenia with severe regenerative normocytic normochromic anaemia (Hb 63 g/L; MCV 79 fl, reticulocyte 1%), leu-kopenia (WBC 3.9x109/L) with moderate neutropenia (ANC 0.5x109/L), other normal platelet count (227x109/L) and absence of abnormal cells on peripheral smear. Hemoglobin electrophoresis was unremarkable. Tests for EBV, CMV and parvovirus B19 were negative. Abdominal US was normal. Due to unexplained cytopenia bone marrow aspirate and biopsy was performed revealing hypocellular marrow with decreased erythroid and myeloid precursors, and augmented megakaryopoiesis compatible with aplastic anaemia (AA). Screening for malabsorption revealed elevated anti-transglutaminase (1330 IU/ml; N < 20 IU/ml) and anti-gliadine antibodies (IgA 304 IU/ml and IgG 524 IU/ml; N < 20 IU/ml). Enteropathy with duodenal biopsy and a rare complication of endoscopic procedure

Barros-Magnin N1, Petit LM2, Rock N2, Mattiello V2

1Women and Children's Hospital and Department of Pediatrics, Geneva University Hospital, Switzerland; 2Department of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Geneva University Hospital, Switzerland

ABSTRACT

A previously healthy 12-year-old girl was addressed to our Department for chronic articular pain, which lasted a few months and had resolved 30 days prior to the visit, with an otherwise uneventful personal history. At clinical examination, we found a left femoral haemophaty with a retraction of the left superior lip, mucosal hyperpigmentation, left-sided tongue haemophaty, skin hypopigmentation of the left forehead with ipsilateral presence of white hair and eyelashes. The rest of the clinical exam was normal. A differential diagnosis between linear scleroderma en coup de sabre (ECDS) versus progressive haemophaty (PHA) was suggested. Complete blood count, liver and renal function tests, ESR and CRP were normal. Antinuclear autoantibodies, anti-ds-DNA and rheumatoid factor were negative. Brain MRI confirmed facial asymmetry, with a right relative exophthalmos, haemophaty of adipose tissue and the left masseter muscle. The left cerebral hemisphere was slightly hypotrophic with a focal T2- and FLAIR hyperintense signal in the left temporal subcortical white matter. ECDS and PHA are variants of linear scleroderma. PHA is a very severe variant, probably a phenotype for more than one entity. PHA refers to superficial haemophaty that affects subcutaneous tissue, muscle, and osseocartilaginous structures with minimal involvement of the skin. ECDS manifests as a linear depression located on the frontoparietal scalp or paramedian forehead. Involved skin is hyperpigmented, shiny, firm, and displays alopecia. While the two may coexist in the same patient, clinical features are typically used to distinguish PHA from ECDS. Sensitivity, specificity, for example, are the most common neurologic symptoms in patients with PHA. After initial presentation, the disorder is usually slowly progressive but self-limited. Standard treatment in progressive diseases are immunosuppressive agents (steroids and methotrexate). In our case, clinical and imaging features were suggestive of PHA.

Conclusion: PHA is a rare and potentially severe form of linear scleroderma that may be associated with neuralgic involvement. Initial presentation may be slowly progressive making the diagnosis difficult. Immunosuppressive agents are the mainstay of the therapy.
or enteritis. No signs of infection or inflammation could be found in laboratory tests. A stool reducing substance examination tested positive for glucose. This clinical presentation of persistent watery diarrhea and dehydration of the patient’s general condition raised the suspicion for a glucose-galactose malabsorption. On his seventh day of life, we decided to change the nutrition to a carbohydrate free product. The watery diarrhea stopped within a couple of hours and electrolytes normalized within the next day. The boy started to thrive well and could be discharged from the hospital on day 25. Follow up consultations were performed in our outpatient clinic. Up to now the 6-month old patient thrives properly receiving a carbohydrate free diet, poultry, fish and black salami. This new challenge will be establishing further supplementary food. Genetic analysis showed two mutations in the SLC5A1 gene, supporting the diagnosis of CGGM. Although mutations in the SLC5A1 gene are responsible for CGGM, our mutations have not yet been described.

**Conclusion:** This case reveals a typical presentation of a very rare disease. Early detection of the diagnosis can prevent life-threatening symptoms such as intractable diarrhea and electrolyte imbalance. An early changing of the oral nutrition to a carbohydrate free diet is essential to cease symptoms. The significance of the newly detected mutations in the SLC5A1 gene needs further investigation.

**P 74 An uncommon case of cholestasis in infancy**

Guattieri R.1, Brunatti P.1, Helbling R.1, Garzoni L.1

1Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera Italiana, Switzerland

**Introduction:** Cholestasis results from impairment in the excretion of bile, which may be due to mechanical obstruction of bile flow or impairment of excretion of bile components into the bile canaliculus. Cholestasis warrants prompt diagnosis to exclude conditions needing an urgent therapy, like biliary atresias. Cholelithiasis is relatively rare in children, but it is found more often in patients with predisposing disorders. We present an unusual and insidious case of symptomatic cholelithiasis with onset in infancy.

**Case report:** A previously healthy 3-months-old boy presented to the emergency Department with a two days lasting history of acholic stool and increasing agitation. On the physical examination, the boy was in good conditions, afebrile and with normal vital signs. He presented slightly jaundiced sclera and an enlarged liver. Laboratory investigation showed a cholestasis with a conjugated hyperbilirubinemia with elevated gamma-GT and transaminases with normal liver function. The abdominal ultrasound showed an extrapleural and intrapleural bile dilatation with presence of biliary sludge in the choledochus and gallbladder. A conserva- tive treatment with ursodeoxycholic acid initially failed with worsening of the cholestasis and detection of a gallstone in the distal choledochus. A MRCP confirmed the diagnosis of a choledocolithiasis who resolved spontaneously after a few days, with normalization of the liver function tests and the biliary dilatation. An etiologic work up has been done but an underlying for cholestatic disease hasn’t been found yet.

**Discussion:** Cholelithiasis is uncommon in children and more rare in newborn and infants who are often asymptomatic. If symptomatic it can lead to a cholestatic jaundice with acholic stool, abdominal pain complicated by pancreatitis, fever and sepsis. In symptomatic infants, gallstones are usually located in the common bile duct (CBD), 30-40% of cholelithiasis is idiopathic, while in 60-70% an underlying cause can be identified: hemolytic diseases (20%-30%), parenteral nutrition, ileal disease, congenital anatomical anomalies, metabolic or genetic. Spontaneous resolution of gallstones is frequent in infants and hence a period of observation is recommended even for choledocolithiasis. Radiologic-interventional procedures or surgery are rarely needed.

**P 75 Comparison of the health care use of asylum-seeking patients and local patients in a tertiary pediatric hospital in Switzerland**

Brandener JR.1, Pohl C.2, Vogt F.2, Tylleskar T.3, Ritz N.2,3,5,6

1University of Basel Children’s Hospital, Migrant Health Service, Basel, Switzerland; 2University of Basel Children’s Hospital, Paediatric Department, Basel, Switzerland; 3Department of Paediatrics, Royal Children’s Hospital Melbourne, University of Melbourne, Australia; 4Unit of NTDs, Department of Clinical Sciences, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium; 5Centre for International Health, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway; 6University of Basel Children’s Hospital, Paediatric Infectious Disease and Vaccinology, Basel, Switzerland

**Background:** In 2017, a record number of 68.5 million persons and approximately 35.5 Million children were forcibly displaced worldwide. Asylum-seeking children have important health needs and may face inequalities in access to health care. Recent information about the use of health care services by asylum-seeking children is scarce. The aim of this study was to compare the use of health care services by asylum-seeking and non-asylum-seeking children.

**Methods:** Patients were identified using administrative and medical electronic health records included from 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2017. To ensure only recently arrived asylum-seeking patients were part of the analysis, patients with records prior to Jan 2015 were excluded.

**Results:** In 202'316 visits by 55'789 patients, 1674 (1%) of visits were created by 439 (1%) asylum-seeking patients and 200'642 (99%) visits by 55'350 (99%) non-asylum-seeking patients. Median age of asylum seeking patients was 13 (IQR 3-16) years, coming from Eritrea (14%), Afghanistan (13%) and Syria (9%). Median age of non-asylum seeking patients was 7 years (IQR 2-12) coming from Switzerland (64%), Germany (7%), Turkey and Italy (4% each). The emergency Department was most frequently visited by both, but significantly more often by non-asylum seeking patients (64'315/200'642, 32% versus 317'1674, 19%). The proportion of patients within the groups with >15 visits was comparable, constituting nearly 50% of non-asylum non-asylum seeking group versus 25% in the group of non-asylum seeking patients.

**Conclusion:** The study showed that visits from asylum-seeking children represented a minor group with in general lower user rates than their local peers. Quick demographic changes in nationalities and age of asylum-seeking children lead to changing health needs requiring a quickly adjustable health care provision. Further studies are needed focusing on asylum-seeking children frequently using tertiary facilities.

**P 76 Syrian crisis: an innovative response**

von der Weid Lucie1, Blaser Jérémie2, Ioana Hincu3, Amstutz Bonnefoy Hasina1, Pahud-Vermeulen Brigitte2, Gehri Mario1, Bodenmann Patrick2

1Department of Pediatrics, Children’s Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; 2Department of Ambulatory Care and Community Medicine, Vulnerable Population Center, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

**Introduction:** The Swiss government started a resettlelement program, in collaboration with the United Nation High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) to facilitate the arrival of particularly vulnerable refugees from Syria. A universally new healthcare program was specially created for this population in the canton of Vaud: A family consultation. Its aim is to provide necessary healthcare and prevention, explain the health system and to see the family as a whole, with crucial links between its members.

**Methods:** A pediatrician, a general practitioner, an interpreter and a nurse see the family altogether and then separately. A synthesis is made at the end of each consultation with the medical staff and the family. The family is seen again after three months. They are finally directed to a private general practitioner and a pediatrician.

**Results:** Between July 2016 and December 2018, 249 persons have been seen for a first medical evaluation, including 111 adults and 138 children. The staff had subjective feelings of a better effectiveness compared to the regular system, a better communication between adults and children medical staff and a significant gain of time and financial savings for the health system and the families (less appointments and all their costs).

**Conclusions:** The interprofessional model of a consultation for Syrian migrant families is innovative and effective. It could be implemented in other cantons receiving Syrian refugees and could be extended to different refugee populations.

**P 77 OASIS: Holidays for surgeons**

Panchard Marc-Alain1, Valabrega Paola1, Senggen Elodie2

1Service de Pédiatrie, Hôpital Riviera-Chablais, Vevey, Suisse; 2Service d’Imagerie médicale, Hôpital Riviera-Chablais, Vevey, Suisse

**Introduction:** Acute scrotum in childhood encompasses numerous differential diagnoses. Among them, the Acute Idiopathic Scrotal Oedema (AISO, OASI in french), despite its serious clinical presentation is self limited and does not require special intervention.

