Cardiovascular club I
11:00 AM
Thursday, February 13, 2020
1 CARDIAC FIBROSIS AND HEART FAILURE IN MICE CARRYING GENETIC ABLATION OF NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE RECEPTOR-A: ROLE OF TGF-BETA1 PATHWAY
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.1

Purpose of study Mice carrying targeted-ablation of the natriuretic peptide receptor-A (NPRA) gene (Npr1) exhibit cardiac hypertrophy with increased collagen deposition and fibrosis. The goal of this study was to determine the underlying mechanisms that regulate the development of cardiac fibrosis and heart failure in Npr1 gene-knockout mice.

Methods used The Npr1 null mutant (Npr1−/+; 0-copy), heterozygous (Npr1−/−; 1-copy), and wild-type (Npr1+/+; 2-copy) mice were orally administered with transforming growth factor-β1 (TGF-β1) receptor antagonist, GW788388 (2 mg/kg/day) by gavage for 28 days. Together, systolic blood pressure (SBP), heart weight-to-body weight (HW/BW) ratio, left ventricular end-diastolic dimension (LVEDD), left ventricular end-systolic dimension (LVESD), and percent fractional shortening (FS) were assessed. The heart was isolated and used for the analysis of fibrotic markers using quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) and Western blot.

Summary of results The HW/BW ratio, LVEDD, and LVESD were significantly increased in Npr1−/+ and Npr1− mice than wild-type Npr1+/+ mice. At the same time the fractional shortening was greatly reduced in Npr1−/+ and Npr1− mice compared with Npr1+/+ mice. The Npr1− null mutant (0-copy) mice showed 6-fold induction of cardiac fibrosis as compared with wild-type (2-copy) control mice. Moreover, the expression of fibrotic markers such as connective tissue growth factor (CTGF), α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA), TGF-β1, TGF-βRI, TGF-βRII, and SMAD proteins were significantly increased in Npr1−/− and Npr1− mice hearts compared with age-matched wild-type control animals. The Npr1 gene-knockout (0-copy) mice also suffered with congestive heart failure at early adult age as compared with Npr1 wild-type (2-copy) mice. The treatment with TGF-β1 receptor antagonist, GW788388, significantly prevented the cardiac fibrosis and potentially down-regulated the expression of fibrotic markers and SMAD proteins in Npr1−/− and Npr1− mice.

Conclusions The results of the present study indicate that, the induction and development of cardiac fibrosis and heart failure in Npr1 gene-disrupted (0-copy) and haplotype (1-copy) mice is regulated through the TGF-β1-mediated SMAD-dependent pathway.
Abstracts

3 SPONTANEOUS SUPERIMPOSED PREECLAMPSIA IS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPAIRED GUT MICROBIOME REMODELING

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.3

Purpose of study Preeclampsia (PE), a hypertensive disorder of pregnancy, is a leading cause of maternal deaths. It affects 2–8% of all pregnancies, and its pathophysiology is not fully understood. Recent studies in preeclamptic patients have suggested a role for the gut microbiome in the disease. We have characterized the Dahl salt-sensitive (Dahl S) rat as a spontaneous rodent model of superimposed PE. Here, our purpose was to test the hypothesis that preexisting chronic hypertension impairs maternal gut microbiome remodeling and contributes to the development and/or progression of superimposed PE.

Methods used Female Sprague Dawley (SD) and Dahl S rats were maintained in conventional caging in the same room and on the same diet (Teklad 7034, 0.3% NaCl). Half of the rats of each strain were mated to have pregnant and virgin groups (n=7–9/group). Fecal samples were collected at baseline (BL), gestation day 20 (GD20) and one-week postpartum (PP) to assess gut microbiome via 16S rRNA gene sequencing. Alpha diversity (Shannon index), beta diversity (Bray-Curtis index), and linear discriminant analysis effect size (LEfSe) were determined from the sequenced data to assess microbial differences. At BL, Dahl S rats had higher alpha diversity (p<0.0001) and distinctly clustered beta diversity (p<0.0001) compared to SD rats.

Summary of results Dahl S had higher proteobacteria abundance (665,980 vs 51,240, p<0.05), a marker of dysbiosis. In response to pregnancy, we observed significant differences among groups in both alpha and beta diversity during late pregnancy. Also, proteobacteria abundance in the SD rats rose from 0.56% (BL) to 13.46% (GD20) before subsiding to 7.36% (PP) suggesting that changes may be a normal adaptation to pregnancy. The Dahl S, however, showed no change in proteobacteria: 5.29% (BL) to 6.35% (GD20) and 7.8% (PP). In addition, the SD displayed elevations in pathogenic bacteria genera. The Helicobacter genus was higher in SD pregnant than SD virgin (580,110 vs 3,045, p<0.05) but similar between Dahl S groups (p=0.87). The Bacteroides and treponema genera exhibited a similar pattern.

Conclusions In this study, we have presented preclinical evidence for pregnancy-specific alterations in the gut microbiota, and we suggest that these may be impaired in PE.

4 REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN EPIDEMIOLOGY AND OUTCOMES OF HEART FAILURE ADMISSIONS ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.4

Purpose of study Periodic surveillance of geographical variations in cardiovascular health is important to achieve the goal of reducing cardiovascular disparities in healthcare delivery. We aimed to study differences in epidemiology and outcomes of heart failure admissions by geographic regions in the United States.

Methods used The National Inpatient Sample (NIS) database for the year 2016 was queried. Adult patients admitted with a principal diagnosis of heart failure were identified using validated ICD-10 codes. Comparisons were made between four regions - Northeast, Midwest, South and West. Statistical analysis was performed using STATA.

Summary of results A total of 807,764 heart failure hospitalizations were identified. Of these, 153,233 were in the Northeast; 184,090 in the Midwest; 331,506 in the South; and 138,935 in the West. There was a small difference in the mortality rates (highest in West at 3%, and lowest in South at 2.66%, p=0.03) and length of stay (longest in the Northeast, and shortest in the West, p<0.001) between regions. A significant difference was observed in the total hospital charges per hospitalization (nearly $65,000 in the West, and only $37,000 in the Midwest, p<0.001).

Conclusions Our study demonstrates the existence of regional differences in the costs and outcomes of healthcare delivery to heart failure patients. Further research is needed to explore the reasons for these differences.

5 INHIBITION OF ANGIOTENSIN II TYPE 1 RECEPTOR IN SKELETAL MUSCLE STEM (SATELLITE) CELLS PREVENTS ANGIOTENSIN II-INDUCED SKELETAL MUSCLE WASTING

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.5

Purpose of study Patients with advanced congestive heart failure (CHF) or chronic kidney disease (CKD) often have increased angiotensin II (Ang II) levels and cachexia. We previously demonstrated that Ang II infusion in rodents causes
skeletal muscle wasting, likely contributing to cachexia in CHF and CKD. We also demonstrated that Ang II inhibits proliferation of skeletal muscle stem (satellite) cells (SCs) and reduces muscle regenerative capacity. We hypothesize that Ang II type 1 receptor (AT1R) signaling in SCs plays a role in developing Ang II-induced muscle wasting.

**Methods used** We generated tamoxifen-inducible, SC-specific AT1R-null mice (SC-AT1R−/−) by crossing Pax7-CreER and AT1R-floxed mice. By introducing Cre-reporter gene in these mice, we labeled SCs and their progenies with EYFP. These mice were infused with Ang II (1.5 μg/kg/min), and muscle regeneration and wasting were analyzed by qRT-PCR, western blotting and immunohistochemistry.

**Summary of results** In hindlimb cardiac toxin injury model, Ang II reduced the number of regenerating myofibers (71.9% decrease, p<0.001) and the expression of SC proliferation/differentiation markers MyoD and myogenin (56.5% and 62.5% decrease, respectively, p<0.001). In contrast, SC-AT1R−/− mice were protected against these Ang II-mediated reductions in muscle regeneration. In vitro, Ang II inhibited primary cultured SC proliferation, whereas AT1R-null SCs were not affected. Importantly, SC-AT1R−/− mice restored skeletal muscle mass in high Ang II condition, likely due to the increased muscle regenerative capacity. SC lineage tracing and gene expression analyses revealed that, in the presence of high Ang II, AT1R-deficient SCs generated higher number of newly formed/repaired myofibers (12.4±2.7% of total myofibers in SC-AT1R−/− and ND in control, p<0.0001), resulting in the restoration of muscle mass and cross-sectional area in SC-AT1R−/− mice.

**Conclusions** These data indicate that inhibition of AT1R signaling in SCs could have a therapeutic potential to treat muscle wasting in chronic diseases with high Ang II, such as CHF and CKD.

## SMOOTH MUSCLE SPECIFIC GLYCERALDEHYDE-3'-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE REDUCES ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND PROMOTES THE STABLE PLAQUE PHENOTYPE

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.6

**Purpose of study** Glyceraldehyde-3'-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) is a glycolytic enzyme with a multiple glycolysis-unrelated functions. GAPDH protected smooth muscle cells (SMC) against apoptosis via upregulation of Ape1 endonuclease, the major DNA repair enzyme. GAPDH levels were reduced in atherosclerotic plaque SMC. We hypothesized that SMC-specific GAPDH overexpression will reduce atherosclerosis.

**Methods used** We generated Apoe-null mice with SM22α promoter-driven GAPDH overexpression (SM-GAPDH mice). Atherosclerotic burden was quantified using aortic valve H&E-stained cross-sections, plaque composition by IHC with antibody for SMC, and macrophage markers; collagen by Trichrome, apoptosis by TUNEL, vascular reactivity by organ chamber assay, oxidative DNA damage by AP site ELISA, protein expression by Westerns (WB).

**Summary of results** GAPDH levels were increased >2-fold (WB, P<0.05) in aortas from SM-GAPDH vs. Apoe-null controls. SMC GAPDH did not change aortic pulse wave velocity (SM-GAPDH, 1.1±0.1 m/s, control, 1.2±0.3 m/s) (ultrasound imaging) as well as aortic ring responses to PE, Ach or SNP. High-cholesterol fed SM-GAPDH had reduced atherosclerotic burden (28±3% decrease, P<0.05), elevated plaque SMC (IHC, a-SM actin, 3.1-fold increase, P<0.01; IHC, calponin, 3.8-fold increase, P<0.05), increased plaque collagen (2.1-fold increase, P<0.05), reduced plaque SMC apoptosis (3.2-fold decrease, P<0.05) without changes in macrophages (IHC, Mac3). Aortas isolated from SM-GAPDH have increased Ape1 endonuclease (WB, 31±5% increase, P<0.05), reduced cleaved PARP (WB, 74±12% decrease, P<0.001) and decreased oxidative DNA damage (2.5-fold decrease, P<0.05; WB, pSer139 histone H2AX, 33±3% decrease, P<0.05) compared to controls. Plaques in SM-GAPDH had thicker SMC-rich fibrous plaque cap (3.5-fold increase, P<0.05) and decreased area of necrotic core (1.8-fold reduction, P<0.05) suggesting enhanced plaque stability.

**Conclusions** SMC’ GAPDH reduces atherosclerotic burden, DNA damage and cell apoptosis in atherosclerotic mice. Our data taken together with in vitro findings indicate that Ape1 upregulation mediates GAPDH effect on DNA and apoptosis. Stimulation of GAPDH/Ape1 axis is a novel potential anti-atherosclerotic therapy.

## TWO MODES OF ENTANGLEMENT BETWEEN QUANTUM STATE AND THE COMPONENTS OF THE INTRACELLULAR RENIN ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM

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**Purpose of study** Superconductivity (S.C.) is a concept of pushing materials to the extremes to get maximum results of these processes.

**Methods used** Applying this concept, experiments were done intracellularly in isolated heart cell pairs measuring intracellular electric conduction across junction gaps (G.J) induced by Enalapril (E.) and Angiotensin II (Ang II). E. (25 μg/ml) was injected rapidly up to a dose of 1 μg/ml in 4 minutes. Ang II was injected intracellularly at 1 μg/min.

**Summary of results** A reduction of G.J. with Ang II was 55% without a plateau. With E., an increase in G.J. (106%) was measured until a plateau was reached. We think the reason for the plateau seen with E. was a reduction of entanglement, due to a photon effect from an intracellularly electron cloud.

**Conclusions** All these entanglement processes were during a superconductivity state. The end of the entanglement process was due to a photon effect; probably this didn’t occur with Ang II. The effect of E. is an effective way to produce coupling of the heart cells and a reduction of coupling by Ang II. This is a very important electrical effect in congestive heart failure with improvement of left ventricular function (L.V.F.) by E. and by a reduction of coupling by Ang II, reducing L.V.F. Further studies are needed to clarify these concepts.
**Abstracts**

**8 COXSACKIE B INFECTION, WOULD YOU THINK THE KIDNEYS? A RARE CASE OF COXSACKIE B-INDUCED MYOPERICARDITIS LEADING TO SEVERE ACUTE HEART FAILURE AND COMPLICATED BY END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.8

**Introduction**
Coxsackie B virus is involved in 25–40% cases of acute myocarditis. Renal dysfunction due to Coxsackie is extremely rare and the mechanism is unclear. We present a case of Coxsackie B-induced myopericarditis with concomitant severe renal failure.

**Case presentation**
A 26-year-old female with history anemia who presented with worsening fatigue, weakness, SOB, pleuritic chest pain, cough, epistaxis, and hemoptysis, tingling in her arms and reduced UOP for 3 weeks. Labs showed BUN/sCr of 85/11.2 with FENA of 9.98 indicative of intrinsic renal process. UA positive for blood and protein, CK 432 and pro-BNP >70k. CXR showed pulmonary edema and cardiomegaly. US showed small kidneys consistent with chronic kidney disease. TTE showed LVEF 20–24% with global hypokinesis. The patient was started on hemodialysis and treated for CHF. Infectious disease work up was positive for Coxsackie-B antibody 2, 5, and 6. Rheumatology work up was negative. Renal biopsy showed interstitial fibrosis and tubular atrophy consistent with extensive chronic kidney damage, with negative immunofluorescent study excluding autoimmune reaction. Myocardial biopsy showed active lymphocytic myocarditis. Renal failure never resolved and the patient was kept on intermittent hemodialysis. However, her LVEF recovered to 50–54% in about 2 months.

**Discussion**
This patient presented with myopericarditis leading to acute heart failure with EF 20%. This was likely due to Coxsackie B infection given the positive serology and biopsy results. Rhabdomyolysis-induced renal failure is unlikely in this case as CK was only 432. The cause of renal failure was unclear. We believe it may have been due to Coxsackie B infection. Cardio-renal syndrome was unlikely as FENA was 9.98 and renal function never recovered even after the quick recovery of the heart failure. Unlike our patient, reported cases with renal dysfunction due to Coxsackie had higher chances of recovery.

**Conclusion**
We recommend a high suspicion for Coxsackie B virus infection in young adults presenting with acute heart and kidney failure. More case studies are required to better understand the correlation between Coxsackie and renal failure.

**Adult clinical symposium**

12:00 PM

**Thursday, February 13, 2020**

**9 A CASE OF CHOLERA ACQUISITION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.9

**Introduction**
Cholera has been woven into human history through numerous pandemics, with the most recent ongoing since 1961. Global rates of cholera continue to decline, but outbreaks continue to pose diagnostic challenges for clinicians, which delays initiation of treatment and prolongs the disease course. Despite millions of infections and thousands of deaths worldwide each year, cholera remains rare in the United States, with the few cases each year usually being the result of pathogen acquisition while the patient traveled abroad. This paper presents a unique case of cholera acquired in the United States, which emphasizes the necessary vigilance of symptom recognition, in the context of appropriate clinical investigation, in ensuring the patient had a full recovery.

**Case presentation**
A 58-year old female presented with gradual onset RLQ abdominal pain with associated diarrhea, fever, nausea, and dysuria; travel history is notable for a recent trip to Hawaii. Patient was admitted to the hospital due to concern of pyelonephritis, appendicitis, and adrenal crisis—but workup for these etiologies was unremarkable after a few days of inpatient hospitalization. A stool antigen test returned positive for *Vibrio cholerae* test, while negative for every other tested stool pathogen; the stool panel was repeated due to the rarity of cholera acquired in the United States, but confirmed the results. Treatment was initiated with doxycycline, ciprofloxacin, and metronidazole. After a week of inpatient hospitalization, the patient endorsed a complete resolution of her pain and diarrhea, and was recommended for discharge.

**Discussion**
Recognition and treatment of cholera in the United States is exceedingly rare, yet effective diagnosis with early initiation of treatment is known to reduce mortality and shorten disease course. While other more common diagnoses must definitely be excluded first, it is important for cholera to be kept on the differential for patients presenting with treatment refractory, watery diarrhea causing hypotension. This case of a patient with a recent travel history to Hawaii and infection with cholera underscores the importance of investigative medicine and clinical expertise in optimizing patient care, even when presented with rare illnesses.

**10 FATAL PRIMARY CUTANEOUS ANAPLASTIC LARGE T-CELL LYMPHOMA PRESENTING AS SWEET SYNDROME**


10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.10

**Case report**
Primary cutaneous anaplastic large T-cell lymphoma (PC-ALCL) is a rare type of T-cell lymphoma that involves skin only without evidence of systemic disease. It has a favorable prognosis. We describe a case of a fatal PC-ALCL that masqueraded as sweet syndrome.

A 69-year-old woman presented with a painful rash on her forehead and temples for 2 months. She had extremely tender nodules on the frontal scalp and smaller lesions extending over the parietal scalp. She had a background of diabetes mellitus type 2, hypertension, and end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on peritoneal dialysis.

Initial biopsy showed a neutrophilic infiltrate with leukocytoclasis suggestive of sweet syndrome versus infectious etiology. Due to lack of clinical response a second biopsy was performed that showed an atypical lymphoid proliferation suggestive of T cell lymphoma.
HANSEN'S DISEASE (LEPROSY) IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE: A CASE SERIES

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.11

Introduction Hansen’s Disease, also known as leprosy, is caused by Mycobacterium leprae, a slow-growing acid-fast bacillus that causes significant disease of the skin, peripheral nerves, mucosa of the upper respiratory tract, and the eyes. The long-term complications include type 1 reversal reactions, type 2 erythema nodosum leprosum (ENL), neuropathy, and blindness. Globally, leprosy continues to be a leading infectious cause of disability, with the majority of new cases from India, Brazil, and Southeast Asia. While leprosy is rare in the United States, we report 4 cases of lepromatous leprosy that presented with painful nodular rash and fever, consistent with type 2 ENL, that improved with appropriate tapering and monitoring for adverse effects. Leprosy patients should also be monitored for chronic neuropathic pain and ocular disease, which can lead to blindness. Early diagnosis and judicious treatment of leprosy and its complications are crucial in preventing permanent disability.

Case presentation Case 1: A 39-year-old Liberian refugee presented with 8-month history of diffuse nodular skin rash and fever, consistent with type 2 ENL, that improved with prednisone for type 2 ENL. He received a total right hip replacement due to avascular necrosis of the right femoral head.

Discussion This case series highlights the importance of recognizing leprosy and differentiating its recurrence from type 2 ENL reactions. Management with steroid therapy should involve appropriate tapering and monitoring for adverse effects. Leprosy patients should also be monitored for chronic neuropathic pain and ocular disease, which can lead to blindness. Early diagnosis and judicious treatment of leprosy and its complications are crucial in preventing permanent disability.
13  THE ROCKY ROAD TO MALIGNANCY IN AN ELDERLY PATIENT
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.13

Case report  Tonsils serve as a defense line against oropharyngeal infections. Tonsillitis is an inflammation of the palatine tonsils, self-limited and associated with viruses. Bacterial etiology are <10%. When inflammation is refractory further workup is warranted. Lymphoid malignancy is common but tonsillar malignancy is rare. A 68 y/o woman with HTN, DM2, and hypothyroidism who presented with 3 mo of intermittent odynophagia and dysphagia. Treated bacterial tonsillitis without improvement. Patient developed acute respiratory distress that required endotracheal intubation. Neck CT revealed enlarged palatine tonsils with lymphadenopathy. The patient was started on broad-spectrum IV antibiotics for suspected peritonsillar abscess. In the OR prophylactic tracheostomy and oropharynx evaluation were performed. Right tonsil tissue was pale, friable, with multiple areas of necrosis. Right tonsillectomy was performed and tissue samples were sent to pathology. Results consistent with necrotic tissue. The patient was admitted to ICU for persistent respiratory compromise which required ventilatory support. Initially, she remained afebrile but with increasing leukocytosis. She continued on broad spectrum antibiotics for presumptive diagnosis of sepsis secondary to bacterial tonsillitis. After weaned from mechanical ventilation, she developed intermittent fever, chills, and hypoactivity. All infections, rheumatologic, inflammatory, and metabolic workup was negative. She continued with fevers. Reevaluation of extracted tonsil tissue was sent to the NIH pathology laboratory. Histologic results was Tonsilar Non-Hodgkin B Cell Lymphoma (NHL). Lymphomas commonly involve lymph nodes however, NHL may have between 24–48% extranodal sites of invasion, less than 10% invade the tonsils. This case depicts the importance of proper clinical evaluation and follow up in elderly patients presenting with odynophagia, dysphagia, and tonsillar enlargement. Tonsillar B cell lymphoma is uncommon, it can present in the elderly population and be mistaken for infectious tonsillitis. The diagnosis possibility increases clinical awareness for identification and therapy.

14  IN CASE YOUR DOCTOR IS UNAWARE OF PICA SYMPTOMS, EXCESS ICE CONSUMPTION CAN RUIN YOUR BRAIN FUNCTION
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.14

Introduction  Pica is described as an unusual condition in which patients crave and chew substances that have no nutritive values, such as ice, clay, soil or paper. Pagophagia (craving and chewing ice) is often associated with iron deficiency with or without anemia. Iron absorption can also be reduced in the presence of non-nutritive substances. It is commonly seen in pregnant women and pre-adolescent age group. We report a patient admitted to medical intensive care unit (MICU) due to hyponatremia and seizures found to have iron deficiency associated pagophagia as underlying cause.

Case summary  A 54-year-old female transferred to our MICU from outside hospital due to altered mental status, seizures, and hyponatremia. On presentation to outside hospital, she was weak and had a grand mal seizure; her sodium was as low as 120 mEq/L. She was placed on normal saline and transferred to our medical center for a higher level of care. Upon further evaluation, she stated she was recently craving and chewing too much ice. Her sodium was gradually corrected. Lab test showed hemoglobin 9.2 gm/dl and MCV 75fL. Iron deficiency with pica was considered, and iron panel was done. Her iron level was 9 mcg/dl, ferritin 4.8ng/ml, and transferrin saturation 2%. CT of head and EEG were normal. Patient was given parenteral iron infusion for 3 days. Craving for ice improved significantly. Patient was stable and had no more seizures. She was discharged with oral iron supplementation.

Conclusion  Although pica has been noted since 6th centuries AD, it remains a mysterious and fascinating occurrence. Pica is strongly associated with iron deficiency and believed to be a symptom of deficiency rather than its cause. Studies showed that many physicians are unaware of the pica symptoms, and it can be missed unless specifically addressed. Thus, pica can have significant health risks, including electrolyte abnormalities and metabolic disorders like our patient. It is recommended to evaluate patient with pica for iron deficiency and it causes. Iron therapy can cure the pagophagia earlier than hemoglobin recovery.

15  FALSE NEGATIVE ADENOSINE DEAMINASE IN TUBERCULOUS PLEURAL EFFUSION
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.15

Case report  Pleural tuberculosis is the most common extra-pulmonary manifestation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection. Diagnosis of a tuberculous pleural effusion is challenging as patients commonly have negative acid fast cultures from the pleural fluid as well as sputum. Adenosine deaminase levels from pleural fluid have been widely used as a biomarker for infection with high sensitivity. Values less than 15–40 U/L are generally felt to exclude tuberculous pleural effusions. A 26 year-old male from Panama presented after discovery of a positive Tuberculin Skin Test upon enlisting with the United States Army. He was found to have a unilateral left sided pleural effusion without any parenchymal disease. Thoracentesis performed identified a lymphocyte-predominant, exudative effusion with low glucose levels narrowing the most likely diagnoses to mycobacterial infection, malignancy, or autoimmune etiology. Quantiferon gold testing was negative. Pleural cultures were negative for acid fast organisms on 2 separate occasions and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing of pleural fluid was negative for Mycobacterium tuberculosis DNA. Adenosine deaminase level was 8 U/L. He subsequently underwent pleural biopsy which showed multiple necrotizing granulomas. Given these biopsy findings, Mycobacterium tuberculosis being highly endemic in Panama, and positive PPD, the patient was started on appropriate therapy. Although patient had negative acid fast smears on 5 separate occasions, tuberculosis was eventually identified on a single acid fast

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Introduction  Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the causative agent of tuberculosis, is considered to be the most important pathogen globally with the highest morbidity and mortality. Other mycobacterial infections, such as Mycobacterium kansasii, Mycobacterium avium-intracellularare, and Mycobacterium ulcerans, are epidemiologically less important than tuberculosis. However, tuberculosis remains a major public health problem in the United States, with more than 11,000 new cases reported annually. Tuberculosis is characterized by the production of an immunologically reactive protein, mycobacterial heat shock protein 65 (OHSP65), which elicits a cellular immune response in the infected patient. The use of HO SP65, along with interferon-gamma, as a recombinant test to detect mycobacterial infection, has become an important tool in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. The use of HO SP65 and interferon-gamma in the diagnosis of tuberculosis has been shown to be more sensitive and specific than a tuberculin skin test. In this study, we evaluated the use of HO SP65 and interferon-gamma in the diagnosis of tuberculosis in patients with suspected tuberculosis.

Methods  The study included 100 patients with suspected tuberculosis. The patients were divided into two groups: group A consisted of patients with active tuberculosis confirmed by positive culture or histopathology, and group B consisted of patients with negative culture or histopathology. The study included 50 patients in each group. The patients were administered intradermal skin test with 5 tuberculin units (TU) of purified protein derivative (PPD) and 50 TU of HO SP65. The skin test was performed on the inner side of the upper arm. The skin test was read 48–72 hours later. The skin test results were recorded as induration in millimeters. The results were compared with the culture and histopathology results. The positive control for the skin test was 15 mm of induration for both PPD and HO SP65. The negative control for the skin test was 4 mm or less of induration for both PPD and HO SP65.

Results  The skin test results showed that the HO SP65 skin test was more sensitive (90%) than the PPD skin test (80%) in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. The HO SP65 skin test was also more specific (94%) than the PPD skin test (88%) in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. The positive predictive value of the HO SP65 skin test was 90%, and the negative predictive value was 94%. The skin test results were compared with the culture and histopathology results. The skin test results matched the culture and histopathology results in 90% of the cases.

Conclusion  The use of HO SP65 and interferon-gamma in the diagnosis of tuberculosis is more sensitive and specific than the tuberculin skin test. The skin test results matched the culture and histopathology results in 90% of the cases. This study supports the use of HO SP65 and interferon-gamma in the diagnosis of tuberculosis.
sputum cultures confirming the diagnosis after therapy had been started.

This case illustrates the challenges in diagnosing tuberculous pleural effusion. Due to very poor sensitivity of pleural fluid cultures, many advocate for use of adenosine deaminase as a sensitive test to identify tuberculous pleural effusions. Using lower cutoffs for adenosine deaminase still fail to adequately exclude a tuberculous pleural effusion. Recognition of false negatives is critical for appropriate diagnosis and management of this challenging clinical entity.

**Case report**

Testicular cancer is the most common neoplasm in young men (90%) with ages ranging from 15–44 years of age. Germ cell-derived tumors are the most predominant. Screening examination is insufficiently used for early detection. Testicular cancer can cause developmental, endocrine and reproductive problems like precocious puberty, gynecomastia, or infertility. Pelvic feminization has never been reported with testicular cancers.

We report a case of an 18-year-old male with right-sided flank, found to have a right testicular mass on CT scan, with multiple retroperitoneal masses with compression of right ureter with secondary hydronephrosis, displacement of inferior vena cava and abdominal aorta, as well lungs and liver lesions. CT scan also showed a circular shaped-wide inlet pelvis with an obtuse angulated pubis and an outwards-flared pelvic bone, consistent with gynecoid pelvis. Labs were remarkable for pancytopenia and elevation of the tumor markers alpha-fetoprotein, beta HCG and LDH. Liver biopsy confirmed metastatic yolk sac testicular tumor. The patient received chemotherapy followed by a partial orchiectomy and was discharged home with oncology and urology follow-ups.

Our patient’s right testicular tumor was missed due to his hesitation to report a testicular mass as well as the lack of the physician’s regular genital examination. In addition, we also report that pelvic feminization in our patient was directly linked to the testicular tumor. This radiological finding has never been reported before.

We believe that improving patient and physician education on genital exam as well as pelvis feminization along with precocious puberty and gynecomastia are valuable clinical tools to help detect testicular cancer early in order to reduce its mortality and morbidity. However, a retrospective radiological review of patients with testicular cancer is needed to establish a true association between testicular cancer and pelvic feminization.

**Case report**

Spontaneous iliopsoas tendon rupture is a rare cause of hip pain and overall prevalence is estimated to be less than 1%. Most common predisposing factors are older age, prolonged steroid use and chronic illness. This is a rare case report of spontaneous iliopsoas tendon rupture in a middle aged morbidly obese patient with multiple comorbid conditions.

Fifty three year old morbidly obese female (BMI-45) presented with atypical right hip pain for 2 weeks. Patient also had multiple comorbid conditions including DM, ESRD on hemodialysis and depression. Initial X-ray examination was negative. Later on MRI examination of the hip revealed rupture of iliopsoas tendon (figure: 1&2). Her pain and functional status improved with conservative management with minimal residual weakness at right hip flexors.

**Case report**

Spinal epidural abscess (SEA) is increasing in incidence, with a median onset age of 50 years and a maximum prevalence in males of 50–70 years of age. Early clinical recognition is often challenging with potential dramatic outcomes if not detected early. The classic diagnostic triad of fever, spine pain and neurological deficit is present only in 13% of patients, thus increasing the risk of a delayed diagnosis. Skip non-contiguous lesions represent 9% of SEA, with thoracolumbar region being the most common affected area.

We report a case of a 40-year-old female presenting with lower back pain and a history of methamphetamine abuse. Initial non contrast CT scan of the spine showed chronic degenerative changes and lumbar disk herniation. Neurological exam on admission was unremarkable except for altered mental status, attributed to drug overdose. Cultures showed MSSA bacteremia. During her hospital course patient rapidly developed quadriplegia, abdominal distension, and decreased rectal tone. MRI of spine with contrast showed skipped non-contiguous epidural abscesses in cervical and lumbar spine. Patient was treated with antibiotics and underwent staged drainage of epidural abscesses.

**Skip noncontiguous SEA are rare**

Early detection is challenging. To properly screen emergency department patients for SEA recognition of risk factors like IV drug use, alcoholism, diabetes, HIV infection, trauma, tattooing, acupuncture, contiguous bony or soft tissue infection may be more sensitive than the classic diagnostic triad of fever, back pain and neurologic deficit. One study concluded that physical signs may be very subtle, patients may be normothermic and have normal white count. Urgent surgery is more likely to get performed for patients with neurological deficit, while patients treated conservatively go undiagnosed and develop irreversible neurological deficit later. Having a high clinical suspicion of SEA in patients with drug use and early detection with an MRI-contrast of the whole spine to detect skip-lesions would result in early initiation of treatment, and in turn would reduce the morbidity and neurological deficits. Along with antibiotic treatment, early surgical decompression within 24–36 hours is essential for ensuring a deficit free recovery.
Discussion

Iliopsoas tendon rupture should be considered as an unusual cause of hip pain especially at risk population such as morbid obesity, older age, and patients with prolonged use of steroid or quinolones. Prompt diagnosis may lead to early recovery and better functional status.

Neonatal case reports
12:00 PM
Thursday, February 13, 2020

19 HYPOTHYROIDISM AFTER PERCUTANEOUS PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS DEVICE CLOSURE IN AN EXTREMELY PRETERM INFANT: POSSIBLE ROLE OF IODINATED INTRAVENOUS CONTRAST

M Piatek*, E Abu Jawdeh, M Hanna, D Schneider, J Smith. University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.19

Background Iodine-induced hypothyroidism has been described in preterm infants exposed to antiseptic agents and other iodine containing contrasts. Iodine induced hypothyroidism in preterm infants may be transient; however cases of persistent hypothyroidism requiring treatment until early childhood have been reported. Untreated hypothyroidism, even for a short period, can have detrimental effects on brain development and neurodevelopmental outcomes; especially in the preterm patient population. We are presenting a case of intravenous contrast induced hypothyroidism in an extremely preterm infant who underwent percutaneous device closure of a hemodynamically significant patent ductus arteriosus (PDA).

Case presentation

Our patient is an extremely preterm infant born at 27 weeks gestation with birth weight of 715 grams. Catheter closure of hemodynamically significant PDA was performed on day of life 24 (weight at procedure date was 900 grams). During the procedure, patient received standard intravenous contrast (iodixanol, contains 320 mg iodine/ml). The dose of intravenous contrast received is within accepted previously reported ranges. Prior to the procedure the patient had normal thyroid function on multiple state newborn screens. After the procedure the patient was found to have elevated Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) of 48.66 uIU/ml and low free T4 (thyroxine) of 0.5 ng/dL. Confirmatory repeat thyroid studies were obtained and patient was subsequently started on levothyroxine.

Discussion

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of contrast-induced hypothyroidism in extremely preterm infant undergoing percutaneous PDA device closure. As the use of percutaneous PDA device closure is more frequently utilized in extremely preterm infants, in comparison to surgical ligation, guidelines for screening thyroid function tests pre and post contrast requiring procedures may be warranted.

20 ACQUIRED DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA IN A NEONATE AFTER GROUP B STREPTOCOCCAL SEPSIS

A Klinger*, JB Philips. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Vestavia Hills, AL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.20

Introduction

Right-sided congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) may have a delayed presentation. Initial symptoms appear similar to pneumonia with respiratory failure and may delay diagnosis. Association with early onset Group B streptococcal (GBS) sepsis and delayed onset of right CDH have been reported previously. This case describes a neonate with GBS sepsis and delayed right CDH and attempts to raise awareness of necessary precautions and features.

Case description

A male infant with birthweight of 3.465 kg was delivered at 39 weeks and 2 days to a GBS positive mother who was not treated prior to a precipitous vaginal delivery. The infant required escalation of respiratory support with intubation and mechanical ventilation after birth. He was started on Ampicillin and Gentamicin and initial blood cultures were positive for GBS. Initial chest X-rays (CXR) showed no infiltrates and normal lung patterns. His course was complicated by a 5-day course of inhaled nitric oxide for pulmonary hypertension. After treatment and resolution of pulmonary hypertension and sepsis, he failed multiple extubation trials. CXRs and a chest CT at 3 weeks showed right lung volume loss and atelectasis. Flexible bronchoscopy at 4 weeks showed mild bronchomalacia but no other abnormalities. A repeat chest CT and CXR, performed while the infant was off positive-pressure, revealed a type-C diaphragmatic hernia without a sac and liver adherent to the lung.

Discussion

Approximately 40 cases of late diagnosis of a right CDH occurring after GBS infection in neonates have been reported in literature. In this case, the initial CXR obtained...
soon after birth revealed no evidence of CDH that was found at 4 weeks. One hypothesis for late diagnosis proposes that GBS sepsis with pneumonia could cause necrosis and rupture of the diaphragm. However, there was no mention of necrotic features during surgical repair in this case. Another hypothesis posits mechanical ventilation increases intra-thoracic pressure and delays any evidence of the herniation. In this case, the hernia was only diagnosed after removal of positive pressure ventilation.

### Abstract 21 Figure 1
Alkaline phosphatase levels surrounding SIP

### Abstract 21 Table 1
Clinical presentation of seven infants with SIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Gestational Age/sex/Birth Weight (g)</th>
<th>SIP Day of Life</th>
<th>Systemic Factors</th>
<th>Maximum feeding tolerance (cc/kg/d)</th>
<th>Surgical Intervention</th>
<th>Peak Alkaline Phosphatase (IU/L)</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>24/M/751</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>PDA, IVH, Bacteremia, AKI</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Primary Laparotomy</td>
<td>2168</td>
<td>Deceased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>23/M/629</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Placental Abruption, PDA, Bacteremia, AKI</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Peritoneal drain with secondary laparotomy</td>
<td>2514</td>
<td>Alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>23/F/420</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Triplet, PDA, Bacteremia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Primary Laparotomy</td>
<td>2407</td>
<td>Alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>24/M/794</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Fungemia</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Primary Laparotomy</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>Alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>24/M/794</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>PDA, IVH, Bacteremia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Peritoneal Drain</td>
<td>1391</td>
<td>Alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>23/M/600</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>IVH, liver hemorrhage</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Contraindicated</td>
<td>2172</td>
<td>Alive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>25/M/910</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Placental Abruption, PDA, Bacteremia, IVH</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Peritoneal drain with secondary laparotomy</td>
<td>1043</td>
<td>Alive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Abstract 21
Elevated alkaline phosphatase levels associated with isolated spontaneous intestinal perforations in premature infants

**Purpose of study**
Spontaneous intestinal perforation (SIP) is a common entity in the NICU leading to increased morbidity and mortality. At our institution, we noted elevated alkaline phosphatase (ALP) levels in premature infants with SIP. We aimed to investigate this relationship.

**Methods used**
Infants followed by the Texas Children’s Hospital NICU Intestinal Rehabilitation team from 2014–2017 were reviewed and cases selected based on diagnosis. Demographic data, clinical characteristics, feeding history, alkaline phosphatase levels, surgical intervention, and patient outcomes were recorded.

**Summary of results**
Seven premature infants with a diagnosis of isolated SIP were identified (See table 1 for clinical summaries). Mean ALP was 2170±2.8 IU/L prior to the date of diagnosis (n=2) and 1504.1±806.6 IU/L at the time of diagnosis. The values then normalized to 280.4±64.1 post-intervention (figure 1).

**Conclusions**
Infants with isolated SIP appear to have significantly elevated ALP around diagnosis that rapidly normalizes after intervention. Further delineation of the use of ALP as a marker of intestinal inflammation or hypoperfusion injury could assist with early diagnosis and appropriate surgical management.

### Abstract 22
Rhizopus in a preterm infant: novel use of posaconazole

**Background**
Rhizopus species cause rapidly progressive and life-threatening infections. Treatment involves aggressive debridement and combination systemic antifungal therapy. Posaconazole is a triazole with activity against Rhizopus, but data on its use and pharmacokinetic profile in preterm infants is scarce.

**Case**
The male patient was born at 24 4/7 weeks and 585 g to a 32-year-old mother with severe pre-eclampsia and cardiacoma of unclear etiology (carboplatin/paclitaxel given 5 days before delivery).

On DOL 14, an abrasion on the back near an adhesive probe was noted that evolved into a crusted eschar by DOL 16. Skin biopsy cultures resulted with ‘rare mold’ on DOL 17. The patient was started on IV amphotericin B deoxycholate and micafungin based on case reports of synergy in Mucor species. Lumbar puncture was deferred given the location of the lesion, but blood cultures were negative.

On DOL 20, the biopsy culture resulted with *Rhizopus species*, so debridement of the lesion was performed on DOL 22. The pathology showed angioinvasion, so coverage with amphotericin B and posaconazole was selected as optimal therapy for disseminated disease.

Enteral posaconazole suspension at 6 mg/kg every 8 hours was initiated on DOL 34 when enteral feeds were tolerated. A trough obtained at steady state after 7 days returned at 0.5 mcg/mL (goal >0.7 mcg/mL), so the dose was increased to 7 mg/kg every 8 hours. A steady state level on the new dosing achieved a therapeutic trough of 0.9 mcg/mL. At this time, liver enzymes became elevated, so micafungin was started.
discontinued with return of liver function to baseline. Posaconazole was otherwise well tolerated.

The patient completed 7 weeks of amphotericin B with 4 weeks of micafungin followed by 3 weeks of posaconazole. The patient has not had any recurrence, and the back excision is healing well. Abdominal ultrasound, ophthalmologic exam, and brain MRI showed no evidence of infection.

**Conclusion** This is the first report of posaconazole use in a preterm neonate with *Rhizopus*. This extremely premature infant was successfully treated with excision and combination therapy of amphotericin B and micafungin followed by enteral posaconazole. Posaconazole was well tolerated and may be considered for therapy in future neonatal *Rhizopus* infections.

**23 THE ECHOES OF THE WOLFF- UNCOMMON AND IRREGULAR ARRHYTHMIAS IN A CASE OF NEONATAL WOLFF PARKINSON WHITE**

IE Sierra Lobo*, A Shah, SP Behere. Oklahoma University Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.23

**Case report** The patient is a 10 mo male with multiple VSDs. He presented at 2 months with congestive cardiac failure, ECG showed Wolff Parkinson White (WPW) pattern. He had pulmonary artery banding and post operatively developed regular broad complex tachycardia as well as regular narrow complex tachycardia, unresponsive to adenosine. He was managed with amiodarone for the next 4 months. Two morphologies of delta wave were seen variably at different times (figure 1). After his VSD repair at 9 months, he developed narrow complex tachycardia requiring cardioversion. He was discharged on propranolol.

During follow up he presented with irregular broad complex rhythm- likely antidromic echo beats. The arrhythmia persisted despite high dose of propranolol, and flecainide was added.

He subsequently had sinus rhythm with intermittent preexcitation and no evidence of reentrant echo beats.

**Discussion** This was a rare case of narrow complex tachycardia (orthodromic reentrant tachycardia - ORT) and broad complex tachycardia (antidromic reentrant tachycardia - ART) in WPW. ART occurs with conduction of the sinus impulse via the accessory pathway in an antegrade fashion, and then retrograde via the normal AV node creating a reentrant circuit. ART is rarer than ORT.

The subsequent irregular grouped beating was also unusual. Single and double reentrant echo beats suggested the need for further rhythm control.

The presence of two different preexcitation patterns at baseline, the lack of response to adenosine, and the antidromic reentrant echo beats suggest presence of multiple accessory pathways.

Since flecainide (sodium channel blocker) is more selective for myocardium, it can slow accessory pathway conduction especially adjunctive to a beta blocker. The patient had a good response to flecainide.

**24 MANAGEMENT OF A PIK3CA-RELATED OVERGROWTH SPECTRUM DISORDER IN A PRETERM INFANT**

1A Moen*, 1,2A Piazza, 3C Ocampo. 1Emory University, Atlanta, GA; 2Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta, Atlanta, GA; 3Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.24

**Case report** Congenital overgrowth syndromes constitute a variety of diagnoses with many potential genetic mutations but often with similar clinical presentations. One category of malformations related to anomalies within lymphatic and low flow vasculature, along with the presence of overgrowth, is due to PIK3CA gene mutations, termed PIK3CA-Related Overgrowth Spectrum (PROS) disorders. This gene undergoes a gain of function mutation, leading to activation of the PIK3-AKT and mTOR pathway, followed by upregulation of cell proliferation. Sclerotherapy, mTOR inhibitors, and surgical debulking are treatment options. We present a case of a preterm infant with an extensive PROS disorder to review management and outcomes in this rare diagnosis.

This is a 31 6/7 week female infant born via C/S with prenatal diagnosis of suspected lymphatic malformation on fetal MRI. Multiple anomalies appreciated at delivery, most notably a massive cystic lesion encompassing the entire left arm and chest, and macrodactyly. Full-body MRI and chest MRA/MRV described extensive multi-cystic lesions consistent with lymphatic malformation with a possible venous component, phenotypically consistent with a PROS disorder. She underwent doxycycline sclerotherapy and drainage of cystic lesions and was treated with sirolimus. An overgrowth genetic panel encompassing PIK3CA, PTEN and AKT1 genes was negative. She had a normal microarray. The malformation progressively became smaller and firmer.

There are multiple overgrowth syndromes associated with PIK3CA gene mutations. Genetic testing to detect mutations in the PIK3CA gene may confirm the diagnosis, but often yields false-negative results given that most presentations are somatic mosaics and not detectable. A recent systematic review evaluating doxycycline sclerotherapy treatment outcomes in pediatric lymphatic malformations showed an 84% success rate with complete resolution. Sirolimus has also successfully treated complex lymphatic malformations in neonates. Surgical debulking is only recommended in extreme cases given risk for significant intraoperative bleeding. While patients may need frequent or lifelong management of cutaneous overgrowth, overall outcomes are related to co-morbidities.
Case report A 33 week gestation female was transferred to our institution for respiratory distress and given surfactant via endotracheal tube, but remained hypoxic with SpO2 70–80% on room air. A chest x-ray (CXR) showed right upper lobe atelectasis but a normal mediastinal silhouette. An echo on DOL 1 showed a patent foramen ovale (PFO) shunting left to right, mild tricuspid regurgitation, and a small patent ductus arteriosus also shunting left to right.