**Case presentation:** A 5-year-old boy with a previous history of recurrent para-infectious urticaria presented to the emergency room with a new episode of urticaria, fever, and a red, painful and swollen scrotum...
appeared the day of the consultation. Clinical examination displayed utricarial lesions on the back, face and lower limb. The scrotum was bilaterally swollen, purple and painful. The remaining of the physical exam was within normal limits. Considering the possibility of a Fournier’s gangrene, an infectious screening was made and came back normal. Scrotal ultrasound showed an important thickening of scrotal wall, with diffuse hypervascularisation and subcutaneous oedema ascending from the scrotum to the inguinal regions. The diagnosis of Acute Idiopathic Scrotal Oedema (AISO) was made.

Discussion: AISO is an acute scrotal condition characterized by moderately painful oedema and erythema of the scrotum, most often unilateral, but commonly spreading to the other side or to the penis, groin and perineum. It typically occurs in children aged 3-12 years but is also encountered in adults. It represents 2.5–30% of scrotal emergencies in patients younger than 20 years. This wide interval reflects the fact that this pathology is commonly underdiagnosed. Some causes have been suggested, allergic origin being the most favored one, but evidence is lacking. No treatment is necessary. Recurrence rate is between 21-61%. AISO is a clinical diagnosis, confirmed with ultrasound, which will typically show thickening, oedema and marked hypervascularity of scrotal walls (building the Fountain sign in traverse view), homogeneity and normal testes with normal and symmetrical doppler flow, reactive hydrocele and often enlarged and hyper vascular inguinal lymph nodes.

Conclusion: AISO shares some clinical features with other more serious acute scrotal pathologies. Although clinical presentation is impressive, the disease is benign and self limited. Clinical and ultrasonographic signs are highly discriminant, better than what is encountered in testicular torsion. Nevertheless, in unclear situations, surgical exploration might be warranted.

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Constipation – just a symptom or a hint towards a broad differential diagnosis?

Röösli Nicole1, Righini Franziska1, Esslinger Peter2, Eisenreich Bernhard1, Büttcher Michael1, Neuhaus Thomas J1
1Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Department of Paediatrics; 2Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Department of Paediatric Surgery

Introduction: Paediatric constipation contributes to 3% of all referrals to paediatric practice and up to 25% to paediatric gastroenterologists. We want to highlight three cases with constipation as leading symptom. They all received laxatives as first-line therapy.

Clinical cases: Case 1. A previously healthy 20-month-old boy repeatedly presented to our hospital after a history of progressive recurrent abdominal pain and constipation over a period of 4 to 5 weeks. Initially he had 2 weeks with only two bowel movements, followed by a 3-week period without symptoms. At that time, due to history, clinical and radiologic findings and response to enema and daily intake of osmotic laxative, severe functional constipation was postulated. At the second visit he presented with progressive abdominal and back pain, and refusal to walk. Inflammatory markers (CRP, ESR) were elevated and MRI confirmed spondylodiscitis of the lumbar spine. Case 2. A previously healthy 10-month-old boy was admitted to paediatric gastroenterology with a history of constipation since the age of 2-3 weeks without failure to thrive. Despite almost daily administration of suppositories and/or enema, constipation persisted with further aggravation after introduction of solid foods from the age of 5 months. Close clinical examination including triggering of the anal reflex revealed anal atresia with perineal fistula. No further associated malformations were detected. Posterior sagittal anorectoplasty was performed. Since then the boy has regular bowel movements. Case 3. A previously healthy 11-month-old boy was seen in our hospital with persistent painful constipation for 2 weeks despite rectal and oral stool regulation. History revealed that he had also refused to sit and stand for 2 days. Abdominal X-ray showed massive coprostasis. Meticulous clinical examination revealed asymmetrical patellar tendon reflex. MRI showed an intraspinal transdural tumor ranging from T3-4 to T6-7 with massive compression of the spinal cord. The patient underwent surgery and chemotherapy.

Conclusion: Peak incidence of functional constipation occurs around the age of toilet training. Diagnostic criteria include a duration of ≥1 month in a child of ≥4 years of age corresponding to Rome IV criteria. Before starting laxatives, a thorough history and clinical examination of children – especially under the age of 4 years – is mandatory to rule out organic causes.
injuries and poisoning. Asylum-seeking children were more frequently admitted for tropical infectious/parasitic diseases and mental disorders.

**Conclusion:** No difference in the age distribution and a high prevalence of respiratory system diseases was detected in both patient groups. Rare infections and mental health disorders are important diseases in asylum-seeking children and require special attention and training of staff working with pediatric asylum-seekers.

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**Hemolytic-uremic syndrome after Escherichia coli urinary tract infection in humans: a systematic review of the literature**

Lavrek Dejan1, Lava Sebastiano A.G.2, Milano Gregorio P.3, Simonetti Giacomo D.1, Bianchetti Mario G. 1, Giannini Olivier4

1Istituto di pediatrica della Svizzera Italiana, Bellinzona; 2CHUV, Lausanne; 3Clinica pediatrica universitaria, Milano; 4Servizio di medicina interna, Ospedale Beata Vergine, Mendrisio

**Background:** Hemolytic anemia with red cell fragmentation, thrombocytopenia and acute kidney injury characterize hemolytic uremic syndrome. Many cases are linked to an intestinal infection caused by a shigatoxin-positive Escherichia coli (mostly of the “big seven group”: O26, O45, O103, O111, O121, O145 and especially O157). Approximately 30 years after the discovery of hemolytic-uremic syndrome, it was first linked to a symptomatic Escherichia coli urinary tract infection.

**Methods:** In order to characterize the form hemolytic-uremic syndrome that is associated with a Escherichia coli urinary tract infection, we conducted a systematic review of the literature using the PRISMA strategy.

**Results:** For the final analysis, we retained 23 original reports published since 1979. Five unsolicited pediatric case series addressed the possible occurrence of hemolytic-uremic syndrome after an acute symptomatic E. coli urinary tract infection among 266 cases and found the mention association in 8 (3.0%) cases. We also found 28 individual cases (17 females and 11 males) of hemolytic-uremic syndrome preceded by a symptomatic Escherichia coli urinary tract infection: 16 children aged from 2 days to 6.0 years and 12 adults aged from 22 to 75 years. Testing for shigatoxin, performed in 19 cases, was positive in 15 cases. E. coli serotyping was performed in 18 cases: testing for serotype O157, O103 and O145 was positive in one, one and two cases, respectively, while testing for serotype O26, O45, O111 and O121 was always negative. A urinary tract abnormality was present in 12 (43%) cases.

**Limitations:** This review exclusively integrates data from single case reports or very small case series that were sometimes poorly documented.

**Conclusions:** Symptomatic Escherichia coli urinary tract infections is a rare but established cause of hemolytic-uremic syndrome both in children and adults. The germs that trigger this form of hemolytic-uremic syndrome are usually shigatoxin-positive but do not belong to the “big seven group”.


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**Pyuria and microbiology in acute bacterial focal nephritis: a systematic review**

Janett Simone1, Milano Gregorio P.2, Faré Pietro B.1, Giannini Olivier2, Bianchetti Mario G.1, Lava Sebastiano A.G.3

1Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera Italiana, Servizio di Pediatria, Ospedale Regionale di Bellinzona e Vall, Switzerland; 2CHUV, Lausanne

**Background:** Acute focal bacterial nephritis is an uncommon but severe localized renal infection not containing drainable pus. It is considered as the midpoint in the spectrum between pyelonephritis and intrarenal abscess. Presentation and imaging findings of acute focal bacterial nephritis have been extensively addressed. The aim of this review was to assess the prevalence of cases without pyuria or bacteriuria and the spectrum of microorganisms underlying this condition.

**Methods:** We conducted a systematic review of the literature in the National Library of Medicine and Excerpta Medica databases using the PRISMA strategy.

**Results:** For the final analysis, we retained 54 reports published between 1981 and 2018 describing 251 patients (159 females and 92 males) affected by focal bacterial nephritis, who have been specifically investigated for their urinary analysis and standard bacterial cultures. They were 177 subjects ≤20 and 74 >20 years of age. Pyuria and bacteriuria were absent in 33 cases, while pyuria was not associated with bacteriuria in 5 further cases. The vast majority of culture-positive cases were caused by Enterobacteriaceae (slightly less than 80%) and Pseudomonas species (approximately 10%). Enterococcus species and Staphylococcus aureus were isolated in slightly more than 10% of cases.

**Conclusions:** 1. Acute focal bacterial nephritis may present without pyuria and bacteriuria. The rather common occurrence of both leucocyte and culture-negativity suggests that this entity, like renal abscesses, sometimes does not communicate with the urinary collecting system.

2. The study also points out that Enterobacteriaceae and Pseudomonas species are the predominant pathogens, followed by enterococci and staphylococci. The initial management consists of broad-spectrum antimicrobials with high tissue penetration, active against the mentioned microorganisms. Available literature suggests a total of three weeks of initial intravenous and subsequent oral antimicrobial therapy.


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**Visceral sepsis in acute Epstein–Barr virus infectious mononucleo-osis: review of the literature**

Cattaneo Lucia1, Milano Gregorio P.2, Lava Sebastiano A.G.3, Kottanattu Lisa1, Faré Pietro1, Bianchetti Mario G.1, Vanoni Federica1

1Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera Italiana, Bellinzona; 2CHUV, Lausanne; 3CHUV, Lausanne

**Background:** In healthy subjects, acute symptomatic Epstein-Barr virus infectious mononucleosis is a benign self-limited febrile disease that presents with sore throat, swollen lymph nodes or splenomegaly. In this condition, pericardial sepsis has been reported in cases complicated by myocarditis, peritoneal sepsis in cases complicated by pancreatitis, acalculous cholecystitis or appendicitis, and pleural sepsis in cases complicated by pneumonia. Otherwise unexplained pericardial, peritoneal or pleural sepsis are further uncommon complications of Epstein-Barr virus infectious mononucleosis that have not been incorporated in a comprehensive analysis.

**Methods:** We performed a systematic review of the literature in the US National Library of Medicine and Excerpta Medica databases and selected reports published after 1959. We used the PRISMA strategy.

**Results:** We found 22 patients aged from 1.2 to 80, median 19 years of age (15 males and 9 female subjects) affected by acute Epstein-Barr virus infectious mononucleosis associated with otherwise unexplained pericardial (N = 9), peritoneal (N = 15) or pleural (N = 15) sepsis.

**Limitations:** The main limitation of the review results from the very small number of published cases, which were sometimes scantily documented.

**Conclusions:** Although the vast majority of patients who present with lymphadenopathy and sepsis suffer from infectious diseases such as malignancy or inflammatory conditions, this analysis points out that otherwise unexplained visceral sepsis can occasionally develop also in Epstein-Barr virus infectious mononucleosis.

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**Venous thrombosis in a community-acquired pneumonia**

Franchi S.1, Kottanattu L.1, Brazzola P.1

1Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera Italiana, Servizio di Pediatria, Ospedale Regionale di Bellinzona e Vall, Switzerland

**Background:** The incidence of pediatric venous thromboembolism (VTE) is significantly lower than in adulthood and occurs primarily in hospitalized children. Pediatric VTEs are mainly secondary, with the presence of a central venous catheter (CVC) being the most common risk factor. Other major risk factors are infection, malignancy, chronic inflammatory conditions and inherited hypercoagulable state. Duplex ultrasound (US) is the first diagnostic tool and management depends on the etiology. Short and long-term sequelae are frequent and can be associated with significant morbidity.