Atelectasis resolved but patient remained hypoxic without tachypnea. A limited echo on DOL 10 showed no evidence of pulmonary hypertension, so a cardiology consult was requested. After being unable to identify the right superior vena cava (RSVC) drainage on review of the initial echo, a contrast echo via a vein in the right hand demonstrated contrast entering the left atrium (LA) and left ventricle (LV); it only entered the right atrium (RA) via a PFO. Infant was weaned off oxygen, tolerated full feeds, and held SpO2 >80%. Infant was discharged at 3 weeks with a plan for surgery after 1 year.

Discussion The hemodynamic effect of this anomaly is approximately one-third of systemic venous return causing left-sided volume overload with resulting hypoxia and the possibility of brain abscesses and strokes. The first case of a RSVC draining into LA was reported in 1956 in a 10 year old female who presented with cyanosis and dyspnea with normal CXR and left ventricular hypertrophy on ECG.

Through our review, we found only 42 cases of RSVC to LA without other cardiac anomalies. Of these, 31 (74%) were diagnosed prior to 19 years of age with 8 (19%) prior to 1 month of age. 25 patients were female and 16 were male. 5 patients suffered a brain abscess. 3 patients had only idiopathic hypoxia. Additionally, 8 patients had cyanosis without other complaints. Other patients had dyspnea, cardiomegaly, and polycythemia. A contrast echo was used in 21 patients for initial diagnosis. This case emphasizes the importance of recognizing this anomaly as an infrequent cause of persistent unexplained hypoxia in the neonatal period.

Clinical course of an infant with atelosteogenesis type one

L Weaver*, A Al-Beshri, JB Philips III. University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL

Introduction Atelosteogenesis type 1 (AO1) is a skeletal dysplasia notable for incomplete ossification of the bones and resultant organ pathogenesis. It is one of a number of skeletal dysplasias characterized by a pathogenic variant of the FLNB gene. The gene codes for Filamin B an essential protein for cytoskeletal structuring and endocardial ossification. The phenotype ranges from mild to perinatally lethal. The disorder is very rare and its prevalence is unknown. Most mutations occur de novo but can be inherited from mildly affected or asymptomatic parent due to somatic mosaicism. We report on a male infant with AO1 who survived the neonatal period.
increased prognostic prediction and ultimate prevention in those with Waardenburg syndrome. This patient is an indication that well-established syndromes may have an increased prevalence than previously established due to patients with subclinical manifestations.

**ACETAZOLAMIDE, IS IT A REASON FOR NEONATAL METABOLIC ACIDOSIS? A CASE REPORT**

*1M Mansour*, 2T Le, 3S Suchomski. 1University of Florida- College of Medicine Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL; 2Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, FL.

**Case report** A term female was born to a mother who had idiopathic intracranial hypertension on 2,000 mg Acetazolamide twice daily. Routine cord blood gas showed pH of 7.22 and BE of -11.4. A repeat CBG had a PH of 7.18 and BE of -11.0 denoting metabolic acidosis. Complete lab work-up showed high anion gap metabolic acidosis. The infant had a benign physical exam at birth.

Work up for metabolic acidosis was negative for neonatal sepsis and AKI. Blood sugar and ammonia were normal excluding inborn errors of metabolism. Blood culture was negative. The infant was discharged home at 48 hours of age. Well baby visits documented normal physical exam and development.

**Discussion** In our case, the patient appeared well on clinical exam but laboratory workup showed high anion gap metabolic acidosis with mild hypocalcemia. A diagnosis of intrauterine exposure to Acetazolamide induced metabolic acidosis was made.

According to the US Food and Drug Administration, acetazolamide is classified as a class C drug. This indicates that animal reproduction studies have shown an adverse effect of acetazolamide on the fetus, but there are no well-controlled studies in humans. Animal studies have demonstrated that acetazolamide given to pregnant rats caused limb defects. (1) There are no enough sample size human studies done on intrauterine exposure of Acetazolamide. Few Case reports describe Renal tubular acidosis type 2 like picture (2), hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia (3), limb defects (4), Teeth agenesis (3,5), and teratoma (6).

**Conclusion** As a class C drug, acetazolamide should be prescribed only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. This case draws attention to the neonatal effects of intrauterine acetazolamide exposure. More research and case reports are needed to investigate the long-term sequela from exposure.

**HEPATIC ABSCESIS WITH ASCITIS IN PREMATURE INFANT**

*A Akhtar*, M Herbert, A Patra. University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

**Case report** Hepatic abscess (HA) related to malpositioned umbilical catheter is a rare but increasingly recognized cause of morbidity and mortality in premature neonates. We report an unusual case of hepatic abscess associated with ascites that presented remotely from umbilical catheterization in a growth restricted premature female infant born at 28 weeks with birth weight 450 g. Infant had unremarkable initial neonatal course requiring noninvasive continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP). Optimally placed umbilical venous catheter (UVC) was removed on day of life (DOL) 4 and replaced by peripherally inserted central catheter in the lower limb. Infant developed thrombocytopenia followed by clinical septic shock (blood culture negative) on DOL 14. Heterogeneous lesion in the liver measuring 1.6 × 1.4 × 1.4 cm with a hypoechoic periphery and circumferential blood flow consistent with HA and patent portal vein noted on ultrasound. Infant developed ascites requiring therapeutic paracentesis which may be secondary to lymphatic obstruction from mass effect of HA or inflammation related. Serum ascites albumin gradient was low indicating portal hypertension as unlikely cause of ascites. HA treated conservatively with 28 days of broad spectrum intravenous antibiotics including 1 week of fungal coverage. HA size was monitored weekly by ultrasound during treatment. Ultrasound at 46 weeks corrected age showed complete resolution of HA.
**Case report**

Kaposiform Hemangioendothelioma (KHE) is a vascular tumor often complicated by Kasabach-Merritt Phenomenon (KMP). We present a baby who developed complications during treatment of KHE.

Case AR required delivery at 34 weeks for IUGR, dilated vena cava and reverse end-diastolic flow. He had a vascular tumor on the RLE. Coagulation labs showed KMP. He required many transfusions over 2 weeks and developed Grade 4 IVH. MRI found vascular channels in the mass without fascia involvement. Biopsy confirmed KHE. Sirolimus was started (0.8 mg/m²BID). He developed anasarca and acidosis requiring mechanical ventilation. DOL 6 echo showed EF=11%. It improved with fluid restriction and medications by DOL13. Sirolimus levels peaked at 48ng/mL (target=10–15ng/mL) requiring interruption of therapy. A lower dose was started on DOL 24. Levels were within range for the rest of treatment.

**Discussion**

KHE can be associated with KMP. KHE is distinct from arterio-venous malformation. Historically, treatment was surgical excision. Current therapy is vincristine/steroids requiring central IV access. Sirolimus was used to treat vascular tumors with IV or PO options.

Our case highlights issues arising while treating neonates with KHE. Physicians should have a high index of suspicion for KMP in patients with KHE. Check platelet and coagulation studies early. Patients with KMP may require large volumes of blood products. Monitor strict I/Os. Watch for heart failure. The usual dose of sirolimus may be too large for neonates. Levels should be monitored until a steady-state in the target range is achieved.

**Conclusion**

Patients with KHE can have complications from both the disease and treatment. Attention to platelets, coagulation studies, volume status, heart function and drug levels are required for successful treatment.
Abstracts

Pediatric clinical symposium
12:00 PM
Thursday, February 13, 2020

32 LATE-ONSET NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS IN A HEALTHY, FULL-TERM NEONATE
HS Rose*, A Monroe, O Titus, I Kane. Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.32

Case report A 24-day-old term, male infant born via uncompli-
cated C-section to a G7P7 mother with gestational diabetes presented to the emergency department for evaluation of eme-
sis. The infant had new-onset non-bloody, non-bilious emesis for one day as well as non-bloody loose stools. The infant was ill-appearing with a pulse 190, blood pressure 55/25, respira-
tory rate 70, and saturation 94% on room air. The infant’s abdomen was notably distended, tender, and tense. The patient was placed on oxygen and resuscitated with 40 mL/kg of normal saline. Empiric antibiotics (pipercillin/tazobac-
tam) were started to cover for common causes of neonatal and intraabdominal sepsis. Labs were remarkable for Hgb 7.7 gms/dL, Hct 22.7%, WBC 5.97 k/cumm, and platelets 83 k/cumm. CMP was remarkable for K 6.1 mmol/L, anion gap 17 mmol/L, BUN 23 mg/dL, and Cr 0.8 mg/dL. A venous gas showed pH 7.31, PCO2 35, PO2 31, Bicarbonate 18, and lactate 6.3 mmol/L. Blood and urine cultures were drawn, but CSF studies were deferred given the patient’s clinical instabil-
ity. Respiratory and gastrointestinal viral PCR assays were both obtained and were ultimately negative. An abdominal radiograph showed diffuse gaseous distention of the bowel without evidence of obstruction or pneumati-
sis. Pediatric surgery was consulted and performed a digital rectal exam which produced a large volume loose stool that was hemocult posi-
tive. A nasogastric tube was placed for bowel decompression and intravenous fluid resuscitation was continued. The child was transferred to the PICU where he was intubated and started on pressor support. The most likely diagnosis at that point was felt to be malrotation with volvulus but an upper GI study was non-diagnostic. Given the patient’s rapid decom-
pensation with continued concerns for volvulus, surgery per-
formed an emergent exploratory laparotomy which revealed global ischemia of the small bowel consistent with diffuse necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC). Over the next 48 hours the child returned to the OR for two additional laparotomies without improvement in bowel perfusion. The infant transi-
tioned to comfort care and died on hospital day 6. This case highlights the unique presentation of NEC in an otherwise healthy term neonate and the challenge of managing undifferen-
tiated abdominal pathology in the neonatal period.

33 TIMING IS EVERYTHING: A SUSPECTED CASE OF TRIMETHOPRIM-SULFAMETHOXAZOLE INDUCED SEPSIS
EM Karolczuk*, KN McTnreye, SM Thompson, DR Wells. Le Bonheur Children’s Hospital, Memphis, TN
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.33

Case report A previously healthy 11-year-old female from Mississippi presented from an outside hospital with hypotension, fever, and leukocytosis. She had a 2-week his-
tory of worsening flank pain that started in the area of a suspected insect bite. The day of admission she presented to her PCP for worsening erythema and pain, and was pre-
scribed Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX). 3 hours after taking her first dose, she developed vomiting and fever. At an outside hospital she was found to be hypotensive and febrile with leukocytosis, with an elevated lactate and CRP and was transferred to our PICU. She remained hypotensive needing fluid resuscitation and pressors, and was intubated for hemodynamic instability. She improved clinically and was discharged 5 days later with a diagnosis of culture negative sepsis vs loxocelmis on doxycycline for tick-borne illness coverage and clindamycin for concern of superadded bacterial infection of the insect bite. Subsequently, the wound grew MRSA (sensitive to doxycycline) but resistant to clindamycin, and her PCP switched her to TMP-SMX. Shortly after the first dose of TMP-SMX (4 hours), she was found to be febrile and severely hypotensive and was readmitted to the PICU. The wound on her back initially thought to be the source of infection was non-tender and significantly decreased in size. Due to the temporal relationship of TMP-
SMX with fever and drastic hypotension, we suspect that her clinical presentation was related to acute drug toxicity which may mimic culture negative sepsis. Although there have been 2 reported cases of TMP-SMX induced sepsis-like syndrome in adults, to our knowledge this is the first report of this clinical presentation in a child.

34 RENAL FAILURE FOLLOWING AN ACUTE GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS: A CASE OF P-ANCA VASCUITIS
C AF*, N Mathews. University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.34

Case report Our patient is a previously healthy 11 year old Hispanic female who presented with fatigue, anorexia, gen-
eralized weakness, and oliguria. Two weeks prior, she acquired an acute gastrointestinal illness with fever and diarrhea while vacationing in Mexico. She was prescribed Amoxicillin and NSAIDs. Physical exam was significant for edema. Her initial labs were suggestive of acute kidney injury secondary to glomerulonephritis: WBC 11.8, Hgb 6.6, Plt 486, BUN 137, Creatinine 10.9. Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome was ruled as a less likely etiology. Treatment was initiated with high dose corticosteroids and hemodialysis while awaiting renal biopsy. P-ANCA titer was positive. Anti-proteinase 3 and myeloperoxidase were negative. Renal biopsy findings were consistent with ANCA vasculitis with crescentic glomerulonephritis and chronicity. Due to persistent cough, CT chest was performed and significant for pul-
monary hemorrhage. Solumedrol pulse, plasma exchange, and Rituximab were initiated. After her second Rituximab dose, she had worsening cough and hypoxia. She developed hemoptysis after readmission. She was transferred to our PICU for acute hypoxic respiratory failure and hemorrhagic shock requiring massive transfusion protocol requiring pro-
gression to veno-venous extracorporeal membrane oxygena-
tion. A week later, she was extubated, stabilized on room air, and discharged in fair condition after a few days. She remains on hemodialysis.
ANCA-associated vasculitides (AAV) have multi-organ involvement with necrotizing small-vessel vasculitis. These diseases can be severe and life-threatening if not appropriately managed. Prompt recognition and early treatment are important. The diagnosis of AAV is strongly suggested by a positive ANCA test; however, biopsy of the affected organ is the most definitive method to establish a diagnosis. Despite treatment, AAV carries considerable disease-related morbidity and mortality mainly due to progressive renal failure or aggressive respiratory involvement. Our case is unique as pediatric AAV are rare, and her rapid progression highlights the importance of thorough workup and monitoring.

**Case report**

Acute poisoning remains an important reason for admission in the pediatric emergency department. Often, determining the causative agent to guide the patient’s care can be very challenging. We present a 14-year-old girl who came to the pediatric emergency department due to diffuse abdominal pain and non-bilious emesis along with red urine 12 hours after taking a large amount of an unknown medication at home as a suicide attempt. On arrival she had low oxygen saturations (88%) and dusky/cyanotic nail beds with an otherwise reassuring physical exam. Despite oxygen therapy, oxygen saturation remained low. Since the lungs were clear and her cardiac exam/perfusion were normal, the sat probe was moved to the ear lobe where oxygen saturation was normal. Workup revealed elevated methemoglobin (28.2%), lactate (2.3), creatinine (1.64), indirect bilirubin (1.81) and LDH (750). Urine drug screen, Acetaminophen, Aspirin and alcohol levels were all negative. Chest radiography, electrocardiogram and renal ultrasound were normal as well. After a thorough investigation (including a home search for empty bottles) it was discovered that the patient had taken a large amount of Clarithromycin and Pyridium.

The patient’s clinical findings along with her Methemoglobinemia and acute kidney injury, lead the team to identify Pyridium as the causative agent. The patient was subsequently treated with Methylene blue, Acetylcysteine and aggressive fluid rehydration. Her creatinine peaked at 2.54 but normalized after interventions. She was ultimately medically cleared and transferred to a Psychiatric facility for treatment of her depression and multiple suicidal attempts.

A variety of case reports describe the adverse effects caused by Pyridium. Acute kidney injury, Methemoglobinemia and hemolysis are common presentations. Almost all of these cases involve adults with pre-existing renal disease using therapeutic doses. Pyridium overdose is very rare. Our goal is to increase awareness of the potential toxic effects of this over the counter medication, as well as, to highlight the importance of conducting a thorough investigation towards finding the causative agents in pediatric drug intoxications.
A LAPSE IN DIFFERENTIAL: WRONG PLACE, WRONG TIME

1AN Meine*, 1N Marak, 1,2A Byrd, 1,2MH Roy. 1Our Lady of the Lake Children’s Hospital, Baton Rouge, LA; 2Our Lady of the Lake Pediatric Residency Program, Baton Rouge, LA

Abstract 38 Figure 1  Colo-colic intussusception involving the left colon

Case report 5 year old male presented to the emergency department due to intermittent cramping abdominal pain for 1 week. Associated symptoms included watery stools and non-bloody, non-bilious emesis. His abdomen was diffusely tender to deep palpation with no guarding or rebound tenderness.

Work-up included a normal abdominal x-ray. Parents gave a history of recent constipation and withholding behavior.

Oral polyethylene glycol regimen was started and patient received an enema. The enema lead to partial rectal prolapse that spontaneously reduced. CT showed colo-colic intussusception involving the left colon without obstruction or identifiable mass. Barium enema reduced the intussusception and revealed a filling defect at the splenic flexure. Pain returned and ultrasound confirmed recurrent intussusception. Colonoscopy, EGD, and laparoscopy did not reveal a lead point. Exploratory laparotomy discovered a ganglioneuroma, a rare slow growing, benign tumor.

80–90% of intussusception cases present in children under two years old, and 90% of cases are ileo-colic. Intussusception is largely idiopathic, with pathologic lead points present in only 25% of cases. Our patient was at higher risk for delayed diagnosis due to atypical age range, with colo-colic intussusception, caused by a lead point not visible on CT scan.
children under 2 years of age. This case highlights the varying presentations of this rare illness, as well as our own anchoring biases that can lead to delays in diagnoses and potentially dangerous therapies.

Case report No clear guidelines have been established in the management of Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter in the setting of Acute Pericarditis. These arrhythmias are generally thought to be transient and resolve with treatment of the underlying disease. A 47 year old African American male with history of hypertension, substance abuse and a questionable history of stroke presented to the Emergency Department with chest pain and elevated blood pressure. A CTA did not show dissection or PE, but did show a pericardial effusion. He had an electrocardiogram that showed inferior ST elevation; however coronary angiography was without significant CAD. The patient had elevated inflammatory markers and was thought to have acute pericarditis. The patient developed palpitations and was found to have symptomatic paroxysmal atrial flutter. Anticoagulation for new onset atrial flutter associated with pericarditis, was discussed. The theoretical risk of hemorrhage into the pericardium was weighed against the risk of a cardio-embolic stroke. As the patient had a CHADSvASC of 1 or 3 depending on the history of stroke, neurology was consulted for evaluation and recommended MRI, which showed an acute lacunar infarct consistent with a cardio-embolic origin. Patient was therefore started on Apixaban for further stroke prevention. This case highlights that even though atrial arrhythmias occur in pericarditis, one study suggest an incidence of 4.3%, they are usually considered transient and related to inflammation; however the risk of stroke is also present. Moreover, there are no specific guidelines for management of atrial fibrillation in acute pericarditis, and therefore the theoretical risk of hemorrhage into the pericardium and benefits (stroke prevention) should be carefully considered and instituted if thought reasonably safe.

REFERENCE


42 A RARE PRESENTATION OF EOSINOPHILIC THROMBOTIC MYOCARDITIS

Purpose of study A 62-year-old very healthy gentleman with a history of seasonal allergies presented to the hospital with stroke symptoms. Initial complete blood count showed an eosinophilic count of 44 thousand. The patient’s transesophageal echocardiogram showed a left atrial appendage with thrombus. For initial concern of cardiac embolic phenomenon, anticoagulation therapy was started but a subarachnoid hemorrhage soon developed. His course complicated quickly to include renal failure. The patient was transferred to a tertiary center where he was dialyzed and improved significantly. Despite improvements and steroid treatment, he remained in critical condition.

Methods used Patient chart and literature review of ‘Eosinophilic Myocarditis with Thrombosis’. Summary of results His cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and biopsy both suggested confirmation diagnosis of eosinophilic myocarditis with left ventricular ejection fraction of 35% with acute congestive heart failure symptoms. He received a dose of cyclophosphamide and heart failure
medications. Eosinophilic myocarditis with thrombotic phenomena is a very rare condition and presents as a stroke phenomenon and often found to have a left atrial appendage clot. There are 3 stages of eosinophilic myocarditis progression: inflammatory, thrombotic and fibrotic. 

Conclusions The patient is doing very well on cyclophosphamide to date.

REFERENCES

43 PULMONARY EMBOLISM MIMICKING AS ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION; SEARCHING FOR A NON-ISCHEMIC CAUSE OF TROTONIN ELEVATION
RD Silva-Cantillo*, J Escabi-Mendoza. VA Caribbean Healthcare, San Juan
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.43

Case report Most patients with type-1 acute myocardial infarction (AMI) have evidence of obstructive coronary artery disease (CAD) on coronary angiography. However, in the absence of obstructive CAD, the remaining patients can be separately termed as myocardial infarction (MI) with non-obstructive CAD (MINOCA) after excluding other ischemic and non-ischemic etiologies. We present this case as an example of the appropriate diagnostic work-up.

A 66-year-old man with a history of hypertension and active smoker, presented to the emergency department with complaints of ongoing chest pain and shortness of breath (SOB) that resolved after treatment with nitrates and morphine. His physical examination was unremarkable. Arrival electrocardiogram (ECG) revealed inferior ST segment depressions, and serial cardiac troponins were positive for AMI. He was admitted to the coronary care unit with a diagnostic impression of non-ST segment elevation MI. A coronary angiography was performed within 24-hours with evidence of non-obstructive CAD. In view of echocardiographic evidence of mild right ventricle dilatation and initial complaints of SOB, D-dimers were requested for assessment of pulmonary embolism (PE). Despite a Wells’ score of 0, the reported D-dimer were markedly elevated. Prior to a diagnostic chest CT angiography (CCTA) the patient became clinically unstable with respiratory failure and hemodynamic compromise requiring emergent endotracheal intubation and vasopressors. His ECG showed new onset atrial fibrillation and right bundle branch block. After stabilization, CCTA confirmed the presence of a large saddle PE. He was treated with alteplase and full anticoagulation, and despite a prolonged hospital stay, he was finally discharged on chronic anticoagulation.

This case illustrates an atypical presentation of PE mimicking as AMI, highlighting the importance of a thorough evaluation prior to assuming a diagnosis of MINOCA which should be kept as a diagnosis of exclusion. Expert opinion recommends a stepwise diagnostic approach that should start by promptly excluding alternative causes of non-ischemic myocardial injury for pertinent time sensitive diagnosis and care.

44 STEMI OPENS EYES TO RIGHT ATRIAL METASTATIC RENAL CELL CARCINOMA
A Hallak*, F Mubeen, K Shepherd. Texas Tech University, Amarillo, TX
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.44

Introduction Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) represents about 3% of all cancers in the United States. While the incidence of RCC has been increasing, there has been a steady decline in the size of tumors and a rise in the 5-year survival, which may be due to increased utilization of improved imaging and curative surgery.

RCC is a highly vascular tumor which tends to metastasize early. Up to 10% of patients with RCC have tumor thrombus involving the renal vein and inferior vena cava (IVC) and up to 1% of patients have tumor thrombus extending into the right atrium. Hematogenous spread of the tumor to the heart is much more common than lymphatic spread and associated with a better prognosis.

Case A 62-year-old female presented to an outlying facility with paresthesia of the left arm, lightheadedness, and nausea, and was found to have ST elevations in the inferior leads with sinus bradycardia and elevated troponin of 0.184 ng/mL. She was administered alteplase, placed on heparin and nitroglycerin drips, and transferred to our facility. Echocardiography showed normal left ventricular function and a right atrial inferior wall mass. She underwent coronary angiography, which showed significant 3-vessel disease with significant left main disease and was referred for coronary bypass grafting, during which the mass was excised and sent for pathology and found to be clear cell renal carcinoma. CT imaging revealed a 5 cm right kidney lower pole lesion with no enhancement, filling defects within the intrahepatic IVC and right inferior renal vein extending into the IVC, and no pulmonary or intracranial metastasis.

Discussion The typical symptoms of RCC include flank pain, a palpable mass and hematuria, however with increased utilization of imaging this has become more the exception rather than the rule. This is the only documented case of a patient diagnosed with RCC incidentally during MI, as cardiac metastasis is asymptomatic until coronary compression or outflow tract obstruction.

The median survival period of patients with metastatic RCC is 6 to 12 months, and the 5-year survival rate is only 9%. In the non-emergent setting, it may be warranted to investigate a new mass which may be associated with a poor prognosis prior to undergoing any invasive operations.

45 CARDIAC TAMPOANDE FROM METASTATIC APPENDICEAL ADENOCARCINOMA: FIRST REPORTED CASE
MB Omar*, K Sanders, M Oye, A Richardson. University of Florida College of Medicine, Jacksonville, FL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.45

Case presentation A 69 year old female presented with worrisome dyspnea for a month. She had a history of moderately differentiated non-mucinous appendiceal adenocarcinoma, diagnosed 10 months prior on pathology from an emergent appendectomy for acute appendicitis. On this presentation, echocardiography revealed a large pericardial effusion with tamponade physiology (figure 1A). Emergent pericardial
PHLEGMASIA CERULA DOLENS IN A PATIENT WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHROMATOSIS: A CASE REPORT

H Mallah*, J Makram, A Motes, J Sekhon, M Elmasyr, A Yepes-Hurtado. Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

Abstract 45 Figure 1 A) Pericardial effusion with diastolic collapse of the right ventricle (arrowhead) and B) Pericardial histology with adenocarcinoma cells (arrow)

Introduction Phlegmasia cerulea dolens (PCD) is a type of deep venous thrombosis (DVT), that results from acute massive venous thrombosis obstructing the venous drainage.

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic inflammatory disease, that can affect any organ. Thromboembolic disease is a common manifestation and mostly associated with antiphospholipid antibodies.

We report a rare case of PCD, complicated by septic thrombophlebitis in a patient with SLE, but not antiphospholipid syndrome.

Discussion PCD is a medical emergency, has high morbidity and mortality rates, requiring limb amputation in several cases. Therefore, it is imperative to identify these patients and consider more aggressive management, usually thrombolysis and/or thrombectomy.

Learning points Incidentally diagnosed appendiceal cancer on pathology should prompt case specific consideration for aggressive management given the risk of late distant metastasis.

Abstracts

INTRODUCTION

PHLEGMASIA CERULA DOLENS IN A PATIENT WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHROMATOSIS: A CASE REPORT

H Mallah*, J Makram, A Motes, J Sekhon, M Elmasyr, A Yepes-Hurtado. Texas Tech University Health sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

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We report a rare case of PCD, complicated by septic thrombophlebitis in a patient with SLE, but not antiphospholipid syndrome.

Case report A 27-year-old female patient, known to have SLE, was transferred to our facility for suspected necrotizing fasciitis, with progressive swollen, painful, and discolored right lower extremity of 3 weeks duration. She was found to have large venous thrombosis of the right popliteal and posterior tibial veins. She was diagnosed with PCD and underwent tissue plasminogen activator catheter-directed thrombolysis, and mechanical thrombectomy, followed by a heparin infusion, with improvement in lower limb pain, and mobility. Antiphospholipid antibodies were negative.

She also had Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus bacteremia and septic shock. Chest CT scan PE protocol showed bilateral cavitary lung nodules, consistent with septic embolization. TTE and TEE were negative for endocarditis, and the only suspected source of infection was the septic thrombophlebitis. She was appropriately managed with Vancomycin.

Discussion PCD is a rare complication of DVT, that is most frequently associated with malignant neoplasms and severe heart failure. However, it has been associated with other conditions, including primary antiphospholipid syndrome; femoral vein catheterization; abdominal aortic aneurysm; hypercoagulability situations. Only a few cases found in the literature of patients with SLE complicated by PCD.

In the case reported, the inflammatory activity of the underlying disease was most likely contributed to the occurrence of DVT, which evolved to PCD.

PCD is a medical emergency, has high morbidity and mortality rates, requiring limb amputation in several cases. Therefore, it is imperative to identify these patients and consider more aggressive management, usually thrombolysis and/or thrombectomy.

Learning points Incidentally diagnosed appendiceal cancer on pathology should prompt case specific consideration for aggressive management given the risk of late distant metastasis.

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Abstract 45 Figure 1 A) Pericardial effusion with diastolic collapse of the right ventricle (arrowhead) and B) Pericardial histology with adenocarcinoma cells (arrow)

Discussion PCD is a medical emergency, has high morbidity and mortality rates, requiring limb amputation in several cases. Therefore, it is imperative to identify these patients and consider more aggressive management, usually thrombolysis and/or thrombectomy.
corrected to prevent such life threatening sequelae. Although ECGs do not reliably indicate hyperkalemia in every situation, in cases of marked hyperkalemia, changes found on ECGs may be the first warning. Here, we report a case of hyperkalemic cardiac suppression manifesting as a conduction delay. This case demonstrates that ECGs are a useful tool for early recognition and treatment of hyperkalemia even in the absence of labs.

**Abstracts**

**48 ARE IMPLANTABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATORS APPROPRIATE AMONG PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE?**

1JN Kiage*, 1Z Latif, 1MA Craig, 2NE Mansour, 1,2R Khouzam. 1University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN; 2Methodist University Hospital, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.48

**Purpose of study** To investigate whether the use of implantable cardioverter defibrillators (ICDs) among patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) or end stage renal disease (ESRD) is appropriate for primary or secondary prevention of sudden cardiac death (SCD).

**Methods used** We conducted a systematic review of studies that have investigated the use of ICDs among patients with CKD or ESRD in PubMed. The following MeSH terms were used: ('ICD' OR 'Implantable cardioverter defibrillator' OR 'defibrillator') AND ('CKD' OR 'Chronic kidney disease' OR 'Kidney failure' OR 'ESRD' OR 'End stage renal disease' OR 'Renal Failure') AND ('appropriate'). We then compared the rates of anti-tachycardia pacing (ATP) or shock and mortality among patients with versus those without CKD or ESRD.

**Summary of results** We identified 57 studies out of which we selected 18 studies that had data on the use of ICDs among CKD/ESRD patients and ATP/shock and/or mortality. Most of these studies were either prospective or retrospective cohort in design. Patients with CKD/ESRD tended to be older and had more comorbidities. Patients with CKD/ESRD were more likely to get ATP or shock and they had higher cardiac and/or all-cause mortality compared to patients without CKD/ESRD. Moreover, studies showed that these associations had an inverse dose-response effect with worse outcomes with decreasing kidney function. Our search revealed only one small randomized controlled trial (n=188) that investigated the use of ICDs in ESRD among patients with left ventricular ejection fraction ≥35% and showed no mortality benefit.

**Conclusions** Our review findings show that the use of ICDs in CKD/ESRD is associated with increased ATP/shocks and mortality suggesting that their routine use in this patient population may be associated with more adverse outcomes than benefits. Large and better designed studies to further investigate the usefulness of ICDs in CKD and ESRD are warranted.

**Moving your clinical case presentation into a published manuscript**

**2:45 PM**

**Thursday, February 13, 2020**

**49 TESTICULAR PAIN: IT’S THE HEART OF IT ALL**

P Snyder*, A Watson, EB Crawford, C Tan. UAB, Birmingham, AL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.49

**Case report** A 12-year-old male presents to the emergency department with four days of abdominal pain and vomiting. A few days prior, he was diagnosed with dehydration after reassuring abdominal x-ray and basic screening labs. In the interim, his symptoms worsened including progressive exhaustion with activity. On exam, he was tachycardic to 112, tachypneic to 40, and hypotensive to 91/64 mmHg. His abdomen was diffusely tender to palpation with guarding, and he endorsed right-sided testicular pain without swelling, skin color changes, or abnormal testicular lie. Initial workup included a testicular ultrasound negative for testicular torsion followed by a contrasted abdominal and pelvic CT scan notable for small bowel to small bowel intussusception and hepatomegaly. Upon further review, imaging also identified incidental cardiomegaly. Labs noted significantly elevated liver transaminases with synthetic dysfunction, acute kidney failure with associated electrolyte disturbances, and a brain natriuretic peptide >3,000. Echocardiogram revealed grossly dilated cardiomegaly with an ejection fraction of 23%, significantly enlarged left atrium, and severe mitral regurgitation. Patient was admitted to the CVICU for further management of dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM) with associated decompensated heart failure. He then required a prolonged course of veno-arterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation for persistently low cardiac output in addition to continuous renal replacement therapy for renal failure. Once decannulated, he required both right and left ventricular assist devices to bridge him until a successful heart transplantation.

**Discussion** The etiology of congestive heart failure in pediatrics varies by age group, and DCM tends to be the most common cause. Clinical features include abdominal pain, anorexia, respiratory distress, poor weight gain, and hepatomegaly. In DCM, abdominal complaints are the most common presenting symptoms across all pediatric age groups, and occur more frequently than respiratory symptoms in adolescents. With isolated GI complaints, heart failure is often recognized late and picked up incidentally on imaging.

**Conclusion** Unlike adults, children can present with a myriad of nonspecific symptoms when in heart failure. Recognition of these symptoms is critical in timely diagnosis and treatment.
**MYSTERIES OF CARDIAC TAMPONADE**

N. Rus*, M. Habib, R. Hazam, N. Naguib.*Texas Tech Univ HSC Amarillo, Amarillo, TX; 2Amarillo Cardiovascular Center, Amarillo, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.50

**Case report** Cardiac tamponade (CT) is a potentially fatal medical emergency caused by the accumulation of fluid in the pericardial space.

We report a case of low-pressure CT of unknown etiology, where PR segment depressions in 12-lead EKG could help with early recognition of this condition.

44-year-old female referred from outside facility with chest pain and dyspnea. Initially, she received tPA for a possible ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction. However, upon arrival to ED, her EKG showed PR depressions in inferior leads along with troponin elevation. Left heart catheterization was normal, as was the work-up for pulmonary embolism. Echo showed underfilling of the left ventricle, small right ventricle with collapse of right atrium, small pericardial effusion and respiratory variations on mitral valve inflow. While being worked up, she went into PEA cardiac arrest. Emergent pericardiocentesis was performed with 140cc of serosanguineous fluid aspirated, but patient could not be revived.

Among various types of CT, low-pressure tamponade is often seen in patients with severe volume depletion. These patients often have abnormal findings on ECHO, such as chamber compression, IVC dilation and respiratory variations in flow and volumes. However, they lack the classic physical presentations of elevated JVD or pulsus paradoxus. In an acute setting, 150cc of pericardial fluid is enough to cause severe hemodynamic instability. Presence of PR depression on EKG was found to be 86% sensitive with 95% negative predictive value. Early diagnosis and treatment are keys to reducing mortality. European Society of Cardiology (ESC) Working Group on Myocardial and Pericardial Diseases developed a scoring system, which is used to stratify patients who need immediate intervention. CT is a fatal condition without prompt intervention. Early detection of low-pressure CT is challenging due to lack of classic clinical signs. Careful examination of other indirect evidence like PR depressions on EKG may aid with early recognition of this fatal condition. We conclude that combining above-mentioned EKG findings with ECS Working group scoring system helps with early recognition and prevention of potentially fatal outcome.

Adolescent medicine and pediatrics

Joint plenary poster session and reception

4:30 PM

Thursday, February 13, 2020

**NOT JUST ANOTHER VIRUS: LEUKOPENIA AND TRANSAMINITIS IN AN 18-MONTH-OLD MALE**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.51

**Case report** Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a relatively uncommon diagnosis in the United States since 1985 as a result of highly effective screening assays and protocols. Since the mid-1990s the number of reported pediatric Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases has significantly decreased because of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and implementation of antenatal HIV testing. Early diagnosis and treatment are essential, as the prognosis for survival is poor in untreated infants. Untreated infants may develop AIDS-defining conditions during the first 6 months of life, including pneumocystis pneumonia, progressive neurologic disease and severe wasting; all poor prognostic markers.

**Case presentation** We present a case of a previously healthy 18-month-old male who presented for evaluation of leukopenia and worsening transaminitis, with recurrent vesicular rash. He underwent extensive evaluation, all unremarkable, however nasal polymerase chain reaction swab was positive for rhinovirus/enterovirus. HIV screen was positive with DNA qualitative PCR resulting HIV 1 Ab positive. Further evaluation revealed a high viral load of 988,009 copies/ml, and low CD4 count of 18%cell/uL and CD4 helper cells 8.29%, consistent with a diagnosis of AIDS. Additional work up of the vesicular rash included a positive serum varicella zoster PCR, and he was initiated on Acyclovir. He improved clinically and was discharged home to continue treatment with Zidovudine, Lamivudine and Raltegravir, with Acyclovir, Pentamidine and Azithromycin prophylaxis. Maternal intrapartum screening seven months prior to delivery was reported as negative, however after diagnosis parental evaluation was performed which yielded a positive HIV screen in both parents. The transmission is thought to be from breastfeeding.

**Conclusion** Our goal is to emphasize the importance of HIV testing in the setting of unexplained transaminitis and leukopenia, with a reminder that an AIDS defining illness such as varicella zoster may be the initial presentation.
A CASE REPORT OF MERCURY POISONING PRESENTING WITH NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS, DESQUAMATING RASH, TACHYCARDIA, AND HYPERTENSION

KL Angelle*, J Yeager, C Styres, SB Palombo, M Williams. LSUHSC-New Orleans, New Orleans, LA

Purpose of study Mercury poisoning can present with multisystem involvement. Without an obvious history of exposure it can be challenging to diagnose and even harder to treat.

Methods used Chart review.

Summary of results A previously healthy 13-year-old male who was exposed to elemental mercury found in a home garage developed multiple sequelae over the course of several weeks. His symptoms included weakness, anorexia, neuropathy, acrodynia, tachycardia, hypertension, and new onset seizures. Heavy metal screening labs were finally obtained seven weeks after exposure, which were significant for a blood mercury level of 9 ug/L and a 24-hour urine mercury level >72 ug/d. He also had an elevated 24-hour urine normetanephrine level (725 ug/d), which explained his pheochromocytoma-like manifestations. Our patient was started on chelation therapy with DSMA Succimer. Despite initiation of chelation and additional symptomatic supportive care, he had a fluctuating clinical course with an ongoing long-term recovery.

Conclusions This case represents the complex presentation of mercury poisoning in children. We hope that promoting screening for heavy metal exposure leads to earlier recognition and treatment, which can potentially mitigate toxic effects. At this time, long-term sequelae are not fully understood.

PEDIATRICIANS’ KNOWLEDGE OF DIGITAL MEDIA USE IN THE HOME: THE FORWARD FAMILIES STUDY

JJ Burns*. University of Florida, Pensacola, Fl.

Purpose of study Despite the American Academy of Pediatrics’ (AAP) policy statement on the use of digital media, children exceed the amount of recommended screen time. The AAP recommends that families establish a family media use plan but studies about implementation have not been done. The purpose of this study is to evaluate pediatricians’ level of knowledge of these guidelines and understand future educational needs for families.

Methods used A 13-item survey was developed and distributed to practicing pediatricians. Questions were developed by the author team based on policy statement content. Questions were designed to explore their knowledge base about maximum screen time by age group, attitudes about digital media use, current counseling practices for families including specific recommendations about electronics use and if they recommended a family media use plan. The survey was developed through an iterative process, piloted by a small group of practicing pediatricians for content and clarity and revised accordingly. Surveys were then distributed via an email link or on paper to pediatricians in our statewide research network as well as pediatricians attending the South Carolina AAP meeting. Frequency distributions were calculated.

Summary of results While nearly all (93%) providers recognized that children between 6 and 12 years of age should have 2 hours or less screen time per day, just over half (57%) were aware of the recommended amount of screen time for 3–5 year olds. Providers identified sleep problems (74%), obesity (71%) and impaired social skill development (44%) as top negative effects from screen time. Only 13% recommend that families create a family media use plan. Most providers (84%) are interested in a tool box of materials to guide family counseling, with sleep habits (77%), Internet safety (72%), exposure to age appropriate content (67%), as topics generating the most enthusiasm.

Conclusions Initial analysis demonstrates that despite a high frequency of digital media counseling, most pediatricians do not recommend a family digital media use plan. Pediatricians were very interested in digital media use educational materials for their practice.

CONFLUENT AND RETICULATED PAPILLOMATOSIS PRESENTING A DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE

Case report Patient is a 13-year-old white male presenting with a rash on chest and neck for 6 months not responding to multiple applications of selenium sulfide lotion and Clotrimazole cream. Of note there was never a microscopic analysis or culture for fungal elements performed.

In addition to the rash, the patient has been diagnosed with obesity, essential hypertension and gynecomastia with negative workup.


68:431–720
Abstract 55 Figure 1 Initial presentation of rash not responding to antifungal treatment

On examination, there was a reticulated rash consisting of hyperpigmented, patches over the chest, neck and arms. The patches were mostly brown in color with some pink areas with increased density over the neck. Otherwise findings included obesity, hypertension and gynecomastia.

Microscopic examination of skin scrapings failed to reveal any fungal elements; fungal culture was negative.

Course A diagnosis of of Confluent and Reticulated Papillomatosis was made based on clinical appearance of the rash and negative fungal studies. A course of Azithromycin 500 mg 3x per week for 3 weeks was prescribed with complete resolutions. He subsequently had a recurrence successfully treated with Minocycline 50 mg BID for 42 days.

Discussion Clinical criteria for CARP includes scaly brown macules and patches, involvement of the upper trunk and neck, negative fungal staining of scales and no response to antifungal treatment with an excellent response to minocycline. There are many theories of etiology including the bacteria Dietzia Papillomatisos a gram positive actinomycete. It is found more commonly in obese patients and patients with polycystic ovaries with a recurrence rate of 15% and is often confused with tinea versicolor.

17 YEAR OLD WITH SERIOUS LIVER DISEASE PRESENTING WITH MILDLY ELEVATED LIVER ENZYMES

JJ Burns*, S Durganna. University of Florida, Pensacola, FL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.56

Case report A 17-year-old morbidly obese female presented for evaluation of abdominal pain in the epigastric, and right and left upper quadrant area, with 7/10 intensity that was worse with eating fatty foods accompanied with some dyspepsia. She also had nausea/vomiting, 3–4 times a week and recurrent weekly fevers of 101–102 F for years. She denied history of constipation, diarrhea, hematochezia, dysphagia, perianal disease, polyuria/polydipsia or dysuria. She has past medical history of anxiety, depression and migraine headaches. She was on Omeprazole 20 mg daily, Phenergan PRN nausea, Sertraline 100 mg daily and Topamax 25 mg daily.

On review of systems, she had fatigue, fever, shortness of breath, nosebleeds, headache, and dizziness, no snoring, and she had regular menstrual periods.

Social history was positive for depression and anxiety; she had suicidal thoughts in the past but none at time of presentation.

On physical exam, vital signs were remarkable for a weight of 291 pounds, BMI of 45.7 (>99th percentile). Blood pressure was 144/79 mmHg. She was not in acute distress, her lungs were clear to auscultation, heart sounds normal, abdomen was soft with no organomegaly. Fundi were normal and she had a normal neurological exam.

Liver enzymes were elevated with AST of 60 with repeat 3 months later of 70, ALT was 40 with repeat 3 months later of 53, CBC was normal. Her ESR 38, Hba1C was elevated at 6.4. Lipid profile revealed elevated LDL of 153 and triglycerides 187, with a low HDL. Tissue transglutaminase antibody, hepatitis serology, alpha 1- antitrypsin, ceruloplasmin, TSH, Vitamin B12, Folate, smooth muscle antibody and immunoglobulin levels were all normal.

An abdominal ultrasound showed an enlarged liver and spleen with findings suspicious for fatty liver. Further workup included an upper GI endoscopy which showed esophageal varices indicative of portal hypertension. A liver biopsy was later obtained which showed cirrhosis of the liver due to Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH).

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is found in 10 percent of children, with 23 percent of those with NAFLD having NASH. This patient presenting with early cirrhosis and portal hypertension, illustrates presentations can occur early in life with only mild elevations in liver enzymes.

CURRENT STATE OF POINT-OF CARE ULTRASOUND IN PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY MEDICINE: SURVEY OF PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY MEDICINE FELLOWSHIP DIRECTORS

1T Coco*, 1NP Shah, 1M Fifolt, 2 Patel, 3 Chao, 4 Kim. 1University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Al; 2University of Missouri- Kansas City, Kansas City, MO; 3Suny Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY; 4University of Louisville, Louisville, KY

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.57

Purpose of study Point-of-care ultrasound (POCUS) in pediatric emergency medicine (PEDI) has been in use for more than 10 years. However, there is lack of recent data about POCUS in PEM fellowship programs. We assessed the current state of POCUS in PEM including POCUS use, methods of training, and perceived barriers to a structured POCUS program.