**Case description:** We report the case of a previously healthy 3-year-old child with a 5-day history of fever, cough, fatigue and progressive respiratory distress. A diagnosis of left pneumonia with a small apical effusion was made and intravenous (IV) Cefuroxime was started. She also received IV Albumin and Furosemide for signs of capillary leak syndrome. After a week, pleural US showed a larger effusion and a chest tube was inserted. On the next day she developed oedema of the left arm and Duplex US performed to assess the presence of VTE was normal. Due to persistent painful oedema with appearance of collateral veins the Duplex US was repeated and revealed a thrombosis of the left internal jugular vein (IJV) and left subclavear vein. Subsequently, subcutaneous
therapeutic anticoagulation with Enoxaparin was started. Computed tomo-
graphy angiography carried out after new fever spikes and respiratory
deterioration also showed the presence of thrombosis in the left brachi-
occephalic vein and a worsening of pleuropneumonia. Antibiotic therapy
was changed to IV Meropepenem and Vancomycin, and the latter discon-
tinued after broad-range PCRs of the pleural effusion were positive for
Staphylococcus pneumoniae. The patient was discharged after 1 month
with oral Co-Amoxiclav and initially 3 months of therapeutic anticoagula-
tion. At 2-month follow-up she had no complaints, however, partial ob-
struction of the left UVJ persisted. 5 months later only slight signs of post-
thrombotic syndrome and cutaneous collateral veins were present.

Conclusion: VTE is uncommon among children especially in the ab-
sence of a CVC. VTE can occur in any venous system but in non-CVC-
related VTEs upper extremity thrombosis is very rare and diagnosis can be
difficult especially in complex cases. Clinical suspicion needs further
and appropriate investigations to ensure prompt treatment to minimize
acute and chronic complications.

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A souvenir with different faces and a long-lasting taste

Germann S1, Büttcher M2

1Department of Pediatrics, Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Switzerland

Background: Melioidosis, caused by Burkholderia pseudomallei, is en-
demic in north Australia and Southeast Asia. Contamination occurs
mainly via percutaneous inoculation, inhalation, aspiration, and occa-
sionally by ingestion. Particularly in children it may present as skin ab-
cess, pneumonia, parotitis or osteomyelitis.

Case Presentation Summary: A 2-year-old previously well Swiss boy,
was seen for evaluation of fever for 10 days after family vacation (De-
cember) in Thailand visiting cities and staying at a beach resort. He had
coryza, diarrhea but was otherwise well in himself. On his arm he had
a papule which according to his mother might had been from an insect
bite. Search for Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Q-fever, Tularemia were
negative. Repeated blood cultures and bacterial and viral stool examina-
tion remained negative. 10 days later the papule progressed to an ab-
cess, cough persisted. Aspirate was positive for B. pseudomallei.
Whole-body MRI revealed a pulmonary abscess but no further organ in-
volvement. Ceftazidime was started. After 2 days fever defervesced. Af-
ter 3.5 weeks iv. Ceftazidime, the eradication phase with oral trim-
ethoprim-sulfamethoxazole was started and continued for 6 months.

Discussion / Learning Points: This is a rare paediatric case of imported
Melioidosis from Thailand manifesting as cutaneous and pulmonary ab-
cesses. We postulate percutaneous inoculation facilitated by the skin
breach from an insect bite. Melioidosis may have a wide range of clinical
manifestations, severity varies from an acute fulminant illness progressing
to a chronic infection. It should be part of a differential diagnosis in re-
turning travellers from South-East Asia presenting with an acute or
chronic febrile illness particularly with an abscess and/or pneumonia. An
imicrobial treatment consists of an intravenous intensive phase followed
by a prolonged eradication phase.

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Bacterial pyomyositis in children: Diagnosis, treatment and out-
come in 7 cases

Hauser A1, Oesch V2, Eich G2, Köhler H1, Berthet G1

1Department of Pediatrics, Kantonsspital Aarau, Switzerland; 2Department of Pe-
diatric Surgery, Kantonsspital Aarau, Switzerland; 3Department of Pediatric Ra-
diology, Kantonsspital Aarau, Switzerland

Background: We searched our database for all pediatric patients admit-
ted to the Kantonsspital Aarau between 2014-16 which were diagnosed with
septic arthritis, osteomyelitis, myositis and pyomyositis. 110 cases were
identified in total of which we excluded all those with arthritis, osteo-
myelitis, viral myositis and CRMO (chronic recurrent multifocal osteo-
myelitis) from further analysis.

Results: 7 cases of pyomyositis were identified, median age was 3 (range
1-15 years), 4 (57%) were male. One patient had a history of sickle cell
(having on its back), in 5 cases a preceding fever episode was described.
Delay from starting symptoms to diagnosis was a few days. All patients
except one suffered from pain in their hip girdle, 5 were limping, 1 refused
walking. Sedimentation rate (ESR, range 31-131 mm/h) and CRP (range
39-160 mg/l) were elevated in all cases, positive blood/abscess cultures
occurred in 4 patients (3 Staphylococcus aureus, 1 Group A Streptococ-
cus). 6 patients underwent MRI for definitive diagnosis, 1 had ultrasound
of left M. infraspinatus only. 6 patients showed abscess formation or in-
flammation in hip muscles (M. psoas, gluteus, iliacus, obturatorius, pi-
riformis), 3 required surgical drainage. In 3 cases MRI revealed inflam-
ination in adjacent joints or bones. Initial antibiotic treatment was started
intravenously with Amoxicillin/Clavulanic acid in 3 patients, Clindamycin
in 2 and Flucloxacillin or Ceftriaxon in one. Rapid clinical amelioration
and reduction of ESR/CRP was observed in all but two cases. Mean time
of antibiotic treatment was 14 days, therapy was switched to oral antibi-
otics after 3 to 5 days. No relapses were reported.

Conclusion: Over the last five years we observed bacterial pyomyositis
becoming more frequent, MRI imaging seems to contribute here. Refer-
ing literature is still scarce. Especially in young children, diagnosis is
challenging because of atypical signs and symptoms mimicking osteo-
myelitis. MRI leads to final diagnosis although ultrasound may be useful.
Early start of antibiotic treatment seems to reduce need for surgical in-
tervention due to abscess formation. Switching intravenous therapy to
oral antibiotics quite early was possible without impairment of the out-
come. Concomitant inflammation of adjacent joints or bones can be seen
in MRI without clear signs of acute bacterial arthritis or osteomyelitis and
completely resolves after treatment.

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An uncommon (Panton-) Valentine’s day: when lungs date MSSA
Richard Aline1, Wagner Noémie1,2, Rohr Marie1,2, Ruchonnet-Métaller
Isabelle1, Tosso Semma1, Posfay Barbe Klara1,2

1Division of General Pediatrics, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland; 2Pe-
diatric Infectious Disease Unit, Division of General Pediatrics, University Hospi-
tals of Geneva, Switzerland; 3Pediatric Pneumology Unit, Division of Pediatrics
Specialties, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland; 4Pediatric Radiology
Unit, Division of Radiology, University Hospitals of Geneva, Switzerland

Introduction: Methicillin-sensitive S. aureus (MSSA) infection is com-
mon in children. We report a case of multiple disseminated pulmonary
abscesses, due to MSSA infection, positive for Panton-Valentine leuco-
cidin (PVL) toxin, in a previously healthy patient.

Case: A 6 y.o boy presented to the emergency Department with a 5 day
history of fever, chest pain, and no cough. Extensive physical examina-
tion showed only localized reproducible chest pain on palpation. Chest
X-ray was normal and C-reactive protein (CRP) was 10 mg/l. Because of
his origin and family history, sickle cell disease was suspected and
empiric intravenous (IV) ceftriaxone was started. 48 hours follow-up
showed persistent fever. Blood cultures were positive for MSSA and
CRP went to 102 mg/l, leading to patient hospitalization. Suspecting os-
tomyelitis, a chest CT-scan was performed and revealed multiple round
intraparenchymatos and subpleural consolidations, centered on ves-
sels. After 10 days of IV flucloxacillin, total body PET-CT showed re-
gressing condensations with presence of excavations, without other ab-
normality. Extensive workup was negative, including screening for tuber-
culosus, endocarditis or immune deficiency. Sickle cell disease was ex-
cluded by genetic testing. Finally, PVL toxin was identified on blood cul-
tures. The patient completed a 14 days course of IV flucloxacillin, fol-
lowed by oral clindamycin for 6 weeks. A decontamination treatment
was recommended for the whole family. 6 months follow up showed disap-
pearance of lesions on CT scan.

Discussion: Most often associated with Methicillin-resistant S. aureus
in USA and MSSA in Europe, PVL exotoxin leads to leukocyte destruc-
tion and tissue necrosis. Diagnosis can be made by immunochromatog-
raphy or specific PCR. PVL is a virulence factor for skin and soft-tissues
infection, sepsis syndrome, musculoskeletal diseases and necrotizing
pneumonia. When associated with pneumonia, clinical findings may in-
clude hemophagocytosis, leukopenia, tachypnea, tachycardia, and often evolve
to acute respiratory distress syndrome. PVL-positive skin and soft-tis-
sues infections increase the risk to require surgery compared to PVL-
negative. Test for PVL toxin should be considered for invasive or recur-
rent disease, and in case of positivity, decontamination must be propo-
sed.

Conclusion: In our case, the clinical presentation was surprisingly atyp-
ical with mild symptoms compared to the radiographic imaging and for-
tunately our patient had a favorable clinical outcome.

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Persistent tachycardia

Salamon M1, LLor J1, San Millán D2, Kayemba Kay’s S1, Paccaud Y1,
Hernandez E1, Russo M1

1Service de Pédiatrie – Hôpital du Valais, CHVR, Sion, Switzerland; 2Service de
Radiologie – Hôpital du Valais, CHVR, Sion, Switzerland

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Melioidosis from Thailand manifesting as cutaneous and pulmonary ab-
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1Service de Pédiatrie – Hôpital du Valais, CHVR, Sion, Switzerland; 2Service de
Radiologie – Hôpital du Valais, CHVR, Sion, Switzerland

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Persistent tachycardia
Case report: 15 y.o. healthy boy was referred for 7-day torticollis and elevated CRP (137 mg/L) following initial fever and sore throat. He had been afibrile for 5 days. Tonsils were erythematous with painful and stiff neck. Injected CT scan showed bilateral atlanto-occipital (AOA) and atlanto-axial arthritis (AAA) with epidural collection and infiltration of soft tissues. CT guided articular puncture was performed and patient treated with IV co-amoxicillin. Streptococcus agalactiae grew from throat and articulat fluid cultures. Blood culture was negative. Echocardiography excluded endocarditis. MRI showed no osteomyelitis. Co-amoxicillin was switched to ceftriaxone (10 days) followed by oral clindamycin (8.5 weeks). Clinical and radiological evolution at 6 weeks was good. Control MRI at 12 weeks showed arthritis improvement. Clinical recovery was complete at 5 months.