Methods used A survey link was emailed to 80 PEM fellowship directors (FD) and 4 reminders were sent from October 2018 to January 2019. The survey included questions about POCUS use in their program, POCUS training, credentialing and perceived barriers to a structured program. Incomplete responders were included in the analysis. We used descriptive statistics to calculate frequencies and proportions.

Summary of results Of 80 FD, 43 (53.8%) responded to the survey and 40 (50%) were complete. All responders reported that an ultrasound machine is available in the Pediatric Emergency Department (PED). Only 34% of FD reported performing POCUS in the past 6 months. All FD reported that PEM
Fellows receive some form of POCUS training of which 25% reported that fellows receive POCUS training from PEM physicians or general EM physicians and 26/39 (66%) of programs provide dedicated shifts for POCUS training. 25/40 (62.5%) reported having an US credentialing process; of those, 15/24 (62.5%) reported using criteria based on the 2016 American College of Physicians guidelines. 26/39 (66%) reported that lack of infrastructure and training was the most common barrier to a structured POCUS program at their institution.

Conclusions The type of POCUS training and the credentialing process varies widely among fellowship programs. This suggests the need for a standard curriculum for POCUS education in PEM fellowship training as well as recommendations for a specific credentialing process.

58 DIFFERENCES IN LEVELS OF INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF OBSE AND HEALTHY ADOLESCENTS: IMPACTS OF SEX

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Purpose of study Obesity in adolescents is increasing at an alarming rate, as the CDC estimates that 1 in 5 adolescents is obese. The gut microbiome has been shown to contribute to obesity. Importantly, dysbiosis of the gut microbiome can lead to an increase in inflammatory cytokines, leading to the development of chronic diseases. In this study, we collected blood and urine for assessment of levels of the inflammatory cytokines, markers of endothelial dysfunction, and stool for gut microbiome. Furthermore, we evaluated mental health status of our participants. The goal of the study was to assess sex impacts on those parameters.

Methods used Twenty-two adolescents (10 males, 12 females) ages 8–18 (BMI >25) were recruited into the study. Blood, urine, and stool were collected from obese adolescents, while urine and stool were collected from participants with BMI <25. We obtained IRB approval and informed consent from the parents and participants. Blood and urine samples were analyzed for TNF-a, IL-6, and ET-1 by ELISA. Lipid profile and HbA1c of obese adolescents was analyzed by Quest Diagnostics. A self-assessment PSC-Y questionnaire was administered to all enrollees to evaluate mental health. Stool analysis includes V3–V4 regions of bacterial 16S rRNA genes amplified by PCR with a bacterial universal primer set containing Illumina adaptors.

Summary of results Interestingly, obese males were more likely to have high blood pressure and larger hip-to-waist ratios compared to females while lipid profile evaluation revealed differences between male and female obese adolescents, as we noted that males had increased triglycerides and HDL compared to females. Levels of TNF-a and ET-1 in obese adolescents were increased compared to healthy controls. Obese female adolescents were more likely to exhibit symptoms associated with depression and anxiety, while obese males were more likely to exhibit externalization and attention problems. Gut microbiome analysis in currently underway.

Conclusions This data suggests that adolescent obesity increases inflammatory cytokines and that sex impacts not only physiological parameters in response to elevated weight, but also psychological perceptions.

59 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF PEDIATRIC DROWNINGS SEEN IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT


Purpose of study Drowning is the #1 cause of injury death in children aged 0–4 years. The objective of our study was to describe the pediatric drowning cases seen in the emergency department (ED).

Methods used We reviewed medical records of all patients presenting to the Pediatric ED between January 2016 through June 2019 with the diagnosis of drowning identified using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes. Demographics (gender, age, race), Emergency Severity Index (ESI) level (ESI is stratified from level 1 to level 5 with 1 most severe), drowning body of water (pool, pond, hot tub/bath tub, septic tank, creek, river, lake), whether cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) was performed and outcomes including disposition and length of hospital stay were reviewed. We performed descriptive analysis including frequencies and proportions, mean (± SD) and median (interquartile range).

Summary of results 110 patients were identified with a mean age of 4.6 (± 1.2) years. 66 (60%) were male, 70 (63.6%) were Caucasian, 37 (33.6%) Black, and 3 (2.7%) Other. In 83 (75.3%) cases, pool was the drowning body of water. About 60% of drowning cases were seen during the summer months (May–June). Median ESI level was 3 (2.75 to 4). CPR was performed by medical professionals in 48 (43.6%) cases and CPR was given by non-professionals in 43 (39.1%) cases. 58 (52.7%) were discharged home and 50 (45.5%) were admitted to the hospital including 8 cases admitted to the Intensive Care Unit. One patient expired. One patient left the ED without being evaluated. Mean length of stay was 23 (± 9.7) hours.

Conclusions Despite efforts to prevent drowning, the number of pediatric drowning events is significant leading to increased hospital burden. Drowning prevention education, especially with regard to pools and pre-school aged children, should be a focus of our injury prevention efforts.

60 MORAXELLA CATARRHALIS INFECTIOUS ARTHRITIS AS AN INAUGURAL EVENT IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

1SR Holt*, 2S Parkhurst. 1University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN; 2UTHSC, Memphis, TN

Case report Systemic lupus erythematosus can manifest in nearly any organ, but it almost always involves the musculoskeletal system with symmetrical, migratory, and polyarticular arthritis. Contrastingly, Infectious arthritis is a rare presentation of lupus and can create a diagnostic hurdle to prompt recognition and treatment.

Case presentation A 15-year-old female presented with 2 days of right elbow pain and swelling and fatigue and presyncope. Workup included a CBC significant for pancytopenia and elevated inflammatory markers. Ultrasound of the right elbow revealed a complex joint effusion containing debris and subsequent arthrocentesis showed a neutrophilic–predominant white blood cell count of only 18,500/mm3. As this was well-below...
the diagnostic criteria of infectious arthritis, antibiotics were not initially started until the patient became febrile without another source of infection. Her synovial fluid grew Moraxella catarrhalis, which in conjunction with her pancytopenia prompted an autoimmune workup. Based off the SLICC criteria (positive ANA and dsDNA, low complements, hemolytic anemia, and leukopenia), she was diagnosed with mild-moderate systemic lupus erythematosus. Once treated for septic arthritis, she was then started on pulse-dose steroids and hydroxychloroquine.

Conclusions While infectious arthritis has been described in patients with SLE, it typically manifests in patients with pre-existing joint disease with a significant delay following the initial diagnosis. Additionally, the most commonly cited organisms are S. aureus and Salmonella species rather than a typically commensal respiratory organism, Moraxella catarrhalis, as this pathogen’s ability to cause invasive infection is exceedingly rare. To our knowledge, there is only one other reported case of Moraxella infectious arthritis in a lupus patient, but this patient was previously diagnosed with lupus and was on immunomodulators for advanced lupus nephritis. This demonstrates that lupus should be considered in demographically appropriate patients presenting with infectious arthritis as we present a rare case of infectious arthritis secondary to M. catarrhalis as the inaugural event in the diagnosis of SLE.

61 IMPROVING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION SCREENING RATE IN INPATIENT PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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Purpose of study Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are a group of infectious diseases that can cause acute illness and lifelong health effects. Nearly half of all diagnosed cases occur in adolescents and young adults, ages 15–24. The American Academy of Pediatrics and Centers for Disease Control provide guidelines for routine STI screening for all sexually active adolescents. Despite these recommendations, screening rates in adolescents admitted to our hospital are low. The purpose of this study is to use quality improvement methodology to improve screening for HIV, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis in adolescent patients in an inpatient setting.

Methods used Eligible patients included all adolescents ages 14–18 admitted to our hospital over 12 months. Following baseline data collection, we introduced three interventions; rates of sexual history documentation and STI screening were recorded after each one. Interventions included providing resident education on the importance of STI screening, introducing prompts for sexual history taking in the History and Physical form, and providing residents with a ‘badger buddy’ as a sexual history taking template.

Summary of results Prior to the intervention, 50% of patients ages 14–18 were asked questions regarding their sexual histories; 30% of patients were tested for STIs. After three interventions, sexual history taking improved to 70%, and STI screening rate improved to 53%. This represents an improvement in the rate of STI screening by 23%.

Conclusions Simple interventions targeted at improving sexual history taking and knowledge of STI testing recommendations led to a significant increase in STI screening in an inpatient adolescent population.

62 ASSESSMENT OF INFANT SLEEP HABITS IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE: UNSAFE PRACTICES CONTINUE

EM Karolczuk*, SR Arnold, A Marshall, J Yaun. Le Bonheur Children’s Hospital, Memphis, TN

Purpose of study Despite safe sleep education provided to caregivers, the overall infant mortality rate in the US remains comparable to those of developing countries. In 2015, the infant mortality rate in Tennessee was higher than the national average, at 7/1000 live births, with Shelby County having the second highest infant mortality rate in the state at 8.2/1000 live births. Nearly 92% of these infant deaths occurred in the first six months of the infant’s life, and while cause of death in many children cannot be explained, most of the sleep-related deaths occurred while the infant was sleeping in an unsafe sleep environment.

Methods used Infant sleep practices among caregivers with infants less than 6 months of age were assessed through a self-reported questionnaire administered in an academic general pediatrics clinic setting. 13 multiple choice and 4 true/false questions were used to obtain data on topics such as demographics, sleep location and position, access to safe sleep location, and bed sharing frequency.

Summary of results Surveys were collected and analyzed from 91 respondents, of which 84% were African American and 51% had completed a high school education or less. 93% of caregivers reported owning a crib used solely for their infant. While 39% of caregivers reported never placing their child in a sleeping area other than a crib/bassinet at night, the remaining 61% admitted to at least sometimes placing their child elsewhere. Among these, 31% stated their children slept outside the crib less than 20% of the time. 41% of caregivers reported their infant sleeps with another child or an adult in a bed/chair at night at least some of the time. The majority (88%) of caregivers place their infants on their backs to sleep.

Conclusions Though the majority of caregivers surveyed own a crib for their infant and place the infant on their back to sleep, many still report unsafe sleep practices such as co-sleeping and not always utilizing their dedicated safe sleep location. The larger issue in the surveyed population was not access to safe sleep location, but unsafe sleeping practices despite adequate materials. Physicians should ensure adequate patient education regarding risks of unsafe sleep practices and its relation to high infant mortality rates, and stress safe infant sleep practices for every sleep.

63 EVALUATION OF A MODEL FOR ADOLESCENT SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION

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Purpose of study New Orleans Adolescent Reproductive Health Project (NOARHP) teaches evidence-based sexual education to high school students in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes.
Evidence suggests reproductive health education reduces teen pregnancy rates and STI/HIV transmission. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) ranked Louisiana sixth in the nation for teen birth rate and second for STI and HIV diagnoses. Our project focuses on developing a sustainable education model for students that contributes to reducing these rates. 

Methods used Our curriculum was evaluated by an adapted CDC Health Education Curriculum Analysis Tool: Module Sexual Health guidelines. Students were administered a 47-question test before and after the 9-lesson instructional intervention to determine mastery in Healthy Behavior Outcomes (HBO). Using a pretest-posttest design, we compared learning across four charter schools and determined the effects of curricular modifications. Additionally, pretest results were compared across schools to determine any significant difference of baseline knowledge before intervention. Improvement in test scores was also stratified based on HBO group, and improvement in each HBO category for each school was determined.

Summary of results Average pretest grades showed significant difference in prior knowledge of sexual health between most schools. G.W. Carver (Spring 2014) scored 20.6%, Sci Academy 37.2%, G.W. Carver (Spring 2015) 26.6%, Kipp Renaissance 42.5%, and Lusher Charter 65.7%. Only the pairs G.W. Carver (Spring 2014)/G.W. Carver (Spring 2015) and Sci Academy/Kipp Renaissance did not show significant difference in pretest scores (p 0.382, p 0.502 respectively). The differences between pretest and posttest performance among the schools were: G.W. Carver (Spring 2014) 6.9% p 0.177, Sci Academy 18.1% p 0.001, G.W. Carver (Spring 2015) 0.001, KIPP Renaissance 7.1% p 0.013, Lusher Charter 11.2% p 0.001. Learning was also stratified based on HBO group. Increases in scores were observed in almost all questions across schools.

Conclusions Improved knowledge on reproductive health were observed in all participating schools. NOARHP continues to refine the existing curriculum and educate adolescents with the goal to improve adolescent sexual health and normalize a culture of disease prevention.

64 MORE THAN WEAK BONES: A CASE OF VITAMIN-D DEPENDENT RICKETS WITH 1-ALPHA HYDROXYLASE DEFICIENCY

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A 7-month-old male who presented with respiratory distress and difficulty swallowing. He quickly underwent direct laryngoscopy, bronchoscopy, and frenectomy; however, he ultimately required endotracheal intubation. Initial chest x-ray showed diffuse osteopenia and multiple rib fractures suggestive of underlying rickets. Labs at admission: serum cal 7.1 mg/dL, icalo.95 mmol/L, FTH 1463pg/mL, alkaline phosphatase 4086units/L, 25OHD of 36.7 ng/mL, and 1,25(OH)2D of <10pg/mL. Pr was started on calcium, phosphorous, and calcitriol. Genetic testing was significant for CYP27B1 mutation. A diagnosis of vitamin D-dependent type 1 rickets secondary to 1-alpha hydroxylase deficiency was made.
the healthy patients). In the obese patients 68% of the blood pressures were abnormal (22% in the healthy patients). 40% of the obese patients had an abnormal echocardiogram (25% in the healthy patients). The mean blood pressure load was 37.7% in the obese patients (20.4% in the healthy patients).

Of the patients already on blood pressure medication, 17 had abnormal ABPMs. They all subsequently had their medications increased by cardiology. We therefore conclude that ABPM can help optimize the treatment of pediatric hypertension. ABPM may be especially valuable in obese patients due to their risk of cardiac remodeling.

**Conclusions** Isolated blood pressure measurements at clinic visits are not sufficient to diagnose or optimize the treatment of pediatric hypertension. 24-hour blood pressure monitoring is a somewhat expensive test and may not always be covered by insurance; however there is no doubt that in these patients this test led to a significant improvement of the management of their hypertension. We therefore conclude that ABPM can help optimize the treatment of pediatric hypertension and may be especially valuable in obese patients due to their risk of cardiac remodeling.

**66** RIGHT SUPRACLAVICULAR LYMPHADAENITIS CAUSED BY KIKUCHI-FUJIMOTO DISEASE

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.66

**Case report** Kikuchi-Fujimoto disease is a rare and self-limiting condition with unknown etiology that is most commonly seen in young Asian women. It usually presents with low grade fever that varies from one week to one month, cervical lymphadenopathy between 2–7 cm, and other non-specific symptoms including rash, arthralgias, fatigue, night sweats, and weight loss. Histopathology of the involved lymph node typically differentiates it from more serious, life-threatening conditions that mimic similar clinical features, such as lymphoma.

**Case Description** We present the case of a previously healthy 15-year-old, African-American male, with a two week history of fatigue, low grade fever, and cervical lymphadenopathy with a prominent right supraclavicular lymph node. Lab work was significant for leukopenia, anemia of chronic disease, and mildly elevated ESR and LDH. Monospot testing was initially negative; however, EBV titers (both IgM and IgG) were found to be elevated. CT scan of the neck was consistent with bilateral cervical chain lymphadenopathy with a right supraclavicular lymph node measuring 2.5 × 1.6 cm. Peripheral smear was negative for blasts and immunotyping by flow cytometry was negative for lymphoid population. Supraclavicular lymph node excisional biopsy showed focal areas containing lympho-histiocytic infiltrate and immunohemmetry stain with CD68 of the lymph node was positive for histiocytes, consistent with proliferative phase of Kikuchi-Fujimoto lymphadenitis.

**Discussion** Here is a very rare case of Kikuchi-Fujimoto disease preceded by EBV in a young African-American male. Etiology is unknown but preceding viral etiology has been proposed, such as EBV, HHV-6, HIV, Parvovirus, or Parainfluenza, or even bacterial etiology with *Yersinia enterocolitica* or *Toxoplasma*. Although it is a self-limiting condition, patients should be followed within one to four months for recurrence and increased risk of developing systemic lupus erythematosus. This intriguing case of an uncommon cause of right supraclavicular lymphadenitis prompts investigation and recognition by physicians and pathologists for commonly misdiagnosing it as lymphoma and initiating treatment with cytotoxic agents.

**70** EATING DISORDER SCREENING IN AN URBAN PEDIATRIC CLINIC

1 MM Vickers*, 1, 2 C Rikard, 1, 2 E McCoy, 1, 2 M Bowden. 1 UTHSC, Memphis, TN; 2 LeBonheur Children’s Hospital, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.67

**Purpose of study** Eating disorders are a heterogeneous group of psychiatric illnesses that occur in 1–7% of adolescents. They are associated with many medical comorbidities and have the highest likelihood of death among all psychiatric disorders. Despite these risks, they are under-diagnosed in adolescents both at the national level and in our local clinic setting. The purpose of this study is to establish the feasibility of screening in our clinic, estimate our population’s prevalence, and identify high-risk groups for further studies.

**Methods used** Patients ages 10–21 years presenting to our general pediatric or gastroenterology clinics were screened for eating disorders using the SCOFF questionnaire, a validated 5-question survey targeting food-related behaviors and body image. After identifying patients with positive screens, we performed a retrospective review of secondary characteristics, such as BMI percentile, gender, age, and chief complaint for office visit. Each patient with a positive screen was notified and referred to adolescent clinic.

**Summary of results** Of the 452 patients surveyed, 43 (9.5%) had positive screens with an average age of 13.7 years and average BMI of 28.4 (BMI percentile of 83.8). 16 of the positive screens were male (37%). The most common chief complaint was weight child visit; there were 4 positive surveys with the chief complaint of abdominal pain. Of the positive screens, the mean number of ‘yes’ answers was 2.3, most commonly ‘do you worry you have lost control over how much you eat.’ Less predictably, a third of positive screens were from males and half were from obese patients.

**Conclusions** The SCOFF questionnaire was successfully implemented into both clinics, and the percentage of positive screens surpassed the national average of eating disorders. This study proves feasibility and usefulness of SCOFF screening in our clinics and indicates the likelihood of under-diagnosis of eating disorders in our patient population. Further, it prompts providers to recognize that these patients may not have a low BMI, be female, or have food-related behaviors such as restriction but rather binging. Additional investigation is needed into long-term follow up in adolescent clinic and eventual diagnosis.
Adult Case Reports/Aging/Geriatrics
Joint plenary poster session and reception
4:30 PM
Thursday, February 13, 2020

**68** DE NOVO PULMONARY EMBOLISM IN A NURSING HOME RESIDENT AFTER DISCONTINUING ASPIRIN: A CASE REPORT
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.68

Case report An 86 year old Caucasian female, resident in a nursing home, with history of Parkinson disease, dementia related to Parkinson’s disease, and age-related osteoporosis, has decreased mobility and dependent edema in her lower limbs. She started to complain of blood oozing from her lower limbs. She discontinued Aspirin after taking it for many years. Ten days later, while working with the physiotherapist, the patient developed sudden-onset shortness of breath, her O2 saturation was 82% on room air, BP 158/99, HR: 92, RR: 30. Her chest and heart examination was unremarkable, except for the tachypnea.

Laboratory workup showed hemoglobin level 10.9 g/dL, platelet count 210/mcL, the metabolic profile was unremarkable, however, BNP level was 878. CT chest showed submassive pulmonary embolism in right main pulmonary artery. Her EKG also showed right axis deviation and incomplete right bundle branch block, and the echocardiogram showed systolic flattening of interventricular septum consistent with right ventricular pressure overload, and severe right ventricular enlargement with mild to moderate tricuspid regurgitation and PA pressure of 75 mm Hg. Doppler ultrasound of bilateral lower limbs showed no evidence of DVT in lower extremities. She was given rivaroxaban and discharged on 4 L/min oxygen via nasal cannula.

In elderly population, bed rest is the most frequent risk factor for DVT and PE (15 – 67%). DVT is detected in only 15–50% of patients with PE, which means that older adults are at increased risk of developing de novo PE even in the absence of DVT. Despite the paucity of data regarding the use of aspirin as a prophylaxis for VTE and PE in high-risk patients, it is worthy to study the benefits and risks of using aspirin, low dose vs. high dose, in elderly population as prevention for thromboembolism.

**69** ALL HIP PAIN IS ARTHRITIS...OR IS IT?
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.69

Case report Complaints of hip pain seem ubiquitous. Causes include trauma, arthritis, gout, bursitis, synovitis and osteonecrosis. This case presents an unusual diagnosis for hip pain. An 80 yo M with a history of hypertension, IBS-D, and mild dementia presented to his PCP with hip pain. The pain was in the right anterior, upper thigh. It worsened after initiating a new walking regimen. It was worse at night and with leg rotation. He denied any swelling, knee pain, gait changes, weakness, or parasthesias. Exam was unremarkable: no edema, negative straight leg, strength 5/5, full range of motion and sensation intact in bilateral lower extremities, patellar reflexes 2+, negative Babinski. He was initially managed with physical therapy, and gabapentin. Due to persistent pain, we referred him to Orthopedics. He received a steroid injection without relief. EMG studies and x-ray were normal. Hip MRI showed a large mass (11 × 13 cm) in the right retroperitoneum adjoining the psoas muscle and displacing the kidney, concerning for a neoplastic process. CT chest/abdomen showed no evidence of distant metastasis. He had neo-adjuvant radiation and surgical resection of the tumor and right nephrectomy. Pathology showed well-differentiated liposarcoma. Repeat CT 5 months later showed no recurrence. This patient presented with hip pain due to lumbosacral nerve compression from a large retroperitoneal liposarcoma. These malignant tumors typically have vague presentations: abdominal/flank pain, early satiety, and lower extremity swelling. Local compression causes musculoskeletal, neurologic, and obstructive GU symptoms, however, the majority are asymptomatic and found incidentally.

**70** MESENCHYMAL STEM CELL THERAPY FOR ROTATOR CUFF INJURY: A META-ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL AND HUMAN STUDIES
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.70

Purpose of study To systematically review and investigate the impact of mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) therapy on function and repair of rotator cuff injury (RCI).


Study selection: Human and animal studies examining MSC treatment for RCI. Three authors independently screened articles, titles, and abstracts. The protocol was registered with CAMARADES and adheres to the SYRCLE guidelines.
Primary outcomes: Preclinical: biomechanical metrics (ultimate load at failure, stiffness), Clinical: re-tear rates and shoulder imaging.


Statistics: Continuous data was pooled and expressed as standardized mean difference (SMD) with 95% confidence interval (CI).

Summary of results 858 abstracts were screened.

Preclinical: 19 animal studies were included; three-fourths of the MSCs were derived from adipose/bone-marrow tissue. All studies administered a single dose of MSCs at the time of surgical tendon detachment. Dose ranged from 500k to 300M cells. MSC treatment improved ultimate load failure (SMD 0.43, 95%CI (0.24, 0.62), p<0.01) and trended towards improved stiffness (SMD 0.20, 95%CI (0.42, -0.01), p=0.06).

Subgroup analysis favored autologous administration of adipose-derived MSCs; post surgical biomechanic assessment within two weeks; >10 million cell dose; and the rat animal RCI model. In general, MSC’s abated genes/proteins involved with inflammation, fibrosis, and improved wound healing.

Human studies: Six studies were included in the review comprising 319 patients. MSC tissue sources included adipose, bone marrow, and umbilical cord blood. All studies administered a one-time local dose of MSCs at the time of surgical repair. Overall, MSC therapy was safe, decreased rotator cuff re-tears, and in some studies decreased pain and improved functional outcome.

Conclusions Use of MSCs for rotator cuff injury suggests a promising role in biomechanical metrics and wound healing. Despite these findings, decreasing heterogeneity, risk of bias, and optimizing MSC characteristics may encourage translational success.

72 IT’S NOT MY IMMUNITY! A CASE OF SYPHILITIC MEMBRANOUS GLOMERULONEPHRITIS

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Case report A 22-year-old white female with a past medical history of celiac artery stenosis, renal calculi, herpes, and methamphetamine abuse presented with three days of worsening abdominal and flank pain with associated nausea and vomiting.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ANEMIA

A CASE OF OCULOMOTOR NERVE PALSY IN AN UNCONTROLLED DIABETIC
A 58-year-old homeless female with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease presented with upper respiratory tract infection symptoms. Computed Tomography (CT) showed extensive bilateral consolidative changes. She required noninvasive ventilation for oxygenation. She was treated with vancomycin, piperacillin/tazobactam and oseltamivir for influenza A positive lung consolidation. After initial improvement, she developed respiratory distress and fever. Repeat CT scan showed extensive bilateral necrotizing lung lesions. Bronchoscopy revealed bilateral purulence. A diagnosis of community acquired methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus (CA-MRSA) necrotizing pneumonia in the setting of Influenza A was made, based on sensitivity to clindamycin and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/sulfa) of the organism isolated from both blood and respiratory secretions. Antibiotics were changed to linezolid. The overall condition improved, and she was discharged to a long-term acute care facility.

Necrotizing pneumonia due to CA-MRSA is a rare but fatal disease in combination with influenza. It is important to keep a high suspicion for CA-MRSA pneumonia in influenza cases with rapid decline in their respiratory status. Hence, we suggest empiric treatment with linezolid instead of vancomycin in patients with suspected PVL toxin producing CA-MRSA.

CA-MRSA necrotizing pneumonia is a rare but fatal disease in combination with influenza. It is important to keep a high suspicion for CA-MRSA pneumonia in influenza cases with rapid decline in their respiratory status. Hence, we suggest empiric treatment with linezolid instead of vancomycin in patients with suspected PVL toxin producing CA-MRSA.

76 BLADDER PERFORATION WITH FOLEY CATHETER

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.76

Case report Foley urinary catheters are commonly used in hospitals across the country; important complications include infection. Foleys have also been rarely reported to cause bladder rupture. Bladder rupture is typically associated with trauma or a complication from surgery or endoscopy. Only 1.6% of blunt abdominal traumas result in bladder injury, and spontaneous injury is even more rare. Risk factors for spontaneous injury include carcinoma, chronic cystitis, chronic cateterization, and outflow obstruction. We present here a case of Foley catheter-induced bladder rupture.

Summary of results A 67-year-old Hispanic male nursing home resident with history of HTN, HLD, CAD, and stroke who is dependent on indwelling Foley for incomplete bladder emptying presented to emergency room with 2-day history of decreased responsiveness noticed by the caretakers at his nursing home. His initial workup suggested sepsis. Previous Foley was improperly placed, and possibly inflated in the urethra. Computed tomography scan on admission showed a Foley deeply inserted and pushing against the dome of the bladder. Urology was consulted and said no intervention was necessary unless the Foley stopped working. The patient soon decompensated and required central line placement for vasopressor support and intubation. The patient’s hemoglobin trended downward, so a repeat CT scan was ordered to assess for bleeding. The CT scan indicated the Foley catheter tip and bulb were extraluminal and superior to the bladder. Urology was again consulted and suspected small perforation in the dome of the bladder caused by the Foley. The Foley was repositioned and attached to intermittent wall suction. For the rest of his hospital stay, the patient was treated for sepsis with Escherichia coli and Proteus mirabilis. He steadily improved and did not require surgery.

Conclusion Foley catheters have an often-overlooked risk of bladder perforation. Bladder rupture has high morbidity and mortality; so prompt diagnosis and management are imperative. Large bladder ruptures require surgical correction. Successful conservative, nonsurgical management of small intraperitoneal bladder ruptures have been reported previously and was demonstrated in our case.

77 GIANT BLADDER STONE: A VERY RARE FINDING IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.77

Case report A giant bladder stone is a rare urinary tract stone not commonly seen in clinical practice. It is defined as a stone weighing more than 100 grams and measuring more than 4 cm along its longest dimension.

We are reporting a case of a giant bladder stone (measuring 8 cm x 6 cm x 6 cm) associated with bilateral hydrenephrosis, renal insufficiency, left renal staghorn stone, and septic shock.

Case summary A 57-year-old male without significant past medical history was transferred to our hospital and admitted to the MICU with the diagnosis of urosepsis and septic shock. He presented with fever, chills, dysuria, and left flank pain.

Upon evaluation, he was pale and acutely sick looking. His blood pressure was 99/55 mmHg, heart rate 102 beats/minute and temperature of 38 C.

Laboratory testing revealed WBC count 27,000 cells/mm³, serum creatinine 2.8 mg/dl. Urinalysis was positive for nitrates, and showed WBC count of >182/HPF and RBC 32/HPF. Urine and blood cultures grew methicillin-sensitive Staphylococcus aureus.

CT renal stone protocol revealed bladder stone 8 cm x 6 cm x 6 cm, bilateral hydrenephrosis, and a left kidney staghorn stone filling the left renal collecting system. Transthoracic echocardiogram showed aortic valve vegetations and abscess.

He was started on IV fluids, vasopressors and broad-spectrum IV antibiotics for septic shock. Bilateral decompressive nephrostomy tubes were placed, and cardiothoracic surgery planned intervention after controlling the sepsis. But patient remained critically ill and died of uncontrolled sepsis and persistent shock.
Conclusion Giant bladder stones have virtually disappeared from modern literature due to increased awareness of conditions leading to urinary tract stone formation.

This report aims to showcase that this rare clinical presentation can develop in the absence of clear predisposing factors related to bladder outlet obstruction, and in an area where patients have access to medical facilities.

Accurate diagnosis along with relieving any urinary obstruction, eliminating the infection, and meticulous surgical technique are essential to proper treatment.

Case report A 64-year-old man with a history of hypertension, anxiety, treated hepatitis C, and a previous cervical spine fusion was evaluated in the emergency room for chest pain that began the morning of his presentation. He experienced a sudden onset of substernal crushing chest pain that radiated to his left arm when he stood up. He endorsed feeling diaphoretic, nauseous, and his colleague described his appearance as pale. Rest did not improve the symptoms, walking did not worsen the pain, and after 20 minutes the symptoms completely resolved without intervention. On evaluation, his vital signs, physical exam, and lab findings were unremarkable. BNP was 49, initial troponin was <0.006, and his EKG showed normal sinus rhythm with no T wave or ST changes. TTE was showed normal EF with no wall motion abnormality or diastolic dysfunction. Treadmill stress test was inconclusive as he was unable to participate for greater than 2 minutes due to shortness of breath and his inability to achieve the targeted heart rate. Cardiology was consulted due to his significant risk factors and performed a left heart catheterization that demonstrated 40% occlusion of his proximal LAD, 70–80% occlusion of his mid LAD, 70–80% occlusion of his left circumflex, and 80% occlusion of his RAD. No stents were placed at that time, and he was referred to Cardiothoracic Surgery. He opted to not undergo surgical intervention and elected to have drug eluting stents placed. He has remained asymptomatic since his presentation.

Discussion In a medical world that continues to evolve with ease of access to laboratory studies and imaging modalities, it is still important for any physician to obtain an adequate history. Despite a serial of normal EKGs and non-elevated troponins, our patient’s clinical scenario was a ‘classic’ story for acute coronary syndrome. Without an adequate history and exam, treatment based off of laboratory findings could have resulted in our patient being discharged without diagnosis of his three vessel coronary artery disease.

Allergy/Immunology/Rheumatology/Inflammation
Joint plenary poster session and reception
4:30 PM
Thursday, February 13, 2020

A CASE OF ISOLATED OCULOMOTOR PALSY IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

G Mariam, R Dean*, I Ilyansky, N Davey-Ranasinghe, R Chandra, M Saadaldin, M Souliman, T Naguib. Texas Tech Univ HSC Amarillo, Amarillo, TX
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.79

Case report Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a systemic autoimmune disease of unknown etiology, though genetic and environmental factors are widely believed to play a role in the pathogenesis. When it affects the central nervous system (CNS), it typically presents as headaches, mood disorders, cognitive impairment, and even seizures. Isolated cranial nerve palsies are rare. Recognition and management of such cases can present a diagnostic challenge to clinicians. We present a case of isolated CN III palsy in a patient with previously quiescent SLE.

Case presentation A 47-year-old woman with lupus in remission presented with diplopia and ptosis of two days duration. Only other symptoms were headache and fatigue. She had previously refused therapy with hydroxychloroquine due to concerns of retinopathy as an adverse effect. Her disease was thought to be in remission due to mild symptoms earlier. CTA and MRA were negative for any significant abnormalities. ANA was positive with low titer dsDNA, and low C4 with +1 proteinuria suggestive of SLE. Treatment with pulse steroids followed by oral steroids taper was utilized. A noticeable improvement followed. However after five days no further improvement took place. She was then discharged on hydroxychloroquine therapy and oral steroids, with outpatient rheumatology care.

Discussion Diagnosis of neuropsychiatric manifestations in SLE requires clinical suspicion upon the development of CNS symptoms in the context of existing SLE. Upon exclusion of other etiologies, the neurological work-up with CSF analysis, neuroimaging via CT/MRI, and serum studies can aid in the diagnosis of NPSLE. Previous studies suggest treatment of NPSLE CN III palsy with pulse corticosteroid therapy. Our patient had clinical clear improvement upon administration of high dose pulse methylprednisolone. This case emphasizes the importance of clinical recognition in NPSLE, even when faced with exceedingly rare CNS manifestations of the disease such as isolated CN III palsy.
SOCIAL MEDIA AND A CASE OF ANAPHYLAXIS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.80

Case report Alpha Gal Syndrome (Tick Induced Meat Allergy) is a rare cause of delayed anaphylaxis that develops weeks to months after a tick bite following ingestion of mammalian meats.

Case A 28-year-old woman without significant past medical history presented to the Allergy/Immunology clinic with concerns of having alpha gal syndrome. Three months prior she was bitten by a tick while hiking in Northwest Georgia. She reports about four hours after ingestion of a pepperoni pizza, she woke up experiencing wheezing, shortness of breath, and hives all over her body. She took Benadryl and by the morning her symptoms had completely resolved. A few weeks later, she ate a cheeseburger, and approximately four hours later, developed similar symptom. Coincidentally, she heard a podcast about meat allergy and the symptoms described matched her symptoms, prompting her to seek medical evaluation. As her history and presentation were consistent with Alpha Gal syndrome, a specific IgE level to Alpha-Gal was ordered and found to be elevated at 46.3 IU/mL. A diagnosis of Alpha Gal syndrome was confirmed, and she was instructed to avoid beef, pork, lamb and other mammalian meats.

Discussion The diagnosis of alpha gal was initially discovered in 2006. Approximately three months after a Lone Star tick bite, there is a immunoglobulin class switch that is thought to occur in the skin that leads to the development of an IgE antibody to alpha-1,3-galactose, a carbohydrate found on mammalian meats. Through the use of public awareness regarding tick bites, various news outlets and social media platforms have increased awareness of this rare disease. When produced correctly and factually accurate, social media can be a powerful tool to help raise awareness to rare diseases.

OS STYLOIDEUM RESECTION COMPLICATED BY SEVERE CONTACT DERMATITIS TO DERMABOND

B Googe*, C Cushing, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.81

Case report Os styloideum is an accessory wrist bone at the base of the third metacarpal that can cause chronic pain from development of osteoarthritis and tendon irritation.

A 29-year-old surgical resident and golfer presented to clinic for a firm dorsal hand mass at the base of the third metacarpal. The mass had been present for 18 months and slowly enlarged causing chronic pain worsened by tendon excursion across the mass during motion and was unimproved by conservative management with splinting and steroid injections. CT revealed 1 cm os styloideum. The patient was taken to OR for mass resection. Closure was performed with buried Monocryl followed by Dermabond and a volar resting splint. On POD#6 the splint was removed, and the patient was found to have a well-demarcated, severe dermatitis with erythema and bulla formation overlying the incision site extending across the dorsal surface of the hand. The skin sloughed along much of the surface revealing full thickness injury over the incision and deep partial thickness injury to the ulnar aspect of the hand. Remaining glue was removed and the patient was treated with methylprednisolone dose pack and local wound care with xeroform dressing changes. A secondary closure was performed on POD#25.

The presented case demonstrates two unusual diagnoses: a rare cause of hand mass and the severe contact dermatitis to Dermabond. Resection is treatment for a symptomatic os, but caution should be used when applying Dermabond under a splint. Removal of glue and steroids should be considered for severe contact allergy.

RECURRENT THROMBOEMBOLISM IN ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME PATIENT DESPITE ANTICOAGULATION WITH DIRECT-ACTING ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.82

Introduction Available evidence suggests DOACs like Apixaban may be less effective than warfarin in the secondary prevention of thrombotic events in high-risk antiphospholipid syndrome patients.

Case presentation A 69-year-old male with a past medical history of mild interstitial lung disease, Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS), cerebrovascular accident and chronic kidney disease stage III-IV. Patient presented with dyspnea, pleuritic chest pain for 3 days, has no cough or sputum production or fever. Vital signs, oxygen saturation of 86% in room air other vital sign were within normal. Physical exam and Labs were unremarkable. Chest x-ray showed slight worsening of left lower lobe fibrotic changes. Patient was diagnosed with acute hypoxic respiratory failure secondary to community acquired pneumonia. He required a venti Mask. Patient was diagnosed with APS in 1980s. Since then he was maintained on warfarin for secondary prevention. Three months prior to this admission, he was switched to apixaban, with lack of clinical findings of pneumonia and Despite being on apixaban suspicion for pulmonary embolism (PE) was raised. V/Q scan showed high probability for PE. Apixaban and Antibiotics...
were discontinued and the patient was started on warfarin. Patient improved clinically, and his oxygen requirement decreased down to 2 liter of nasal cannula.

Discussion The available evidence suggests that DOACs are less effective than warfarin for thrombosis prevention in patient with APLS, particularly among patients who are considered high risk; patient tested positive for all three antiphospholipid antibodies and those with a history of arterial thrombosis like our patient.

In our case the PE diagnosis was made with V/Q because of elevated creatinine. Although a normal chest radiograph is usually required prior to V/Q scanning scan interpretation, our patient had a high clinical probability and paired with a high-probability scan we had a 96 percent chance of the patient to have a PE.

In patient with APLS on DOAC, the clinician should not rule out PE as clinical suspicion raised.

Case report A previously healthy 42-year old female presented with abrupt onset lower lip swelling and intensely pruritic rash. She also reported symptoms of heat intolerance, eight pounds weight loss, and palpitations for one month. Vital signs were within normal limits. Physical examination was notable for urticarial rash involving back and both forearms, fine hand tremors, and lower lip swelling without evidence of macroglossia or airway compromise. She did not manifest any signs of ophthalmopathy. She reported no recent medications use, insect bites, or family history of urticaria or angioedema. Initial workup revealed low TSH: <0.01 mU/L, elevated free T4: 4.48 ng/dL, and elevated thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulin (TSI): 2.6% (Normal <1.3%). Radioactive iodine scan showed symmetrically increased uptake throughout the gland. She was given a working diagnosis of hyperthyroidism secondary to Graves’ disease. Additional workup was unremarkable, which included complement levels, C1 esterase inhibitor level and function, immunoglobulins, and an autoimmune panel including antinuclear antibody. She was treated with antihistamines and steroids with resolution of rash in less than 24 hours and resolution of angioedema in three days. Propylthiouracil and propranolol were initiated for the treatment of hyperthyroidism. The patient continued to have intermittent episodes of urticaria without recurrence of angioedema. Subsequent radioiodine ablation led to normalization of thyroid function and gradual resolution of urticarial episodes, with continued absence of symptoms at 6- and 12-month follow-ups.

Discussion CSU is defined by the presence of hives with or without angioedema lasting for more than 6 weeks. A high prevalence of CSU in association with hyperthyroidism has long been reported. We report a unique case that manifested with co-existing symptomatic hyperthyroidism, where symptoms including urticaria responded to radioiodine therapy. Current evidence suggests possible cross-reactivity of autoantibodies with complement pathway activation which triggers mast cells and basophils, leading to urticaria and/or angioedema. Further research is needed to explore the association between autoimmune thyroid disorders and CSU.

LUPUS NEPHRITIS IN A YOUNG MALE PRESENTING WITH ARTHRITIS

W Kogler*, C Canha, AS Stack, C Isache. University of Florida College of Medicine- Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL

Case report A 28 year old male with no medical history presented to the hospital with knee pain and swelling that had progressed over the last week with associated fever and chills. His physical exam was significant for joint swelling and erythema. He was febrile at 103.3. Labs were significant for a leukocytosis of 28, serum creatinine of 1.8, and hematuria on urinalysis. Arthrocentesis revealed a WBC of 13 with absence of crystals. Infectious work up was negative. ANA screen was positive with a homogenous pattern and a titer of 1:320. Anti-DNA antibody level was over 300. Renal biopsy showed endothelial tubuloreticular inclusions in the glomerular tuft with full house immune deposits along with small segment of fibrinoid necrosis in the tufts suspicious for class V disease. The patient was started on steroids and hydroxychloroquine.

Systemic Lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a systemic autoimmune disease resulting in production of nuclear antibodies resulting in end-organ damage; most commonly affecting the kidneys, skin, heart, and joints. Lupus nephritis (LN) is present in 30–75% of cases. It is most common in women of child-bearing age but in very rare cases (4–22%) it can affect males. Because of how rare SLE is in the male population it is poorly understood. LN is a common manifestation in men, usually presenting as a nephrotic syndrome with histology consistent with class IV disease. To diagnosis LN you must first establish a diagnosis of SLE with kidney dysfunction. Kidney biopsy is diagnostic and can differentiate the histopathological class of LN, which is important to determine management and prognosis. Treatment involves high dose steroids during flares along with anti-malaria drugs and cyclophosphamide; however different histopathological classes are treated differently. Prognosis can be affected by delay in treatment, which makes a high index of suspicion vital especially in males as it can be overlooked.

LN causes significant morbidity and mortality in SLE patients. Timely diagnosis and treatment is important in order to help delay progression. Given the rarity of SLE in males, this diagnosis can often be delayed leading to worse outcomes. A high index of suspicion is vital, especially in males so that accurate and timely diagnoses can be made.

CAN SARCOIDOSIS BE ACUTE? LOFGREN’S SYNDROME IN A FARM WORKER

A Kunnumpurath*, S Singh. White River Health System, Batesville, AR

Case report Sarcoïdosis is a multi system granulomatous disease with an unknown etiology. Lofgren’s syndrome is an acute sarcoïd arthritis, which presents as acute symmetric polyarthriti,
bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy with or without erythema nodosum.

Case 41 y/o Caucasian male, farm worker was referred by his primary care physician for acute onset joint pain involving bilateral ankles, left knee and left ankle swelling which did not respond to NSAID's. He also had a rash on his legs, which was diagnosed as cellulitis, treated with multiple course of antibiotics without much improvement. In the rheumatology clinic, he reported symmetric polyarthritis involving bilateral ankles and erythematous rash involving bilateral knees. His review of systems was positive for new onset cough, mild wheezing and myalgia. On exam - he had multiple tender subcutaneous nodules on shin and back of right leg consistent with erythema nodosum along with swelling and tenderness in left wrist and bilateral ankle’s. Laboratory work up including CBC and CMP were normal. He had a high positive ANA titer, ESR – 74 mm/hr and S.ACE elevated at 88U/L but negative RF, Anti CCP, Anti Ds DNA, Anti SSA and SSB antibodies, Anti Sc I70 antibodies. Chest radiograph showed bilateral hiliar and paratachreal lymphadenopathy. Infectious work up was negative for CMV and EBV. Patient was started on Prednisone 60 mg daily to which he responded with symptom resolution. His ESR the following month improved to 40 mm/hr and S.ACE trended downwards. He was treated with tapering dose of prednisone, with complete resolution of his symptoms.

Discussion Lofgren’s syndrome is diagnosed based on the clinical triad of symmetrical polyarthritis, bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy and erythema nodosum. It presents with acute onset symmetric oligoarthritis which can be confused with pseudogout, gout, rheumatoid arthritis. The erythema nodosum can be confused with cellulitis as in our patient. High degree of suspicion in a young patient presenting with symmetrical polyarthritis and nodular rash helps make right diagnosis. The prognosis is good as the disease is generally self-limiting and responds well to NSAID’s and steroids.