Discussion: To our knowledge, this is the first case of Streptococcus agalactiae cervical arthritis encountered in paediatric population. Septic AOA and AAA are extremely rare in children. Only one case of septic AOA was described in an 8-m.o. infant as a complication of S. pneumoniae otitis and 4 cases of septic AAA in children 11 to 14 months (no tissues. CT guided articular puncture was performed and patient treated with IV co-amoxicillin. Streptococcus agalactiae grew from throat and articulat fluid cultures. Blood culture was negative. Echocardiography excluded endocarditis. MRI showed no osteomyelitis. Co-amoxicillin was switched to ceftriaxone (10 days) followed by oral clindamycin (8.5 weeks). Clinical and radiological evolution at 6 weeks was good. Control MRI at 12 weeks showed arthritis improvement. Clinical recovery was complete at 5 months.

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Conclusion: Painful and persistent torticollis, even afibrile, should be investigated by cervical MRI. Septic AOA and AAA must be excluded. S. galactiae is not only involved in neonatal sepsis but can be responsible for septic arthritis in older children.

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Enteroviruses: A cause of symptomatic congenital infection

Holck-Clausen Cohen A,1 Llor J,1 Russo M,1 Kayembakay Kaye's S,1 Hernandez E1, Paccaud Y1
1Service de Pédiatrie – Hôpital du Valais, CHUV, Sion, Switzerland

Clinical case: A male infant, born by uneventful spontaneous vaginal delivery at 38 4/7 weeks, with a birth weight of 3530 g. The antenatal history was unremarkable except for colonization with Group B streptococci and rupture of membranes had occurred 8 hours before delivery. At 74 hours of life, irritability, high fever (max 40.4°C), diarrhea and a cutaneous rash were reported, while the mother had developed diarrhea, a high fever and a cutaneous rash 24 hours earlier. He was admitted for IV antibiotic therapy. Infectious workup revealed a neutrophil left shift and an elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) of 28 mg/L. Work up 48 hours after initiation of antibiotics, CRP increased up to 46 mg/L. Blood and urine cultures were sterile. Lumbar puncture was performed, and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) showed no pleocytosis, culture was negative and PCR test was positive for enterovirus (EV). Antibiotic treatment was terminated after 72h. On day 3 of illness, desaturation without apnea were observed requiring oxygen therapy for 2 days. Chest radiograph, EEG, cerebral IRM and cardiac, hepatic and renal work up were normal. Evolution was favorable and the newborn was discharged home at day 9. The diagnosis neonatal EV encephalitis was retained.

Background: EV infections are common, causing 10-15 million symptomatic infections per year in USA, one third of these are infants under the age of one. Most often, these infections cause mild upper respiratory tract infections, self-limiting gastroenteritis, or are asymptomatic. Rarely, EV infections give rise to severe illness causing sepsis, hepatitis, coagulopathy, myocarditis, pneumonia and meningocoeephalitis. Though not well described in the field of neonatology, studies suggest that EV causes 3% of suspected systemic infections in neonates. Severe illness is more common when vertically transmitted or when symptomatic during the first 6 days of life. Clinical and laboratory follow up are recommended, particularly hepatic function and hemostasis.

Conclusion: This case underlines the importance of considering the diagnosis of EV infection in a newborn with febrile illness. Newborns are at higher risk for developing complications particularly in the first week of life.

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Atypical presentation of atypical bacteria

Borgeat M1, Llor J1, Russo M1, Paccaud Y1, Hernandez E1, Kayembakay Kaye’s S1
1Service de Pédiatrie – Hôpital du Valais, CHUV, Sion, Switzerland

Case report: 10 y.o. girl had 2 weeks h/o cough, runny nose and fever. Family physician suspected pneumonia and initiated oral amoxicillin with no improvement 3 days later. She was then referred for hospitalization. Examination revealed right lung hypoventilation with dullness on percusion. Work-up showed mild inflammation (CRP 45 mg/L) without leucocytosis. Chest X-Ray revealed right sided basal infiltrates difficult to distinguish from pleural effusion, leading to thoracic-CT which confirmed a basalar opacity without necrosis, discrete effusion and hilar lymphadenopathy. Treatment was switched to ceftriaxone. Consistent to persistence of fever and lack of clinical improvement screening for atypical germs and Mycoplasma pneumoniae was performed. Yield was positive for Mycoplasma pneumoniae. We changed antibioticotherapy to azithromycin, leading to patient’s quick clinical status improvement.

Discussion: Streptococcus pneumoniae is the most frequent bacteria responsible for community-acquired pneumonias in children. But large coverage with PCV 13 vaccination has led to emergence of other bacteria. Mycoplasma pneumoniae is an intracellular bacteria that causes infection in humans, and is responsible for up to 40% of community-acquired pneumonias in children over 5 years of age. Radiological features frequently show exent-sive patchy opacities and thickened bronchial shadow. M. Pneumoniae can also produces extensive infiltration and solid changes as observed in our case. Pleural effusions can be seen. Empyema is rare complication in M. pneumoniae pneumonia. The microbiological diagnosis is done by PCR.

Conclusion: Persisting symptoms in a well-treated child with suspected pneumonia, must lead to search for atypical germs regardless of a localised opification on the chest X-ray. Pleural effusion can complicate pneumonia due to Mycoplasma pneumoniae. Macrolid antibiotics are the treatment of choice.

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Epidemiology and characteristics of fractures secondary to child abuse

Huber E1, Lutz N2, Depaillans S2, Cheseaux J-J3
1Faculté de Biologie et Médecine, UNIL, Lausanne, Suisse; 2Département Femme-Mère-Enfant, service de chirurgie pédiatrique, CHUV, Lausanne, Suisse; 3Département Femme-Mère-Enfant, service de pédiatrie, CHUV, Lausanne, Suisse

Introduction: Child physical abuse (CPA) may result in fractures, the most common lesion after bruising. Infants under one year are at higher risk. The aim of this study was to describe characteristics of CPA cases with fractures.

Methodology: The study, approved by the Ethical Committee CER-VD (n° 2014-02157), included children aged 0 to 15 years with fractures secondary to CPA diagnosed at the University Hospital of the Canton de Vaud (CHUV) between 01.09.2007 and 31.08.2017. Patients were stratified into 3 age groups (<1 year, 1 to 5 years and >5 years).

Results: 41 patients initially presented 84 fractures. This number rose up to 106 after further assessments (22 additional fractures). The most frequent fractures involved long bones (51 out of 106, 48%). There were 39 rib fractures, representing 37% of all fractures. They accounted for nearly half of those found in patients younger than one year (32/77 fractures, 42%), 25% in the 1 to 5 y.o. group (5/20 fractures) and 22% in the older group (2/7 fractures). There were 12 skull fractures (11% of all fractures). The last 4 fractures (4%) affected the tooth, nose, clavicle and hand. Associated non-bony lesions were present in 21 of the 41 children (51%). A limb’s functional impotence was found at admission in 16 cases (39%), 6 children (15%) had a suspicion of CPA and 19 (46%) other reasons not related to CPA.

Discussion: Most children (61%) with fractures secondary to CPA were less than one y.o. One child out of two suffered from associated non-bony lesions, the most common being bruises, followed by typical lesions diagnosed in Abusive Head Trauma (intracerebral lesions with or without retinal hemorrhages). The reason for a medical consultation in abused children with fracture was not related to any kind of trauma in near 50% of cases.
Recurrent arterial thrombosis in children: A diagnostic challenge

Sarkisian Jessica1,2, Mattiello Veneranda1,2, Tosso Seema2, Bouhabib Maya1,3, Fluss Joëlle1,3, Parvez Paloma1,3, Mejri Manel1, Müller Marie1,2, Bajwa Nadia1,2

Background: Arterial thrombosis is rare in children. The most frequent etiology is iatrogenic. A recent systematic review assessed the cumulative incidence of thrombosis at 24% for indwelling arterial catheters. However, other causes exist such as congenital disorders. In addition, there exist differences in the physiopathology between thrombosis in adults and children requiring an adaption of treatment.

Case presentation: A 6-month old girl, without a significant past medical history, presented with a viral infection (RSV) in a state of shock to our hospital in Geneva. During hemodynamic stabilization, bilateral femoral arterial catheters were placed. Following the appearance of an asymmetry in the palpation of the femoral and popliteal pulses, an urgent CT scan showed an aortobifemoral thrombosis. A percutaneous thrombectomy was performed and intravenous unfractionated heparin was administered for 10 days. The patient was switched to low molecular weight heparin and a therapeutic level was achieved. Three days later, the patient presented with a sudden leg swelling. An echography and angiography revealed a new thrombosis in the left iliac artery. The patient was again switched to intravenous unfractionated heparin with complete repermeabilisation after 10 days. In the familial history, we note a history of miscarriages in the mother and maternal grandmother. Due to familial history and recurrence of thrombosis, a thrombophilia screening was performed and the patient was found to have a positive lupus anticoagulant (LA). The mother was not positive for the LA. Iatrogenic thrombosis resulting from femoral artery catheterization in a critically ill infant with concomitant infection was retained as the principal diagnosis. The clinical relevance of LA as a prothrombotic risk factor in this context needs to be confirmed by the persistence of the antibody in follow-up blood work. In fact, transient LA positivity is frequently observed in children with infectious diseases or other stressors.

Conclusions: This case reveals the difficulty in the management of arterial thrombosis in the pediatric patient. Though clinical guidelines were applied for the treatment in this patient, these guidelines are not adapted to the physiopathology in children. A treatment more suited to these mechanisms could be more effective. Studies investigating the prevention and treatment of arterial thrombosis in children are needed to improve the management of patients affected with this pathology.

Continuous vocational training in child abuse and neglect: Improving safety for young patients.

Ferrucci E1, Pasquale MF2, Signorelli GC3, Mazzara C1, Pezzoli V1
1Istituto Pediatria della Svizzera Italiana, Clinica dell’età evolutiva – Ospedale Regionale di Lugano, Lugano, Switzerland; 2Istituto Pediatria della Svizzera Italiana, Ospedale Regionale di Locarno

As paediatricians, we are daily potentially faced with various forms of abuse and neglect perpetrated against children. It is thus critical that every healthcare provider, who daily manages children, – paediatricians, emergency doctors, paediatricians and emergency nurses – is well aware of the essence of the mistreatment and of its extremely complex implications. Healthcare providers should be trained with specific knowledge for early recognition of situations of potential abuse and neglect, as well as with tools to appropriately react to suspicious and dangerous situations. We all know that, as people who dedicate our whole life to “cure” children, situations of abuse and mistreatment are stranger to our comprehension and for this reason we instinctively tend to reject and mentally deny their existence. In order to face this situations, at the “Children’s and adolescents’ development care unit” of the Italian Swiss Paediatric Institute, it is active a group aimed at the wellbeing and protection against childhood and adolescence mistreatment (GIM). Working as a team, with different paediatric specialists, enables to actively prevent the “unconscious reflex of denial” and allows to be really protective towards children at risk. It is thus a priority to guarantee an accurate knowledge and culture of the problem through various forms of teaching supports – case reports, discussions, learning of practical skills – in order to assure a comprehensive and global understanding of the topic. Key points of this continuous learning should include: Regular re-definition of the role of the paediatricians and of the “wellbeing and protection group” in the diagnosis and the management of child abuse and neglect; Collective discussion of case reports; Implementation of practical laboratories with radiologists, paediatric gynaecologists and paediatric psychiatrists; Improvement of the interaction with the authorities (police, attorneys, judges).