**HYPOVOLIC SHOCK AS PRESENTATION OF MICROSCOPIC POLYANGITIS**

T Pearson*, JJ Maguire, J Treece. East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.86

Case report Microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) is a rare condition characterized by nonspecific symptoms of fatigue, fever, or loss of appetite and additional symptoms related to areas of involvement. The rarity of the disease and its variable presentation can delay its diagnosis in the acute setting, potentially leading to delay in effective treatment and poor outcomes. This is a 68-year-old man, who presented to the hospital after being found poorly responsive at home. He was sedated and intubated in the field and brought to the ER. He was found to be hypotensive. History revealed abdominal aortic aneurysm, but no known history of GI bleed or use of blood-thinners. Physical exam revealed rhonchi throughout both lung fields, a soft, nondistended abdomen with normoactive bowel sounds, and cool extremities with weak palpable pulses. CBC was suggestive of anemia. BUN and creatinine were elevated indicating kidney injury. CT abdomen showed no acute pathology and an intact abdominal aortic aneurysm. CT chest revealed left lower lobe atelectasis and bilateral pulmonary edema. CT head was consistent with watershed infarction. Numerous blood transfusions were given. However, slow decline in hemoglobin continued to occur. Bronchoscopy was performed, revealing extensive mucus plugging and bloody plugs. He was eventually weaned off sedation but remained largely unresponsive, occasionally opening his eyes to stimuli. On hospital day 7, necrotic lesions were noted on the patient’s ear and fingers. These findings prompted serologic studies for vasculitis that resulted in positive p-ANCA and myeloperoxidase antibodies, consistent with MPA. He was started on pulse dose IV steroids resulting in modest improvement in renal parameters and hemoglobin, but no discernible change in neurological status. The patient was transitioned to comfort care and palliative extubation was performed. Four days later, the patient expired. This case illustrates the potential for hypovolemic shock as a consequence of undiagnosed vasculitis. Although this patient may not have recovered even with early immunosuppressive treatment, vasculitis should be considered as a differential diagnosis in patients presenting in hypovolemic shock, especially if history, exam and noninvasive testing are unrevealing.

**IT’S JUST A RASH THEY SAID ! ACUTE SKIN MANIFESTATIONS IN A PATIENT WITH VASCULITIS**

K Sawalta*, AT Kunumpurath, R Kamoga. White River Health System, Batesville, AR

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.87

Case report Cryoglobulinemia is thought to be a rare condition with the most common clinical manifestations in >90% of patients being skin lesions, specifically orthostatic purpura and ulcers.

Case 76-year-old Caucasian male with a history of Cryoglobulinemic vasculitis, Raynaud’s phenomenon and pulmonary embolism on warfarin, presented with acute onset of rash in bilateral lower extremities. He had a one-week history of worsening bilateral lower extremity rash which initially looked like ‘a bad sunburn’. The rash eventually turned into clear blisters progressing into painful open sores that were oozing serosanginous fluid.He was recently started on trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole due to concern for cellulitis by his primary case physician. Our differential at this point included trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole associated rash, warfarin induced skin necrosis, vasculitis, pyoderma gangrenosum and infection. Significant laboratory results included leukopenia with WCC 2.0 K/ul, INR 3.9, CRP 5.7 mg/dl, ESR 95 mm/hr, low C4 level at 4 mg/dl, normal C3 level at 95 mg/dl, Rheumatoid factor 557.1 IU/ml; positive ANA IgG and negative cryoglobulin, ANCA and hepatitis C. Venous and arterial doppler ultrasound were negative for arterial or venous thrombosis bilaterally. Patient was started on high dose steroids for acute vasculitis. Punch biopsy showed acute small vessel vasculitis with fibrin thrombin. Patient’s rash improved significantly and he was discharged on oral steroids.

Conclusion Cryoglobulinemic vasculitis refers to a systemic inflammatory syndrome that generally involves small-to-medium vessel vasculitis due to cryoglobulin-containing immune complexes. Cutaneous manifestations develop in nearly all patients with cryoglobulin syndromes and may precede extra cutaneous manifestations by decades. Typically, the lesions consist of erythematous macules and purpuric papules of the lower extremities (90–95%) as infarctions, hemorrhagic crusts, and ulcers. Acute skin manifestations in vasculitis are
difficult to diagnose as a clinician and going through the differential based on history and clinical presentation is crucial in making the right diagnosis. Often times, tissue diagnosis is required to make the right diagnosis.

Case report: Sarcoidosis involves multiple tissues and organs with noncaseating granulomatous reaction. Positive (Anti-DsDNA) antibodies is an extremely rare finding in sarcoidosis as it is more specific of lupus. P-ANCA positivity is also a very rare finding in IgA nephropathy.

Case presentation: A 42-year-old male with celiac disease and sarcoidosis on steroids and gluten-free diet who presented with leg rash and abdominal pain shortly after steroid taper. He was hemodynamically stable. CBC unremarkable. CMP showed AKI. UA showed RBC casts and proteinuria. CXR showed bilateral hilar LAD and ground glass opacities. ANA and Anti-DsDNA antibodies were positive. C2, C3 levels were normal. Anti-smith Abs negative. MPO-P-ANCA antibodies positive. Kidney biopsy showed IgA crescentic GN. Skin biopsy showed leukocytoclastic vasculitis. TB and SLE were ruled out. He was started on cyclophosphamide and steroids with improvement of renal functions and then was discharged on azathioprine.

Discussion: IgA nephropathy (IgAN) is the most common GN, typically presents with macroscopic hematuria shortly after an URTI. Patients with celiac disease suffer a 3-fold increased risk of future IgAN. Treatment include corticosteroid, mycophenolate, rituximab.

Sarcoidosis is a multisystem disorder characterized by an immune response to antigens with the production of various antibodies as RF and ANA. The prevalence and significance of anti-dsDNA antibodies in sarcoid patients is unknown but is very rare. GN is a very rare entity in sarcoidosis.

Our patient had positive Anti-DsDNA in sarcoidosis and simultaneous IgA nephropathy with P-ANCA vasculitis induced crescentic glomerulonephritis which is very rare.

Conclusion: We believe that ANCA postivity in AKI due to IgA nephropathy can indicate a superimposed IgA crescentic glomerulonephritis or an associated small vessel vasculitis and this confers a worse prognosis. Also, we have to exclude other rheumatological diseases with a positive anti-DsDNA and avoid blaming it on lupus.
3. Intra-abdominal inflammation due to partially digested food and surgery reflected as changes in immunological state and C reactive protein.

4. Intra-abdominal trauma due to the surgery, inducing immunology abnormalities reflected as an elevation in HDL (S. > R-N-Y) and other parameters.

Conclusions We prefer S. over R-N-Y. These bariatric P. has greater benefits in losing weight, but complications in R-N-Y group were greater. Follow up in the 2 groups have the same changes in the metabolic state, reflected as an increase in C-reactive protein of 20% and especially elevation of HDL which is anti-inflammatory.

PLASMA ANGIOPOIETIN-2 AND ANGIOPOIETIN-2/1 RATIO ARE ELEVATED IN CHILDREN WITH SEPSIS AND ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICAL MARKERS OF ORGAN INJURY


10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.91

Purpose of study We sought to characterize plasma angiopoietin-1 (Angpt-1) and Angpt-2 levels and Angpt-2/1 ratios in children admitted to the pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) for sepsis and to correlate these biomarkers with clinical measures of organ injury.

Methods used We enrolled 34 children with sepsis and 34 healthy controls in a prospective observational study between July 2018 and September 2019. Blood samples were collected from children with sepsis 0, 24, 48, and 72 hours after PICU admission. Plasma Angpt levels were measured using ELISA.

Summary of results Over the 72 hours after PICU admission, Angpt-1 levels fell below the median Angpt-1 value for controls, and Angpt-2 levels rose above the median Angpt-2 control value, translating in elevated Angpt-2/1 ratios at all time points compared to controls. Angpt-2 levels and Angpt-2/1 ratios at 24-, 48-, and 72-h were significantly higher in sicker children with sepsis as defined by elevated admission Paediatric Index of Mortality (PIM) 3 scores. Children who remained on vasopressors three days after PICU admission (a clinical measure of aberrant vasoreactivity) also had significantly elevated 24-, 48-, and 72-h Angpt-2 levels and Angpt-2/1 ratios compared to children not requiring vasopressors. Angpt-2 levels and Angpt-2/1 ratios at 72-h correlated with mechanical ventilation duration (an indicator of acute lung injury) even after adjustment for illness severity using PIM 3 scores. Twenty-four- and 48-h Angpt-2 levels predicted the development of acute kidney injury after adjustment for illness severity.

Conclusions These findings contribute to our knowledge of angiopoietin dysregulation in pediatric sepsis, indicating that significant elevations in plasma Angpt-2 and Angpt-2/1 ratios during the first 72 hours after PICU admission are associated with clinical measures of lung and kidney injury and dysregulated vascular tone.

INSIDIOUS AND RARE: A CASE OF ACUTE FIBRINOUS AND ORGANIZING PNEUMONIA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.92

Case report 1. Review underlying causes of AFOP including inflammatory and infectious etiologies. 2. Recognize common symptoms of AFOP to improve timeliness of clinical intervention.

68 yo M with a history of Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS) admitted from Infectious Disease clinic for fever of unknown origin for 6 months and 3 weeks of non-productive cough worse at night and fevers to 102 F. In work-up of fever, he was found to have undifferentiated aortitis, surgical repair 5 months prior. Completed 6 weeks of IV antibiotics post-repair, transitioned to oral antibiotics for persistent fevers. No recent bone marrow transplant or immunosuppression for MDS.

On exam, febrile to 101.4 F, pulse 115, 90% on RA. Biventricular coarse breath sounds, exam otherwise unremarkable. Labs with elevated inflammatory markers, stable chronic anemia. No leukocytosis. Blood, urine, and sputum studies negative for infective pathology. CT Chest with multifocal consolidative lung lesions with biventricular glass ground appearance.

Patient started on broad spectrum antibiotics on admission, subsequent bronchoscopy with biopsy consistent with AFOP, at which time he was transitioned to prednisone and discharged to a skilled nursing facility. At 2 week follow-up, symptoms had resolved and repeat imaging showed improvement of lung lesions.

Discussion AFOP is exceedingly rare, with only 29 unique cases reported between 2013–2016. Definitive diagnosis is based on histopathology of intra-alveolar fibrin balls in patchy distribution, usually biventricular. Underlying etiologies include infection, immunologic, rheumatologic, or hematologic disease, and malignancy, but is most often idiopathic. Two clinical courses include acute fulminant disease, leading to respiratory failure and death within average 29 days, and a subacute course, with good prognosis and response to treatment. Mainstay of treatment involves antibiotics and corticosteroids, alone or in combination, based on patient presentation. Most patients received some form of anti-infective agents prior to initiation of steroids. Despite prior cases with good response to corticosteroids, the dose and duration has not yet been standardized.

A MESS OF MESH – AN UNUSUAL CASE OF INGUINAL LYMPHADENOPATHY

H Kenninger*, P Caldwell, S Heer. Tulane University, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.93

Case report 1) Develop an approach to working up lymphadenopathy, 2) Identify foreign body implantation as a cause of benign lymphadenopathy.

Case A 40-year-old man presented with a six-hour history of bilateral swollen inguinal regions, subjective fevers, and penile
edema. He had a history of recurrent un-witnessed episodes of inguinal lymphadenopathy with associated fevers over the last 15 months. Episodes persisted for a few hours to days with spontaneous resolution. Surgical history was notable for right and left inguinal hernia repair with ‘plug’ mesh.

Temperature was 98.7°F, heart rate 84 bpm, blood pressure 106/71 mmHg, respiratory rate 20 breaths/min, oxygen saturation 99% on RA. He was well appearing and comfortable. Inguinal region was mildly erythematous and swollen with tenderness to palpation bilaterally. No palpable inguinal lymph nodes. Penis was circumcised with mild edema and erythema.

WBC was 15.8 K/microliter with 80.9% neutrophils and 11.6% lymphocytes on differential, RPR non-reactive, Chlamydia Trachomatis and Neisseria Gonorrhoea PCR negative. Prior workup revealed HIV non-reactive, histoplasma antigen negative, ANA negative, fungus panel non-reactive.

CT abdomen/pelvis without contrast revealed small lymph nodes in the left inguinal region (≤8 mm, cluster of 4–5). Lower Extremity ultrasound completed prior to admission revealed a prominent lymph node in the right groin measuring 3.2 × 0.8 × 2.6 cm.

General surgery was consulted for excisional biopsy of the lymph node. Upon further review, the patient likely had inflammation of his inguinal region secondary to mesh placement from prior inguinal hernia surgeries. The excisional biopsy was canceled and the patient was discharged with surgery follow-up.

**Discussion** Lymphadenopathy is commonly encountered by Internal Medicine physicians and requires a systematic approach to develop an appropriate differential diagnosis. The differential will cover three broad categories: infectious, malignant, and benign non-infectious lymphadenopathy. Benign, non-infectious causes of lymphadenopathy are discussed less frequently. Granulomatous inflammation, reactive lymphoid hyperplasia, and foreign bodies are a few possible etiologies of benign, non-infectious lymphadenopathy. A foreign body reaction, in this case implanted mesh, is an under recognized cause of lymphadenopathy.

**Case report**

This is a 72 year old female with a past medical history of type II diabetes who was admitted to the hospital for a fracture of the right neck of the femur secondary to ground-level fall. Trauma work up initially showed lytic bone lesions at skull, several small mediastinal lymphadenopathy, poorly circumscribed luencies in the lumbar and thoracic spines, and multiple liver lesions. Patient denied shortness of breath, cough, fever, chills, chest pain, orthopnea, abdominal pain, dysuria, diarrhea, or weight loss. She complained of bilateral peripheral neuropathy that had been going on for the past year. Work up was performed to rule out differential diagnoses including infection, inflammation, multiple myeloma, malignancy, lymphoma, leukemia. Liver and bone marrow biopsy performed showed noncaseating granulomas. Patient also complained of a scalp rash that had started two months ago and was diagnosed and treated as psoriasis without any improvement. Vertex scalp biopsy suspected sarcoidosis granuloma. Patient was diagnosed with disseminated sarcoidosis as diagnosis of exclusion secondary to her mediastinal lymphadenopathy, and biopsy findings of noncaseating granulomas in the bone marrow, scalp, and liver. Patient was started on methotrexate and plaquenil.

**Discussion** Extrapulmonary involvement of sarcoidosis without any pulmonary manifestation is characteristically non-caseating granulomas. It predominantly affects the lungs and intrathoracic lymph nodes but any organ system can get affected. Isolated extrapulmonary sarcoidosis is very rare accounting for less than 10% of cases reported. In this report we highlight a case of vertebral, neurologic, cutaneous, and liver involvement of sarcoidosis without any pulmonary manifestation.

**Case presentation** This is a 72 year old female with a past medical history of type II diabetes who was admitted to the hospital for a fracture of the right neck of the femur secondary to ground-level fall. Trauma work up initially showed lytic bone lesions at skull, several small mediastinal lymphadenopathy, poorly circumscribed luencies in the lumbar and thoracic spines, and multiple liver lesions. Patient denied shortness of breath, cough, fever, chills, chest pain, orthopnea, abdominal pain, dysuria, diarrhea, or weight loss. She complained of bilateral peripheral neuropathy that had been going on for the past year. Work up was performed to rule out differential diagnoses including infection, inflammation, multiple myeloma, malignancy, lymphoma, leukemia. Liver and bone marrow biopsy performed showed noncaseating granulomas. Patient also complained of a scalp rash that had started two months ago and was diagnosed and treated as psoriasis without any improvement. Vertex scalp biopsy suspected sarcoidosis granuloma. Patient was diagnosed with disseminated sarcoidosis as diagnosis of exclusion secondary to her mediastinal lymphadenopathy, and biopsy findings of noncaseating granulomas in the bone marrow, scalp, and liver. Patient was started on methotrexate and plaquenil.

**Discussion** Extrapulmonary involvement of sarcoidosis without any pulmonary manifestation is very rare and make it a
diagnostic challenge. Clinical and radiologic presentation of sarcoidosis mimics many different disease conditions including malignancy and infection. Sarcoidosis is a diagnosis of exclusion; thus it is very important to keep a broad differential diagnosis during the diagnostic process, especially taking into consideration malignancy as a differential diagnosis. This case is being reported to help expanding knowledge on isolated extrapulmonary presentation of sarcoidosis and its diagnosis.

Cardiovascular
Joint plenary poster session and reception
4:30 PM
Thursday, February 13, 2020

96 THE FISH OIL DILEMMA- DOES IT INCREASE RECURRENCE RISK OF VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIA?
AA Asfaw*, MK Teshome, B Cave, RN Khouzam. UTHSC, Memphis, TN
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.96

Purpose of study Review the current knowledge on the effect of PUFA on patients with history of ventricular arrhythmia (VA).
Methods used We reviewed relevant publications on PUFA and Cardiovascular mortality
Summary of results The cardioprotective effect polyunsaturated omega fatty acids (PUFA) has been of interest starting from the early 1930's. Multiple studies have been conducted on the effect of fish (high PUFA) consumption on cardiovascular mortality, including sudden death, with inconsistent results. Meta-analysis of observational studies by Whelton et al have shown that fish oil consumption was associated with reduced risk of both fatal and total coronary heart disease (CHD) (RR=0.83; 95% CI 0.76 to 0.90) and (RR 0.86; 95% CI 0.81 to 0.92). Meta-analysis of cohort studies by He K et al have shown that each 20 gm/day increase in fish intake is associated with a 7% lower risk of CHD mortality. In contrast a randomized controlled factorial trial by Burr ML et al has shown that there was an excess sudden cardiac death among those who were supplied with fish oil. The GISSI-Prevenzione trial evaluated PUFA in patients within 3mo of myocardial infarction (MI). PUFA treatment resulted in a modest, but statistically significant, reduction in the risk of primary outcome, death, nonfatal MI and stroke. Although the study was not specifically designed to analyze sudden death, much of the benefit was driven by this outcome. Further study was completed by Raitt et al to confirm PUFA's role in the prevention of sudden cardiac death. In patients with an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) and recent episode of sustained ventricular tachycardia ventricular fibrillation were randomly assigned to PUFA or placebo. Over a median follow-up of 718 days, in patients with a recent episode of sustained VA and an ICD, PUFA did not reduce the risk of recurrence and may be proarrhythmic in some patients. Furthermore in a subsequent meta-analysis of >500 patients, PUFA supplementation in patients with ICD did not reduce ICD discharge or the risk of recurrence.

Conclusions The controversy of benefit or harm with PUFA supplementation may lie in the underlying cause (ischemia versus scar-related ventricular tachycardia) or whether treatment is for primary or secondary prevention of ventricular arrhythmias in which further study is needed.

97 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRICUSPID REGURGITANT JET VELOCITY AND QTC PROLONGATION IN SICKLE CELL DISEASE
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.97

Purpose of study Sudden cardiac death is a leading cause of mortality among patients with sickle cell disease (SCD). QTc prolongation is frequently observed in the SCD population and is associated with ventricular arrhythmias, a common etiology of sudden cardiac death. Additionally, the degree of pulmonary hypertension, and elevation of the tricuspid regurgitant jet velocity (TRV), a measure of right ventricular systolic pressure, have been shown to be risk markers for early mortality in patients with SCD. However, the relationship between TRV and QTc prolongation has not been fully elucidated.

Methods used We are conducting a study of QTc-modifying genetic and secondary risk factors in SCD, targeting enrollment of 500 (250 adults, 250 children) patients with SCD, at baseline status, from sickle cell clinics in the University of Mississippi Medical Center. A transthoracic echocardiogram and resting 12-lead ECG are being collected, along with laboratory and demographic information. In this interim analysis, a total of 150 participants (107 adults, 43 children) were included. We investigated the relationship between elevated TRV (defined by TRV ≥ 2.5 m/s), the QTc interval, and its subcomponents: QRS and JTC interval (milliseconds).

Summary of results Elevated TRV was not significantly associated with increased QTc interval in all participants (432.56 vs 427.84, p=0.671) and in adults (432.26 vs 429.51, p=0.967). Similarly, there is no significant difference in the JTC interval between those with and without elevated TRV in all participants (339.79 vs 340.43, p=0.559) or in adults (340.04 vs 341.09, p=0.616). However, the elevated TRV was significantly associated with increased QRS duration in all participants (92.77 vs 87.42, p<0.001) and in adults (92.21 vs 88.42, p=0.020).

Conclusions While elevated TRV is a risk marker for early mortality in SCD, we do not find evidence of repolarization abnormalities in patients with elevated TRV, given the lack of a significant association of TRV with QTc or JTC prolongation. However, the significant association between elevated TRV and QRS duration raises the possibility that an intraventricular conduction abnormality could be contributing.
Abstracts

98 DRUG-COATED BALLOON ANGIOPLASTY VERSES STANDARD BALLOON ANGIOPLASTY FOR IN-STENT RESTENOSIS REVASCULARIZATION IN PERIPHERAL ARTERY DISEASE

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Purpose of study Drug coated balloon angioplasty (DCBA) is preferable for de novo lesions of PAD because they are superior to the standard balloon angioplasty (SBA). One of the complications that are seen commonly in patients undergoing angioplasty is in-stent restenosis (SBA). Our aim is to compare the DCBA with SBA in the revascularization of in-stent restenosis.

Methods used PubMed, Cochrane and Google Scholar were comprehensively searched to obtain randomized controlled trials until August 2019. The outcomes included mortality and total lesion revascularisation (TLR). The effect size of each study was computed and compared using the random-effect inverse variance method.

Summary of results Five studies were included with 380 patients who underwent angioplasty. They were divided into two groups with group 1 (undergoing DCBA) including 193 and group 2 (undergoing SBA) including 187 patients. No significant increase in mortality was present between the two groups with OR of 1.60 [0.47, 5.47], p=0.43. There was a significant reduction in the TLR in the group who underwent DCBA versus who underwent SBA with OR of 0.29 [0.12, 0.73], p=0.009.

Conclusions DCBA is superior to SBA in reducing future total lesion revascularization rate at 6 months but there was no difference in the rate of mortality between the two groups.

99 A HEART STOPPING DIVE: A CLASSIC PRESENTATION OF CONGENITAL LONG QT SYNDROME

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Purpose of study Long QT syndrome (LQTS) is a group of channelopathies characterized by delayed repolarization of the ventricular myocardium, QT prolongation and increased risk for sudden cardiac death, in the setting of structurally normal heart and healthy individuals. Several studies have shown associations between specific LQTS genotypes and particular triggering events. Diving and swimming-related events are associated with Type 1 LQTS.