In conclusion, a continuous training of the paediatric healthcare providers will facilitate the identification and the management of various forms of child abuse and neglect during daily activities. This will promote a prompt and effective intervention in case of concern for the health and safety of children.

Life experiences of Senegalese children suffering from cardiopathy and their families cared for by Terre des Hommes in Senegal and Switzerland

Razgallah J1, Gehl M1, Akre C2
1Service de Pédiatrie, Hôpital de l’Enfance, Department femme-mère-enfant (DFME), CHUV, Lausanne, Switzerland

Background: The high prevalence of congenital and acquired cardiopathies in sub-Saharan Africa led to the development of a health program by Terre des hommes aiming to transfer children suffering from cardiopathy in European countries, including Switzerland, to receive specialized care. Given the high complexity of these procedures, our study aimed at determining (1) how Senegalese children suffering from cardiopathy and their families experience the disease and care before, during and after a stay with Terre des hommes in Switzerland and (2) how the professionals taking care of them perceive their experiences?

Methods: We used a qualitative methodology to collect data in two places: The National children hospital Albert Royer in Senegal and in the House of the children of Terre des hommes in Switzerland. Altogether, 31 semi-structured interviews were conducted: 3 with Senegalese children during their stay in Switzerland; 7 with children in Senegal after having been cared for in Switzerland, 15 with their family members in Senegal, 1 with a medical doctor in Senegal and 5 with professionals from Terre des hommes caring for the children in Switzerland. All interviews were transcribed verbatim, anonymised, and analysed with an inductive method.

Results: This study put forward the life experiences of these children and their families and the perspective of the professionals caring for them such as: The children’s physical pain causing their families important emotional pain; the children’s daily limitations and social exclusion caused by the disease especially by preventing them from playing with other children and going to school; the emotional pain due to the separation experienced by the children being transferred to Switzerland and their families staying in Senegal; the complex adaptation of the children when they arrive in Switzerland; the emotional difficulties experienced by the children when they have to leave Switzerland to return to Senegal; and finally fears that children and families go through, such as fear of pain, death, and surgery as well as hopes of healing and acquiring an ordinary life.

Conclusions: This study puts forward that these Senegalese children and their families experience many difficulties linked to their illness, transfer and stay in Switzerland. Given the importance of the pain caused by the separation between the children and their families, improvement of the health program needs to be considered in the future.

Needs and perceptions of fathers with a newborn hospitalized in a neonatal unit: a descriptive study

Donadeo Fadda Milena1,2,3, Lambert Sophie1,2,3, Rio Laura2, Ramelet Anne-Sylvie2,3
1Department of Women-Mother-Child (DFME), Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland; 2Institute of Higher Education and Research in Healthcare (IUFRRS), University of Lausanne (UNIL), Switzerland; 3Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland

Background: Transition to parenthood can significantly affect parents’ wellbeing, couple relationship, and attachment to the newborn child. All of these changes can cause stress and anxiety. When this is coupled with a newborn’s hospitalization, the risk of mental stress is seven greater and can lead to psychological, physical and social problems in the parents’ lives. The transition to parenthood varies for each person,
Perimortem caesarean section on an ambulance: case report

Chiaravalli M.1,2, Rieder S1, Rinoldi PO1, Zocchi G2, Birkhoff JM1
1Organizzazione Sociopsiciatrica Cantonale, Servizio Medico Psicologico di Locarno, Ticino, Svizzera; 2Università degli Studi dell’Insubria, Scuola di Medicina, Cattedra di Medicina Legale, Varese, Italia; ASST Sette Laghi, Unità Operativa di Anestesia e Rianimazione e Terapia Intensiva, Varese, Italia

Introduction: The authors describe a rare case of Perimortem Cesarean Section, performed on an ambulance in an external hospital emergency call, with survival of the fetus in the immediate future and a year from the event (without neurological deficiencies). This fact is analyzed both from a legal (according to the Italian law) and ethical-deontological aspect. In particular: the behaviour of a non specialist in obstetrics in a non-hospital environment, the role of international guidelines (conceived for the intra-hospital environment) and the value given to the evaluation of the chances of the mother’s survival are analyzed.

Methods: Case report.

Results: A few cases of perimortem caesarean section executed in an extra-hospital environment are described in literature and most of the international guidelines are conceived for an intra-hospital approach (protected environment, technical equipment, different specialists). International guidelines for the extra-hospital emergency exist, as, for example, the ATLS3, according to which the perimortem cesarean section is indicated in all the cases of cardiovascular arrest of the mother, whatever the cause might be, with the only exception of hypovolaemia. From the analysis of the available retrospective studies in literature, the cases in which the cut executed in a ‘hostile’ environment has determined the survival of the fetus without neurological sequence caused by hypoxical damage are relatively rare.

Conclusion: In the presented case the initial approach of the rescue team has been focusing on the mother’s reanimation attempt only, following the indications of the known aphorism ‘save the mother, save the fetus’ and therefore trying to evaluate and correct the possible reversible causes of PEA. After having correctly evaluated the situation, the team acted believing that the best possibility of success in the attempt to save the fetus’ life would have been represented by the attempt to save the mother’s life. Gained the awareness of the inefficiency of the manoeuvres and of the likely fatal outcome for the mother (that presented fixed non-reacting mydriasis, possible rhinoliquorrea, swollen jugular, cape cyanosis), the doctor decided to extract the fetus in the extreme attempt to save it and to eliminate an important physiopathological obstacle for the cardiac venous return, allowing in this way an extreme ultimate chance of success also in reanimating the mother. The Craig’s model provides an inclusive framework for organizing and understanding how to professional intervention to improve the management of procedural pain in newborns. The set of recommendations for procedural pain prevention needs to involve not only pharmacological and non-pharmacological pain treatment but also parents and interprofessional collaboration. Hence, these elements need to be included in the development of a complex intervention to prevent procedural pain in neonates.

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Development of an intervention to improve the management of painful procedures in neonates

Balice-Bourgois C.2,5, Zumstein-Shaha M.1, Newman CJ.1,4, Simonetti G.D.2,3
1University of Applied Sciences, Department of Health, Bern, Switzerland; 2Pediatric Institute of Southern Switzerland, Ente Ospedaliero Cantonale, Bellinzona, Switzerland; 3University of Southern Switzerland, Lugano, Switzerland; 4University of Lausanne, Institute of Higher Education and Research in Healthcare, Lausanne, Switzerland

Introduction: The evolution of neonatal intensive care is associated with improved survival of the neonates. During hospitalization in NICU (Neonatal Intensive Care Unit), neonates are exposed to many painful procedures within a stressful environment. Inadequately treated pain can lead to short and long-term complications from hyperalgesia to alterations of the pain experience. To date, many evidence-based guidelines are available. However, the quality of these guidelines and their clinical application remains unclear. Additionally, systematic prevention of procedural pain is rarely implemented in NICU and pain remains undertreated.

Methods: In total, four electronic databases (Embase, Pubmed, CINHAL, Joanna Briggs Institute Database) and grey literature published between 2007 and 2018 were searched using keywords such as procedural pain and neonatal care. The methodological quality was analysed using AGREE II (Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation).

Results: A total of 1154 records were identified from electronic databases and other sources. After screening for eligibility, 17 guidelines were included in this review. Among these, 11 were identified to be high quality guidelines. Besides the usual recommendations for pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments, inclusion of parents, improving interprofessional collaboration and considering the setting were identified as important elements.

Conclusion: The results of this review show that there is a need to improve the methodological quality of the guidelines for procedural pain in newborns. The set of recommendations for procedural pain prevention needs to involve not only pharmacological and non-pharmacological pain treatment but also parents and interprofessional collaboration. Hence, these elements need to be included in the development of a complex intervention to prevent procedural pain in neonates.

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Aplasia cutis congenita associated with fetus papyraceus

Vogler T.1, Hafner B.2, Schlüer A.-B.2, Neuhaus K.3, Adzikah S.4, Schwieger-Briel A.1, Kernland K.4, Theiler M.1,6, Weibel L.1,6
1Department of Dermatology, University Children’s Hospital Zurich, Switzerland; 2University Children’s Hospital Basel, Division of Pediatric Infectious Diseases and Vaccinology, Basel, Switzerland.; 3Children’s Hospital Lucerne, Paediatric Infectious Diseases, Lucerne, Switzerland

Introduction: Aplasia cutis congenita (ACC) is characterized by localized or widespread absence of skin at birth. It most commonly presents as a complication of varicella childhood immunization programme which unfortunately is currently not in place in Switzerland.
as an isolated lesion on the scalp, however ACC is a heterogeneous condition that may be due to various mechanisms.

Case report: This girl presented with congenital bilateral linear pseudo-membranous skin defects involving the abdomen, trunk, upper arms and thighs in a striking symmetrical H-shape. The initial twin pregnancy had been complicated by the spontaneous loss of twin B at 14 weeks of gestation. In view of the characteristic presentation and history the diagnosis of ACC associated with fetus papyraceus (ACC-PP) was made. The baby was admitted to our neonatal care unit and antiseptic wound care was implemented with the use of polymer foam dressings (Polymem non adhesive®), with dressing changes every other day. We observed rapid wound healing and the patients was discharged after 22 days. Full closure of the skin defects was achieved after 38 days with marked scarring.

Discussion: The striking presentation of this neonate with ACC in a symmetrical linear H-shape on the trunk and extremities is pathognomonic for the association with fetus papyraceus. It is important to recognize this entity to exclude the suspicion of epidermolysis bullosa, perinatal injuries and ACC in genetic syndromes. The pathophysiology of ACC-PP remains poorly understood. The main hypothesis proposes the event of acute hypovolemia in the surviving fetus due to vasodilatation in the dying fetus leading to ischemia in the water-shed areas of the skin. Excruciating organ involvement such as gut atresia, pulmonary and central nervous system anomalies has been described, however this seems to be rare. Conservative wound care instead of an aggressive surgical approach is indicated, usually leading to epithelialization within a few weeks.

P 103

Be aware of smartphone distraction after birth! – Another case of sudden unexpected postnatal collapse associated with parental smartphone use

Huber BM1, Laalej Bernali L1,2, Wildhaber J1,2
1Department of Pediatrics, Fribourg Hospital HFR, Fribourg; 2Department of Medicine, University of Fribourg, Fribourg; 3Department of Neonatology, University Hospital HUG, Geneva

Introduction: Sudden unexpected postnatal collapse (SUPC) of a previously healthy newborn is a rare but frequently catastrophic event in the delivery room. Only recently, parental distraction by smartphones has been identified as an additional risk factor for this condition.

Methods: We report a case of SUPC with subsequent moderate hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) occurring in the context of smartphone use by the parents and review similar cases from the literature.

Results: Around 60 minutes after birth, the midwife found a previously healthy neonate in cardiorespiratory arrest in an asphyxiating position on his primiparous mother, while both parents were occupied with their respective smartphones. Pregnancy, vaginal delivery at 40+1 gestational weeks, adaptation and initial examination had been physiologic. The boy had been put on the mother for skin-to-skin care and initiation of breastfeeding according to current standards of care. Immediately initiated resuscitation with mechanical ventilation and chest compression reestablished spontaneous cardiorespiratory function. He was transferred to the NICU for therapeutic hypothermia for neonatal asphyxia (initial pH 6.82, pCO2 15kPa, BE -16mmol/l, lactate 11.3 mmol/l) and HIE (Thompson score max. 11, self-limiting cerebral convulsions). MRI on day of life 9 as well as neurologic examination before discharge were normal. At 7 months of age he showed a favorable neurodevelopmental evolution. Up to now, only 4 cases of SUPC associated with maternal/paternal smartphone use have been reported in the literature with similar conditions and outcomes.

Discussion: Smartphones are the most popular electronic device used ubiquitously today. Midwives are reporting an emerging trend of constant smartphone use around and after delivery even during the vulnerable phase of perinatal transition and early bonding. Distraction by smartphones is a well-known risk factor for traffic accidents, making it highly plausible to be a risk factor for SUPC as well. This seems particularly important in the context of unexperienced parents and while the baby is in prone position on or near the mother’s breast.

Conclusion: Health care professionals working in the delivery room and maternity services should be aware of this easily preventable condition and provide appropriate surveillance and information for parents.

P 104

A newborn with dextrocardia, coarctation of the aorta and ear malformation without prenatal diagnosis – A case report

Fillisstorf L1, Maedly C1, Miletto D1
1Department of Pediatrics, erhn, Vaud/Yverdon-les-Bains, Switzerland

Despite the progress of the antenatal ultrasound screening, there still are malformations which are discovered after the delivery. These newborns and their family need a particular attention.

We report the case of a term newborn delivered via c-section who needed neonatal resuscitation with aspiration. The chest x-ray was performed because of the persistent heavy oral secretion. It showed a dextrocardia. The first neonatal examination brought out an ear malformation and weak femoral pulses but without a differential in blood pressure between the upper and the lower extremities. The newborn was hemodynamically stable. It was decided to transfer the newborn in an intensive neonatal care unit for further investigations. A coarctation of the aorta has been identified and surgically corrected. No other abnormalities were discovered. Genetic screening will be performed in February 2019 but until now no syndrome has been diagnosed.

With this case report we would like to summarize the management of a newborn with multiple malformations and draw attention to the malformations discovered in the postnatal period. Finally we would like to do a literature review of this association of malformations.

P 105

Abdominal mass in a female full-term newborn

Benetti C1, Becker A2, Bartenstein A3, Xydiass T4, Mor Ak5, McDougall J6
1Department of Paediatrics, Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland; 2Department of Neonatology, Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland; 3Department of Pediatric Surgery, Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland; 4Department of Pediatric Radiology, Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland; 5Department of Gynaecology, Inselspital, Bern, Switzerland

Background: Abdominal masses and cysts are a common finding in prenatal ultrasound scans in fetuses affecting approximately 1:1000 pregnancies. The differential diagnosis of an intra-abdominal mass includes gastrointestinal tract disorders, genitourinary tract disorders and miscellaneous disorders. The correct prenatal diagnosis can be difficult.

Case report: We present the case of a female full-term newborn with an abdominal mass, which was first detected by prenatal ultrasound at 33 2/7 weeks of gestation. The mass measured 49 x 23 x 48 mm and was located in the right lower abdomen. As it had both solid and fluid components and no peristalsis and because of its location, the finding was interpreted as an intestinal obstruction at the level of the cecum. The mass was unchanged in ultrasonography done at 38 3/7 weeks. The newborn was born by cesarian section at 39 weeks of gestation and was vigorous with Apgar scores of 8/9/10. The physical examination was normal and the baby passed urine and meconium within the first 24 hours of life. An abdominal ultrasound of the newborn showed that the mass originated from the right side of the abdomen. The 4th day of life the newborn was operated and an ovarian torsion with an enlarged and necrotic right ovary was found and an oophorectomy was performed. The diagnosis was confirmed on pathology and there were no signs of malignancy. The baby was discharged home on the 6th day of life.

Discussion: Despite advances in prenatal ultrasonography, the origin of an abdominal mass can be difficult to differentiate, particularly in the presence of complex masses with fluid, septated and solid components. An ovarian mass in a newborn is most commonly a physiologic cyst resulting from maternal hormonal stimulation in utero. An ovarian cyst increases the risk of ovarian torsion occurring, it is however uncommon for it to happen in the prenatal or perinatal period.

P 106

Supernumerary nostril: a case report

Signorelli GC1, Giaiachetti L1, Piantanida R2, Ferrucci E1, Pezzoli V1
1Department of Pediatrics, Civic Hospital of Lugano, Lugano, Switzerland; 2Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera Italiana. 1Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Civic Hospital of Lugano, Lugano, Switzerland

Introduction: Supernumerary nostril is a rare congenital malformation of the nose. It can be bilateral or unilateral, and can be associated to other congenital malformations. The treatment is surgery. A review of the literature revealed 50 published cases, the majority of which are reported in Asian regions. To our knowledge, this is the first published case in Switzerland.
Case report: Male sex neonate born at term from elective caesarean delivery for breech presentation. Pregnancy was achieved by donor oocyte in vitro fertilization (IVF-ET). Maternal serologic tests were normal. Maternal age was 46 years. On physical examination a right accessory nostril connected to the right nostril was immediately evident. The supernumerary nostril was located above the right nostril. Normal ipsilateral nostril was a little smaller and depressed compared to the contralateral one, but the size of the alar base and projection were similar to the left nostril. The internal nasal cavity structure was normal, as well as the bony structure of the face. The supernumerary nostril was round shaped. It was lined by intact skin and had an external diameter of 3 mm. Squeezing the accessory nostril revealed the spillage of about 1-2 ml of a gelatinous yellowish material. The internal diameter of the accessory opening was 1 mm and ended blindly at 1-1.5 cm depth. No alar cartilage was detected at palpation. There was no flaring or expansive effect of crying on the supernumerary nostril. No communication between the supernumerary nostril and the underlying ipsilateral nasal cavity was detected with nasal endoscopy and with methylene blue injection. Postnatal echocardiography, abdominal and cerebral US were negative for other associated malformations.

Conclusions: The clustering of the majority of reported cases of supernumerary nostril in Asian countries raises the suspicion about a possible common genetic origin or ethnic factors. Genetic and environmental factors on the development of the condition. We cannot exclude that the advanced maternal age and the oocyte manipulation, may have played a role in the development of the anatomical anomaly in this case. No consensus has been reached on the best time to perform the surgical procedure. It is although recognised that early intervention has a better impact on social and psychological development and functional reconstruction.

P 107

A mysterious case of severe intrauterine growth restriction

Carthann-Ledermann A1, Schaller D2
1Division of General Pediatrics, Department of Pediatrics, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; 2Division of General Pediatrics, Department of Pediatrics, University Hospitals of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland.

Trisomy 9 mosaicism (T9M) is a rare chromosomal abnormality with less than 100 cases described in the literature. Because of an extremely variable phenotypic expression, it is probably quite often undiagnosed. We report the case of a premature girl born at 30 1/7 GA by emergency cesarean section due to a pathological CTG. The pregnancy was marked by a severe and early intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) and an oligoamnios. The triple test showed a 1/30 risk of trisomy 21, but the non-invasive prenatal screening was normal. She had a good APGAR score and was hospitalized for her prematurity and low weight (705g). She was diagnosed with severe harmonious IUGR, which was first thought to be of vascular origin, because of a hypotrophic and calcified placenta. She developed amongst others a pulmonary immaturity and a subependymal hemorrhage with cystic lesions. We performed a cranial ultrasound, shape, hyperplasia of the upper lip bigness, submucosal cleft palate, hypoplasia of the right thumb, hemihypotrophy of the right leg, global hypotonia, poor wakefulness and severe orality disorders. Familial history of consanguinity or genetic conditions was negative. The array-CGH showed T9M, confirmed by constitutional karyotype, with a 10% rate of mosaicism. We ran a complete check-up showing a patent ductus arteriosus and an open oval foramen. The polysomnography revealed an obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. The pH-metry revealed a gas troesophageal reflux without acidity. On the abdominal US we discovered a renal asymmetry to the detriment of the right kidney. Her cerebral MRI showed a ventricular dilatation and no T1 hypersignal of the posterial pituitary gland nor stalk evoking a pituitary stalk interruption syndrome. Hormonal investigations revealed a peripheral hypothyroidism. We diagnosed an alternating divergent strabismus, a pathologic right acoustic otoemission and a congenital dysplasia and instability of the hip. She was operated at 2 months of age for an uncomplicated inguinal hernia. At term she was still completely fed by NG tube. T9M is associated with a multitude of pathological conditions described in our case. Physicians should look carefully for physical abnormalities evoking a genetic syndrome if faced with a severe harmonious IUGR, even if a maternal or vascular cause is already suspected. Knowing the diagnosis helps the patient to have the best medical care and follow-up and a new case report could raise awareness of this condition.

P 108

When the clinical exam reassures

Jankovic M1, Paccaud Y1, Kayembaya Kay’s S1, Ruzzo M1, Hernandez E1, Llor J1
1Service de Pédiatrie – Hôpital du Valais, CHUV, Sion, Switzerland

Case report: A term newborn girl presented with vomiting at D2 of life. Pregnancy was marked by diet-treated GDM. Delivery was physiological, liquor was meconium-stained. Initial clinical exam (H15 of life) was normal. Child had already passed meconium and urine, and breastfed well. She looked tired the following day, refusing breast. She was supplemented with formula, and had granily, yellowish regurgitations, becoming bilious vomiting at H40. She was pale with reduced spontaneous movements but responded to stimulation. Abdomen was flat, non tender, with normal sounds. Blood gases revealed slight lactic acidosis (lactates at 4 mmol/l). Abdominal X-ray showed normal gastric, intestinal and colic air distribution, but no air in the rectal zone. Abdominal US showed decreased intestinal motility and target sign in the pelvis with no sign of volvulus. Baby was transferred to tertiary centre: clinical examination, repeat US (mesenteric vessels not visualized) and enema did not allow to make a diagnosis. Within hours, she developed shock and massive rectorrhagia. Emergency laparotomy revealed volvulus on malrotation. The child died of refractory septic shock with extended intestinal necrosis on D17.

Discussion: Bilious vomiting in newborn must evoke intestinal obstruction. Differential diagnoses are duodenal atresia, malrotation/volvulus, small bowel atresia, meconium ileus, Hirschsprung’s disease, meconium plug syndrome, anorectal abnormality. Volvulus is a time-critical diagnosis, and necessitates twisted vessels causing vascular obstruction that can lead to necrosis within few hours. Usual clinical scenario is bilious vomiting in first 2-3 days of life in a term newborn. GI bleeding, abdominal tenderness and severe systemic disturbances may be associated. Abdominal X-ray can be abnormal but specificity is poor. Although abdominal US may show whirlpool sign (high sensitivity and specificity), visualization of mesenteric vessels and its interpretation can be difficult. Immediate laparotomy is indicated in case of malrotation or if volvulus is suspected. Clinicians should consider volvulus in presence of bilious vomiting associated with behavior change (notable by mother and nurses) and feeds refusal, even with reassuring abdominal examination, until proved otherwise.

Conclusion: Volvulus is a surgical emergency to exclude in newborn with bilious vomiting. As taught for decades it must be suspected despite normal abdominal examination, especially if clinical history is suggestive.

P 109

Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia: think CMV

Molinaris Valentina1, Ragazzi Monica1, Kottanattu Lisa1
1Department of Pediatrics, Hospital San Giovanni, Bellinzona, Switzerland

Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is the leading cause of congenital viral infection: it occurs in 0.3–2% of all newborns. Fetal transmission can occur in every period of the pregnancy. Symptomatic congenital infection most frequently causes intrauterine growth restriction, microcephaly, hepatosplenomegaly, petechiae, jaundice, cholestasis and thrombocytopenia. 90–95% of infected newborns are asymptomatic at birth but 5-15% of them will develop late sequelae like hearing loss, visual impairment and motor or cognitive deficit. We report an unusual presentation of CMV congenital infection by a baby girl born at 40+1 weeks without any perinatal and neonatal warning signs. Her anthropometric parameters were in the norm, in particular no microcephaly or growth restriction. Because of an icterus praecox, she was hospitalized at 13 hours of life to be subjected to phototherapy. The phototherapy was initially interpreted in the context of an incompatibility B0 with positive direct Coombs. Clinically the patient presented jaundice and splenomegaly. After 12 hours of phototherapy, because of the presence of high conjugated bilirubin (max 98 umol/L), the phototherapy was interrupted. An other sign of cholestasis was an elevated GGT (max 385 U/L). As possible causes we could exclude a biliary atresia and some of the most common metabolic disorders. Laboratory finding with positive CMV-PCR in urine led to the diagnosis of congenital CMV infection. CMV infection complicates the postnatal period more frequently (normal cerebral ultrasound, normal ocular examination as well as otoacoustic emission). In agreement with the Guideline of the European Society for Paediatric Infectious Diseases (ESPID, December 2017) there was no evidence to start a treatment for the risk reduction to develop sensorineural hearing loss. Indeed, no studies have clearly shown that antiviral treatment in the group of “mild” disease (defined as 1 or 2 at most clinical insignificant or transient findings such as conjugated hyperbilirubinemia and splenomegaly). Considered the persistence of cholestasis, therapy
with Fat-Soluble Vitamins was required. Neurodevelopmental, audiologic and ophthalmic follow-up are required.

P 110

The importance of an accurate eye examination in newborns, 2 case reports

Stamptli M1, Sturm V2, Malzacher A1
1Department of Neonatology, Kantons Spital St. Gallen, Switzerland
2Department of Ophthalmology, Kantons Spital St. Gallen, Switzerland

Case 1: A term born boy, 3180g, APGAR 9/9/10, delivered by 1st cesarean section with normal postnatal course was found to have very wide pupils, undetectable iris bilaterally and normal red reflexes. Family history revealed maternal aniridia and cataract, however prenatal genetic counseling was not desired. Ophthalmologists confirmed the diagnosis of bilateral aniridia. In order to screen for WAGR-syndrome a renal sonography was performed and showed no signs of Wilms tumor. Further ophthalmologic controls were organized.

Case 2: A preterm girl, 33 3/7 weeks of gestational age, 1590g. APGAR 6/9/9 with IUGR of placental insufficiency was delivered by 1st cesarean section for preeclampsia. She was admitted to the neonatologic Department with respiratory distress syndrome (wet lung), whereof she recovered rapidly. During weekly examination a unilateral lens opacity with no other pathologic findings was discovered and controlled by ophthalmologists. Bilateral cataract was diagnosed and mix eyedrops twice daily were implemented. A cataract extraction operation was organized around the calculated birth date. Family history showed no ophthalmologic diseases, TORCH serologies, amino acids in urine and Guthrie test were not normal, excluding connatal infections, galactosemia and metabolic disorders. Thus, the etiology was assumed to be due to prematurity and IUGR. We would like to emphasize the importance of a proper eye exam in newborns. Pay attention to the red reflex, an equal pupil size and light reactivity, retinal/subconjunctival hemorrhages, conjunctivae, lid edema (mind: lid edema - postpone the examination if necessary), fix&flick. Possible pathologic findings include hyphema, mostly birth mode related, conjunctivitis, which can be physiologic, chemically induced, infectious e.g. gonorrhea, chlamydial or HSV. Furthermore, keep in mind that lens opacity, leukocoria/white reflex and ocular tissue defects such as eyelid margin defects, aniridia and iris/retina defects require an ophthalmologic referral. Lens opacity refers to congenital cataract, often associated with TORCH virus infection and many others. Leukocoria can indicate retinoblastoma. Ocular tissue defects/cobaloma can be hereditary, sporadic or syndromic-associated (CHARGE, Klinefelter, Trisomia 13, DiGeorge, M. Hirschsprung, Treacher Collins Syndrome amongst others).

P 111

Post-traumatic synchia vulvae in adolescence: a case report

Mutschler L1, Schilling P1, Scharrer B1, Maranta M. G.2, Fehr P. M.2
1Department of Pediatrics, Hospital cantonal Grisons, 2Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Hospital cantonal Grisons

Background: Synchia vulvae or labial fusion is sealing of the labia minora in midline. It’s common in pre-pubertal girls especially during infancy and usually resolves spontaneously post puberty. Treatment, if required, includes topical oestrogen or betamethasone cream, surgery is rarely required. Post-pubertal labial fusions are very rare and only few cases have been published.

Case report: A girl post-puberty presented in our outpatient clinic for posttraumatic synchia vulvae. The only peculiarity found in medical history was a small clitoris injury two years prior to presentation. Surgery was needed to resolve the adhesions.

Conclusion: Labial fusion in adolescents and women is very rare. Local injuries, even minor and several years back, are the main risk factor. Treatment in these cases nearly always involves surgery.

P 112

Subcutaneous tissue swelling and prolonged oedema: an unexpected reaction after irrigation with Ooctenidini dihydrochloridum (Ocisten®)

Allasia Alessia1, Gonzalez Jorge Gabriel2, Hamitaga Flurim3, Voumard Natalia Maria1, Montaurli Ernesto1, Mendoza Sagan Mario1
1Paediatric Surgery and Orthopaedics Clinic, Istituto pediatrico svizzera italiana, 2ECC- Bellinzona e Valli, Switzerland

Objectives: In wound management, the prevention and treatment of tissue infections are ordinary practices. Penetrating hand injuries are particularly common in children and may involve a span of structures such as skin, tendons, nerves, blood vessels, bone and joints. Ooctenidini dihydrochloridum (Ocisten®) is a widely used antiseptic agent for disinfection of acute or chronic wounds. It has a broad spectrum of antiseptic efficacy and has become an antiseptic of first choice in many hospitals. This paper illustrates a case report of prolonged oedema and tissue swelling after irrigation of deep wounds with Ooctenidini dihydrochloridum.

Methods: We present the case of a 7 years old child with a dog bite on his right hand that was flushed with Ooctenidini dihydrochloridum and NaCl, treated with oral antibiotic and supported by a splint. Despite this treatment, the hand was swollen, red and indurated with a consequent functional limitation. No other symptoms were registered. An intravenous antibiotics treatment was initiated and an orthopedic gilet was placed. An ultrasound was performed and a massive soft tissue oedema with cellular uptake was highlighted, without evidence of abscess or remaining foreign material. The microbiological investigation of the wound smear did not show any significant results. The blood test did not provide evidence of any significant inflammation parameters and the patient remained without fever during the period.

Results: The boy was regularly seen in our outpatient clinic after the initial presentation, swelling and induration were still present, although started to decline in following 4 months with a complete resolution in 6 months.

Conclusion: Aseptic, painful subcutaneous tissue swelling and oedema was observed after wound lavage with Ooctenidini dihydrochloridum (Ocisten®). The underlying pathophysiological mechanism remains unclear. Hence, we recommend not to use Ooctenidini dihydrochloridum in any deep or complex wounds.

P 113

Post traumatic thoracic pain

Tribouillier D1, LLor J1, Russo M1, Kayemba Kay’s S1, Paccaud Y1, Hernandez E1, Alexe E2
1Service de Pédiatrie – Hôpital du Valais, CHVR, Sion, Switzerland; 2Service de chirurgie pédiatique – Hôpital du Valais, CHVR, Sion, Switzerland

Case: 14 y.o. boy, arrived at emergency Department after a ski accident with frontal shock against tree trunk. He had left thoracic pain and hemoptysis. His mobile phone (on the left side of his chest) was destroyed. When recovered, he was hemodynamically stable with reduced left chest expansion, crackles and muffled heart sounds. Chest X Ray (CXR) revealed mediastinum widening and pulmonary contusion. Thoracic CT scan showed aortic dissection associated to hematopericardium, hemo- mediastinum, bilateral hemorhax and pneumothorax, pulmonary laceration and multiple undisplaced ribs fracture but no flail chest. Initial management involved fluid resuscitation, beta blockade and transfer to tertiary center for urgent endovascular repair.

Discussion: Great vessels and mediastinal injuries are far less frequently encountered in the paediatric population than in adults. Mechanism of aortic injury is sudden deceleration (road accident or fall). Diagnosis of aortic injury in child can be difficult. Clinical presentation is unspecific. Eighty percent of children who sustain a thoracic aortic tear have significant associated injuries. Only half of these have external evidence of thoracic injury. Findings on CXR may include left apical, pulmonary confluence, mediastinal widening, shift of the trachea to the right, downward depression of left main stem bronchus and indistinct aorta. Normal CXR is highly predictive of no injury and is often the first imaging modality to identify patients who require a CT examination. Multi-Slice CT is the gold standard to evaluate chest injuries. Early surg- ical or interventional is indicated in majority of cases. Endovascular app- roach is becoming the first choice treatment for thoracic aortic injuries in children. Child, who survives until diagnosis, will be alive at discharge in more than 70% of cases.

Conclusion: Although pediatric aortic injuries are rare, it is important to consider aortic rupture after a high kinetic trauma. Early recognition influences the prognosis. Tomo acic CT scan remains the gold standard diagnostic tool.

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When persistent barking cough in early infancy is not only due TO laryngomalacia

Moretti Milena1, Leoni-Foglia Corinna1, Caitano Lucia1, Zgraggen Lorenzo1, Giuliani Stefano2, Gualtieri Renato2, Stefani-Glücksberg Amalia1
1Paediatric Surgery and Orthopaedics Clinic, Istituto pediatrico svizzera italiana, 2ECC- Bellinzona e Valli, Switzerland

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Recurent pneumonia in infancy: think congenital!

Fougère Yves 1, Rochat Isabelle 1, Guerin Sophie 1, Tenisch Estelle 1
Wildhaber Barbara 1, Blanchon Sylvain 1

1Pediatric pulmonology Unit, Service of Pediatrics, Department Women-Mother-Child, Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland; 2Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland; 3University Centre of Pediatric Surgery of Western Switzerland, Department Woman-Mother-Child, Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland.

Background: Pneumonia is a common cause of infection in children. However, recurrent pneumonia should be investigated for an underlying condition.

Description: We report the case of a boy born at term, after a normal pregnancy during which fetal ultrasounds (US) were reported as normal. The delivery was unremarkable but the child developed respiratory distress (RD) a few minutes after birth due to spontaneous right pneumothorax confirmed on chest X-ray (CXR). A chest drain was inserted and respiratory support was briefly needed; clinical and radiological evolution were excellent without any identified residual anomaly. During the following months, he presented recurrent episodes of febrile and obstructive RD at 4, 7 and 8 months, twice associated with left basal consolidation on CXR, thus suggesting pneumonia and treated with antibiotics. Clinical recovery was fast between the episodes, with residual cough and failure to thrive. Familial history was not contributive. Neonatal cystic fibrosis screening was negative. Basic immunity screening was normal. Initial injected chest computed tomography (CCT) showed a left lower lobe (LLL) consolidation with microcystic lesions in the periphery. There was no other parenchymal or airway anomaly, and no aberrant systemic vessels. Bronchoscopy was done at 9 months to rule out an airway anatomic defect while allowing the bacterial documentation of Moraxella catarrhalis 10^5/ml and Haemophilus parahemolyticus 10^3/ml. Other microbiological investigations were negative. Finally, retrospective analyses of fetal US identified probable left lung abnormalities, strongly suggesting a congenital lung malformation. Following two weeks of isotretinoin therapy, the CCT showed multiple cysts of varying size in the LLL. The child underwent a left lobectomy at 10 months. Lung histology confirmed the diagnosis of congenital pulmonary airway malformation (CPAM) type "small cysts" (Stocker class II). There were signs of chronic inflammation but no associated malignancy.

Discussion: Nowadays, CPAM is increasingly diagnosed prenatally. However, at times the diagnosis is made postnatally. In particular, when facing patients with recurrent or chronic pneumonia, an underlying condition must be sought. Further radiological imaging should readily be done to identify such CPAM to avoid complications. Surgery is the therapy of choice for symptomatic and/or voluminous CPAM, but needs multidisciplinary discussion in other cases.

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Unusual presentation of a cyanosis in a 3-year-old child

Lorenz P 1, Hengartner H 1, Stambach D 1, Kretschmar 0 1, Barben J 1
1Pneumologie/Allergologie, Ostschweizer Kinderspital, St. Gallen; 2Hämatologie/Onkologie, Ostschweizer Kinderspital, St. Gallen; 3Kardiologie, Ostschweizer Kinderspital, St. Gallen; 4Kardiologie, Kinderspital Zürich

Background: Pulmonary arteriovenous malformation (PAVM), which is defined as the presence of an abnormal connection between the pulmonary artery and pulmonary vein, is rarely seen in children. While the age at first presentation varies widely, the majority of patients are diagnosed within the first year of life. However, diagnosis delay may occur due to the rarity of this condition. PAVMs are associated with hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT). The clinical presentation depends on the magnitude of intra-pulmonary right-to-left shunting, which is related to the number and size of PAVMs. Patients may therefore be completely asymptomatic or present with cyanosis at rest or during exercise.

Case report: A 3-year-old boy presented in our emergency Department with mild cyanosis of the lips as well as fingertips and sometimes even toes while at rest, with exacerbation during exercise. The child had a mild cold and the mother reported that he never had oxygen problems in the first year of life. His oxygen saturation levels on room air ranged from 79 to 81%. An abnormal haemoglobin had been ruled out. A three-dimensional CT scan confirmed the diagnosis of a PAVM located primarily in the lower lobe of the right lung. Subsequently, a transcatheter device occlusion of almost all direct AV connections using 42 vascular coils was performed resulting in a normalization of the saturation. Genetic testing revealed no pathological mutation of an HHT (hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, also known as Osler–Weber–Rendu disease) in the following genes: ACVR1, 1E, GDF 2, SMAD 4.

Conclusion: The etiology of the PAVM remains unclear. One possibility is an underlying congenital malformation and the cyanosis has been triggered by a respiratory infection. The absence of recurrent epistaxis and multiple mucocutaneous telangiectasia, as well as the negative family history in our patient did not suggest the diagnosis of HHT. The normal MRI of the head as well as negative genetic analysis in the following genes – ACVR1, 1E, GDF 2, SMAD 4 makes a diagnosis of HHT even more unlikely. Nevertheless, PAVM needs to be included in the differential diagnosis of uncinate cyanosis in an otherwise healthy child.
Simplified quality control criteria for the multiple breath washout technique
Frauchiger B.S.1, Carlens J.2, Schwerk T.1, Baumgartner G2, Rauch S3, Waibel P4, Barben F5, Frauchiger B.S.1, Carlens J.2, Schwerk T.1, Baumgartner G2, Rauch S3, Waibel P4, Barben F5

1Pediatric Respiratory Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, Inselspital, Bern University Hospital, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; 2Clinic for Paediatric Pneumology, Allergology and Neonatology, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany

Background: Multiple breath washout (MBW) is increasingly used in the clinical assessment of patients with cystic fibrosis (CF). However, guidelines for real-time quality control of MBW measurements are lacking.

Objectives: We aimed to develop simple quality control criteria for prospective assessment of nitrogen MBW measurements and to validate these criteria through retrospective analysis.

Methods: A system was developed to grade MBW quality whereby A, B, and C grades indicate acceptable trials, D grade indicates questionable trials with unstable breathing pattern, and F grade denotes trials that are technically not acceptable. We retrospectively assessed 52 clinically obtained MBW test occasions (134 trials) from children in two centres (Bern: patients with CF; Hannover: patients with CF after lung transplantation) using our simplified quality control criteria. We assessed success rate of MBW, comparison of MBW outcomes (lung clearance index (LCI)) reported before and after quality control, and interrater agreement of three experienced reviewers (KR, JC, BF).

Results: While all test occasions were accepted in clinics only 69% of test occasions were accepted after quality control. From the 134 trials, 68% were acceptable (A-C grade), 19% were questionable (D grade), and 13% were rejected (F grade). There was a significant difference in LCI between accepted (median LCI 8.9 (6.4-17.8)) and rejected test occasions (13 (7.3-19) p = 0.01). Interrater agreement between reviewers was good (85%, κ = 0.6).

Conclusion: Not performing quality control of clinical MBW data may result in overestimation of LCI. We recommend prospective MBW quality control in the clinical setting.

Unusual presentation of a lipoma in childhood
Bildstein T1, Maschler I1, Baumgartner G3, Rauch S2, Waibel P4, Barben F5

1Pneumologie/Allergologie, Osthessische Kinderklinik, St. Gallen, Switzerland; 2Kinderchirurgie, Kantonsspital Graubünden, Chur, Switzerland; 3Pathologie, Kantonsspital Graubünden, Chur, Switzerland; 4Radiologie, Osthessische Kinderklinik, St. Gallen, Switzerland

Background: Lipomas are common findings of the skin. However, they become visible after 6-10 days when pulmonary infiltrates resolve. A CT scan of the chest can highly suggest a lipoma due to the well-defined homogeneous mass. However, the definitive diagnosis is made histologically. These tumors are benign but can grow to a very large size.

Case report: A 5 year old healthy boy presented in our emergency room due to a history of productive cough, rhinitis and daily high fever for a few days. The initial examination by the pediatrician showed attenuated breath sounds on the left side and a blood count with mild elevated inflammatory markers. The boy was then sent to the children’s hospital, where he presented a slightly reduced general condition with normal respiratory rate and oxygen saturation. The chest X-ray showed a large shadow on the left side. Suspecting a pneumonia, he was put on Amoxicillin and was discharged after 3 days. Three weeks later, he was seen in the pulmonology outpatient clinic, where the boy showed a persistent pathologic X-ray, but his lung functions were within the normal range. As a consequence, a CT scan was performed which revealed a large intra-thoracic homogenic mass suggesting a lipoma. The large tumor could easily been removed by the thoracic surgeon, and the histopathology could confirm the lipoma. A clinical and radiographic follow up after 4 weeks showed normal findings.

Conclusion: In clinical daily routine, symptoms such as cough and fever with additional shadows on the chest X-ray often suggest the diagnosis pneumonia. However, if antibiotic treatment does not improve the clinical and/or pathological findings, more diagnostic investigations are needed to exclude other rare diseases, which can cause a large shadow on a chest X-ray.

Children with monolateral periorbital swelling: not always a simple diagnosis
Testi C1, Bassanese G1, Pellegrini FP1, Brazzola P2, Bode PK3, Pezzoli V1

1Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera italiana, Ospedale Civico di Lugano, Lugano; 2Istituto Pediatrico della Svizzera italiana, Ospedale San Giovanni di Bellinzona, Bellinzona; 3Institut für Pathologie und Molekularpathologie, UniversitätsSpital Zürich, Zürich

Background: The clinical evaluation of a child with monolateral periorbital swelling must be carefully undertaken, as it might at times hide complex diagnoses. Although viral/allergic conditions are the most common etiological causes of periorbital swelling, there are some warning signs and symptoms that should not be underestimated. We present a case of periorbital cellulitis, which actually concealed a malignant neoplastic disease.

Case: R., a 9-years-old-boy, was admitted to our paediatric Department because of burning and itching sensation and secretions from the right eye, unsuccessfully treated with decongestant eye drops. Due to persistence of symptoms, he was evaluated by an ophthalmologist who recommended a local therapy without benefit. R. was in good health condition, with non-contributory familiar history, no allergies and in compliance with the vaccination schedule. A following paediatric medical evaluation showed chemosis, ptosis and referred diplopia. The patient was hospitalized and blood tests were performed, showing mild alteration (Hb 134 g/L, WBC 6.9 G/L, Neutrophils 4.69 G/L, Lymphocytes 1.31 G/L, CRP <1 mg/L). A broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy was started after blood culture collection. The evaluation by an otolaryngologist did not show evidence of sinusopathy. The MRI was suspicious for right extraconal endo-orbital formation with local mass effect on extraocular muscles, without radiological sign of invasion of surrounding structures. Histological sample on the biotic sample was diagnostic for embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma.

Discussion: Approaching periorbital swelling means considering also rare diagnoses, especially when symptoms do not respond to first-line treatments. Orbital neoplasms differ in their appearance in the paediatric population. Although many of them are benign, they could lead to significant morbidity and mortality. Important warning signs are: proptosis, unilateral reduced visual acuity, diplopia, orbital/periorbital pain. The diagnostic approach to these diseases is grounded on MRI, which is helpful in determining possible differential diagnoses. The gold standard remains the biopsy that allows to identify the final diagnosis.

Conclusions: approaching a periorbital swelling means considering the rarest diagnoses, especially in case of “red flag” signs or an unresponsiveness to first-line treatments.
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