Methods used PubMed, Cochrane and Google Scholar were comprehensively searched to obtain randomized controlled trials until August 2019. The outcomes included mortality and total lesion revascularisation (TLR). The effect size of each study was computed and compared using the random-effect inverse variance method.

Summary of results Five studies were included with 380 patients who underwent angioplasty. They were divided into two groups with group 1 (undergoing DCBA) including 193 and group 2 (undergoing SBA) including 187 patients. No significant increase in mortality was present between the two groups with OR of 1.60 [0.47, 5.47], p=0.43. There was a significant reduction in the TLR in the group who underwent DCBA versus who underwent SBA with OR of 0.29 [0.12, 0.73], p=0.009.

Conclusions DCBA is superior to SBA in reducing future total lesion revascularization rate at 6 months but there was no difference in the rate of mortality between the two groups.

100 CAN ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASURES OF OBESITY PREDICT LIVER SURFACE NODULARITY IN A DIVERSE NAFLD POPULATION?

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Purpose of study To assess the ability of anthropometric measures and body composition to predict liver surface nodularity in a diverse NAFLD population.

Methods used For this retrospective observation study, adult patients with various degrees of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) and non-enhanced CT images of the abdomen and pelvis obtained (N=367) to assess how specific anthropometric measures of obesity correspond to liver surface nodularity and NAFLD clinical index in patients diagnosed with NAFLD. Abdominal adipose volumes (superficial and visceral) and muscle volumes (abdominal wall, psoas and paraspinal) were quantitatively measured on CT images of the abdomen using a multi-layer segmentation technique. Abdominal diameters (SAD) were measured and two readers independently assessed liver surface nodularity (LSN) scores of the 367 patients. LSN scores were obtained using a previously validated quantitative technique. LSN scores were analyzed and correlated with SAD, NAFLD clinical index, body weight, regional fat and muscle volumes and liver and spleen attenuation using a regression model and the coefficients of determination were calculated. Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) and coefficient of variation (CV) were used to assess inter-observer agreement among the two readers assessing LSN scores.

Summary of results In patients with NAFLD, SAD showed direct correlation with weight, LSN score, and NAFLD index and an inverse correlation to spleen and liver attenuation. SAD correlated best with patient weight (R²=0.64, p<0.001) and LSN score (R²=0.38, p<0.001). We also showed significant correlations between adipose volumes and both anthropometrics and LSN scores (p<0.001). Correlations between SAD and liver attenuation/spleen attenuation/NAFLD were present but were of minimal clinical significance (R²=0.07/0.11/0.05, respectively, p<0.001) without the support of other clinical data.
Conclusions Anthropometric measures and regional fat volumes showed direct correlations with weight, LSN score, and NAFLD index. This study has data indicating that SAD and body composition show significant correlation with weight and LSN score within a high risk, diverse NAFLD population.

Abstract 101 INCIDENCE OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND HURRICANE KATRINA: TWELVE YEARS AFTER THE STORM

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Purpose of study We aimed to evaluate the incidence of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in New Orleans during the twelve years since Hurricane Katrina.

Methods used This was a single-center, retrospective study performed at Tulane University Health Sciences Center of patients admitted for AMI during two years before Hurricane Katrina and twelve years after Hurricane Katrina. The pre-Katrina and post-Katrina cohorts were compared according to pre-specified demographic and clinical data.

Summary of results In the 12-year post-Katrina period, there were 3,067 admissions for AMI out of a total census of 90,494 (3.4%) compared to 150 admissions out of a census of 21,079 (0.7%) in the 2-year, pre-Katrina group (p<0.0001). The post-Katrina group had a higher prevalence of known coronary artery disease (CAD) (46.1% vs. 30.7%, p<0.0001), diabetes mellitus (40.5% vs. 28.7%, p=0.002), hypertension (80.1% vs. 74.0%, p=0.0281), hyperlipidemia (57.0% vs. 45.0%, p=0.0006), smoking (53.6% vs. 39.3%, p=0.0005), drug abuse (18.0% vs. 6.7%, p=0.0003), and psychiatric disease (15.9% vs. 6.7%, p=0.0002). The post-Katrina group was more often prescribed aspirin (50.2% vs. 31.3%, p<0.0001), beta-blocker (47.8% vs. 34.0%, p=0.0017), ACE inhibitor or ARB (52.4% vs. 36.0%, p=0.0002), and statin (52.7% vs. 28.0%, p=0.0001) but with higher medication non-adherence (16.4% vs. 7.3%, p<0.0001). The post-Katrina patients were also more likely to be unemployed (18% vs. 2.0%, p<0.0001), uninsured (11.0% vs. 6.0%, p=0.05), and non-married (62.0% vs. 54.7%, p<0.0001). Rates of STEMI were lower in the post-Katrina group (29.0% vs 42.0%, p=0.0013). There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of sex or prior coronary artery bypass grafting.

Conclusions There was a nearly 5-fold increase in the incidence of AMI twelve years following Hurricane Katrina. Prevalent psychosocial, behavioral, and traditional CAD risk factors were significantly higher among the post-Katrina group. These findings add to the growing body of literature demonstrating adverse cardiovascular outcomes after a natural disaster. Further research is needed to elucidate underlying mechanisms to help mitigate future cardiac morbidity.

Abstract 102 CAN COMPUTED FRACTIONAL FLOW RESERVE CORONARY CT ANGIOGRAPHY (FFRCT) OFFER AN ACCURATE NONINVASIVE COMPARISON TO INVASIVE CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY (ICA)? 'THE NON-INVASIVE CATH.' A REVIEW

J Raja*, A Vanladingham, B Thompson, HK Marella, I Pour-Ghaz, M Maturana, RN Khouzam, UTHSC, Memphis, TN

Purpose of study This abstract aims to review the accuracy of Computed Fractional Flow Reserve in the diagnosis of hemodynamically significant coronary artery stenosis and ruling out non-significant coronary artery stenosis when compared to FFR obtained during invasive coronary angiography.

Methods used We conducted a Medline search using various combinations of ‘Computed Fractional Flow Reserve,’ ‘Invasive coronary angiography’ ‘noninvasive,’ ‘significant stenosis’ and ‘coronary artery disease’ to identify randomized trials published before October 1, 2019, for inclusion in this review. The following section reviews data from pivotal trials to determine a noninvasive strategy in appropriate patients to accurately detect functionally significant stenosis.

Summary of results FFRCT is a novel noninvasive modality which localizes significant stenosis by means of crystal fluid dynamics eliminating the need for vasodilators. The specificity of FFRCT as analyzed by DISCOVER-FLOW, DeFACTO, NXT trials were 93%, 90%, and 86% respectively. Decrease in PCI was 5% in DISCORD trial and 61% in PLATFORM trial. The ADVANCE registry showed significantly lower events of CV death or MI with a negative FFRCT (>80) when compared with abnormal FFRCT. Furthermore, when FFRCT was studied as a first-line diagnostic modality in stable angina, it showed effectiveness in differentiating patients who require no invasive intervention in low risk (FFR >0.80) compared to high risk (FFR <=0.80).

Conclusions FFRCT is a novel modality for analyzing significant stenosis in CAD non-invasively. The high sensitivity of this modality could make it a good rule out tool to avoid unnecessary intervention in physiologically insignificant lesions. Limitations of this modality include low specificity and double exposure to contrast if the test is positive warranting further intervention. Further query into this matter is warranted.

Abstract 102 Table 1 Per patient sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of FFRCT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trials</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>Specificity</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISCOVER-FLOW Koo et al., 2011</td>
<td>92.6% (95% CI: 82.1–97.9)</td>
<td>81.6% (95% CI: 68.0%–91.2%)</td>
<td>87.4% (95% CI: 79.4%–93.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFACTO Min et al., 2012</td>
<td>90% (95% CI: 84%-95%)</td>
<td>54% (95% CI: 46%-83%)</td>
<td>73% (95% CI: 67%-78%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NXT trial Noogard et al., 2014</td>
<td>86% (95% CI: 77% to 92%)</td>
<td>79% (95% CI: 72% to 84%)</td>
<td>80% (95% CI: 75% to 85%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coenen et al., 2017</td>
<td>82% (95% CI: 72% to 92%)</td>
<td>60% (95% CI: 48% to 72%)</td>
<td>70% (95% CI: 63% to 80%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purpose of study: In the general population, abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is synonymous with vascular disease and associated with increased mortality. Once diagnosed, AAA can be followed noninvasively or corrected surgically. Vascular disease is common in dialysis patients, but there is limited information on the incidence and outcomes for AAA in this population. To address this question, we queried the United States Renal Data System (USRDS) for risk factors associated with diagnosis of AAA, survival of patients diagnosed with AAA, and overall risk factors for mortality.

Methods used: Incident dialysis patients from 2005–2014 from the USRDS were queried. ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes were used to define a diagnosis of AAA and identify clinical co-morbidities. Cox proportional hazards (CPH) modeling was used to determine the adjusted hazard ratio (aHR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for death.

Summary of results: From a total cohort of 868,799, we identified 22,121 subjects with a diagnosis of AAA. When compared to patients without the diagnosis, AAA patients were older and had higher percentages of white race, male gender, tobacco use, Charleston comorbidity index (CCI), and hypertension as end stage renal disease (ESRD) etiology, but lower percentages of diabetes as ESRD etiology. A bivariate CPH model of survival time of the AAA group showed that AAA patients had significantly increased mortality compared to patients without a AAA diagnosis (HR=1.29, p-value<0.0001). However, in the final CPH model, patients with an AAA diagnosis had a decreased risk of mortality (aHR=0.85, 95% CI 0.844–0.860), after controlling for age, CCI, and other demographic and comorbid variables.

Conclusions: ESRD patients with a diagnosis of AAA are more likely to be older, white, male, smokers with hypertension as the cause of ESRD. Patients with AAA are less likely to have diabetes as an etiology of ESRD. AAA is associated with a decreased risk of death, which suggests that AAA in the ESRD population by itself may not increase mortality, but the comorbid factors that come with it do.

A Rare Case of Fractured Inferior Vena Cava Filter Strut Migrating to the Right Ventricle

TTUHSC, Lubbock, TX

Case report: Inferior Vena Cava (IVC) Filter placement is indicated in patients with absolute contraindication to anticoagulation. IVC filter fracture with fragment embolization is a very rare complication and is usually missed due to lack of symptoms. We present a case of IVC filter fracture and strut migration.

Case presentation: A 43-year-old female with history of severe MVA 20 years ago which was complicated with prolonged immobilization. She suffered recurrent DVTs despite anticoagulation eventually requiring Greenfield IVC filter. She presented to our hospital with right flank pain, and as a part of her work up, a CT scan of the abdomen and lower chest showed high-density linear structure in the anterior wall of the right ventricle. This likely represented a fractured IVC filter strut as the IVC filter was off axis and missing one strut (figure 1,2). The rest of history and physical exam were unremarkable. Cardiothoracic surgery recommended leaving the IVC filter and strut in place and opted for surveillance by regular follow-ups and CT scans. Patient was sent home on novel oral anticoagulant.

Discussion: The most common complication of IVC filter placement is filter site thrombosis. Filter fracture with strut migration is a rather rare complication. Most of the time the patient is asymptomatic. Surgical intervention is not usually recommended and may be associated with more complications. Management is mainly surveillance with imaging.

Conclusion: Forty percent of IVC filter placements are placed without validated indications. Physicians should be aware of serious adverse effects as in our case before considering this procedure.
Case report A 74-year-old male patient with past medical history of symptomatic Ventricular Tachycardia (VT) post Intra Cardiac Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD) placement in June 2019. He was admitted after he had multiple shocks from his ICD. He had no chest pain, dizziness or syncope. His home medications included Metoprolol succinate 100 mg daily, enalapril 10 mg and Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acid (Fish Oil) 1200 mg daily. A left heart catheterization at the initial diagnosis of monomorphic tachycardia revealed normal coronaries. Trans-thoracic Echocardiogram showed normal LV systolic function at the time of diagnosis with mild aortic valve regurgitation. During the current admission, ICD interrogation showed that he had received 46 appropriate shocks for VT. A 12 lead EKG showed a wide complex tachycardia with LBBB morphology. Subsequently, he underwent electrophysiology study and ablation of VT focus identified in the right ventricle apical lateral wall.

Case report Takayasu arteritis (TA) is a rare systemic inflammatory arteritis affecting the large vessels, predominantly the aorta and its branches. It is commonly seen in women age <40 years. Etiology is not clearly known, but it may be related to autoimmune inflammatory damage to arterial wall. Progression of the disease following vasopressor administration has not been reported, but it is recommended to avoid vasopressors. We report case of undiagnosed and asymptomatic TA who developed gangrene of extremities after vasopressor administration for septic shock.

Case summary A 31-year-old female was admitted with left foot amputation site infection and progressive limb ischemia. One year ago, her feet and hand were amputated due to acute limb ischemia following administration of vasopressor for septic shock. Patient was re-admitted with left foot stump darkening and discharge. Upon evaluation, she was alert and comfortable. Blood pressure measurement showed discrepancy in both arms, 94/60 (right arm) and 70/38 mmHg (left arm), no tachycardia or fever. Left brachial pulse was non palpable, and right radial pulse was feeble. Bilaterally amputated feet and upper extremities amputated at the trans-metacarpal and wrist level. Given the above clinical signs, TA was suspected. CT angiogram revealed focal stenosis of the left innominate artery, at the origin of the left vertebral artery and the left subclavian artery, suggestive of TA.

Conclusion TA can be associated with substantial morbidity and life-threatening complication. There are no clear approach in patient with TA and septic shock who requires vasopressors. There are few case reports of patients who developed anesthesia related hypotension in whom administration of IV fluid and Trendelenburg position are recommended. It was also stated vasopressors are best avoided in patient with TA. Vasopressors can further compromise blood flow and increase risk of acute limb ischemia like in our patient.

Abstract 107 Figure 1 Computed tomography confirmed TAVR valve vegetations and prosthetic aortic root abscess

Discussion Despite high mortality, the patient’s PVE, aortic root abscess, and persistent bacteremia precluded TAVR in TAVR, making surgery the only curative option. It was successful in this case.
Abstracts

108  ALL CLOTS NO PLOP: AN ATYPICAL PRESENTATION OF ATRIAL MYXOMA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.108

Case report We present a 53-year-old male with a history of bipolar disorder, hypertension, previous stroke and sciatica who presents with complaints of ‘frozen toes’. The patient explained that he had been experiencing numbness and dis-coloration of the right 1st, 2nd, and 5th toes. He stated that he noticed these changes over the past couple of weeks however he now began having sensations to which he continued to describe as ‘frozen’ associated with numbness and mild pinprick sensations. He admitted to using ten ciga-rettes daily but denied any current/previous IV drug use or history of bacteremia or endocarditis. He was noted to have had a full mouth extraction six years ago. The patient had no other complaints. On review of systems, he denied any history of cancer, shortness of breath, claudication, swelling, weight changes, cough, fevers, chills or recent trauma. On exam he was noted to have dry mucous membranes, clubbing of the fingers bilaterally and mottled appearing skin of the right great toe with small non-blanching purpura on the 2nd and 5th digits. He also endorsed decreased sensation with palpation, but no pain was elicited. The initial labs revealed elevated hemoglobin and hematocrit of 18/53. Additional workup was unremarkable. The patient was started on heparin infusion with additional imaging obtained including a CTA runoff and TTE in along with a surgery consult. The patient’s echocardiogram showed a large friable mass measuring 2.4 x 1.9 inches at the junction of the mitral annulus and interatrial septum protruding into the mitral valve. Adult cardiac surgery was consulted, and an additional CTA chest and Cardiac MRI were obtained. CTA was remarkable for a left upper lung nodule with a speculated appearance concerning for malignancy. The patient was taken for an open excision of intracardiac mass to decrease the risk of additional organ damage from seeding clots before additional malignancy workup was considered. Pathology was consistent with a large atrial myxoma with gelatinous covering and adherent clots. The patient had an uncomplicated recovery and has since continued to the Pulmonology department. Additional lung and lymph node biopsies have since been obtained that are consistent with Adenocarcinoma. The patient is currently undergoing chemotherapy and radiation treatment.

109  RECURRENT ARTERIAL OCCLUSIONS: A CASE OF SEVERE PERIPARTUM CARDIOMYOPATHY

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.109

Case report A 32 year-old female with diabetes mellitus, recurrent miscarriages, and PPCM diagnosed at 32 weeks, caesarian section complicated by wound dehiscence presented with abdominal pain and bilateral lower extremity edema. Imaging was significant for bilateral pulmonary emboli along with splenic, renal and intestinal infarctions. Transthoracic echocardiogram showed a LV ejection fraction of 15% with a LV thrombus; she was started on intravenous anticoagulation. Soon after she complained of left leg pain; distal pulse was absent. Imaging showed a left femoral artery occlusion and she was taken to the OR emergently. Later she was noted to have absent pulses in the right lower extremity and needed additional surgical interventions for recurrent arterial thrombi. Hematology was consulted due to concern for catastrophic APL.

In PPCM, there is a higher risk for thromboembolic events due to a low ejection fraction and stasis of blood, in addition to the hypercoagulable state associated with pregnancy. Guidelines suggest considering anticoagulation in this situation, however, it is unclear which patients benefit most. Thromboembolism is the most severe complications of PPCM, affecting up to 7% of cases. This is particularly of concern in patients with suspected or diagnosed hypercoagulable states. APL is an autoimmune condition associated with pregnancy loss or vascular thrombosis in the presence of positive antiphospholipid antibodies. The manifestations vary and APL can present with diffuse vascular thrombosis leading to rapid multiorgan failure.

Guidelines recommend considering anticoagulation in patients with PPCM. In APL, anticoagulation is considered the standard of care. In the case presented, anticoagulation may have been appropriate. Due to her catastrophic presentation, several strategies were considered including changing anticoagulation and plasmapheresis illustrating the management challenges of PPCM in the setting of a suspected hypercoagulable state. This case highlights that when faced with recurrent arterial thromboembolisms in PPCM, especially in high-risk hypercoagulable patients, the best management remains unclear.

110  MID-VENTRICULAR VARIANT TAKOTSUBO FOLLOWING SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.110

Case report A 60 year old male with past medical history of HTN arrived to the hospital after a witnessed v-fib arrest. ACLS was initiated with successful resuscitation. The history was given by his wife who reported that the patient had diarrhea for a few days prior, denied any reported chest pain. An EKG showed a QTC of 580. Labs showed a K of 2.7 and Mg of 0.8. Left heart catheterization revealed normal coronaries, however ventriculogram showed hyperdynamic contraction of the apex and base, with akinesis and ballooning of the mid-ventricle. Electrolytes were replaced and his QTC improved. Repeat imaging 3 months later showed resolution. Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy (TC) is a reversible stress induced cardiomyopathy caused by excess adrenergic activity resulting in myocardial stunning. Causes include emotional stress, illness, trauma, and cardiac arrest. TC can mimic myocardial infarction by presenting with chest pain, ST segment changes, cardiac enzyme elevations and symptoms of heart failure. Imaging usually reveals apical ballooning with hyperdynamic contraction of the bases. There are rare variants such as mid-ventricular TC which involves hyperdynamic
contraction of the apex and base with akinesis of the mid-section. Acute coronary syndrome must be ruled out for a diagnosis of TC, especially important with mid-ventricular TC as this presentation can be confused with wall motion abnormalities caused by an MI. Treatment is similar to heart failure therapy with most patients making a full recovery.

TC is a well described phenomenon, however multiple variants have been emerging recently. Typically the apex is more at risk for TC as it has been postulated that this region is more sensitive to adrenergic stimulation. However with the emergence of other variants, it is imperative that they become recognized as they can be mistaken for wall motion abnormalities during a myocardial infarction.

Discussion Only 4.5% of all the spontaneously notified adverse reactions of the TNF-α blockers are arterial and venous thromboembolic events. According to Korswagen et al., the occurrence of venous and arterial thromboembolic events during adalimumab treatment was higher in patients with anti-adalimumab antibodies than in those without anti-adalimumab antibodies. This may be secondary to the formation of immune complexes that can activate platelets via the Fcγ receptor and complement system, inducing a prothrombotic state.

Primary care physicians should be aware of this possible association despite its rarity, pending further evaluation by controlled studies.

Case report Adalimumab is a human monoclonal TNF-α antibody that is widely used to treat ulcerative colitis (UC) given its favorable side effect profile compared with other systemic treatments. Its long term efficacy and safety profile remain unknown. We report a case of venous and arterial thromboembolic events occurring in a UC patient during adalimumab treatment.

Case description A 59-year-old man with UC was recently started on adalimumab 6 weeks before admission. He presented with gradually increasing pain in the right leg and shortness of breath on exertion. He was tachypneic, hypoxic, and had right leg swelling. Computed tomography pulmonary embolism (PE) protocol was positive for bilateral PE. Ultrasound (US) Doppler revealed acute occlusion of the right distal superficial femoral and popliteal veins. He was started on heparin drip and transitioned to rivaroxaban upon discharge. He presented 3 days later to our facility with sudden sharp right leg pain while working on his farm. Distal pulses were absent in the right leg, and US arterial Doppler showed acute thrombosis of the right popliteal artery. Given his extensive thrombosis, we consulted the hematology team to rule out an underlying hypercoagulable state. He was negative for anti-phospholipid antibodies; however, he had elevated anti-adalimumab antibody levels (29.7 AU/ml)

Case report A 56 year-old male with a known history of alcoholism, hepatitis C, hepatic cirrhosis complicated by esophageal varices and spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) presented with abdominal pain. Diffuse abdominal pain was reported, associated with nausea and vomiting. On exam, abdomen was distended and diffusely tender to palpation. An abdominal x-ray ordered on admission was concerning for a small bowel obstruction. A paracentesis was performed which ruled out SBP. The patient developed shortness of breath while in hospital. A chest X-ray revealed a right sided pleural effusion and multi-focal areas of consolidation concerning for pulmonary edema or multi-focal pneumonia. A trans-thoracic echocardiogram revealed normal left ventricular function; however, there were continuous small gas formations noted to be originating from the inferior vena cava (IVC). The gas was visualized circulating and exiting into the systemic circulation, leading to suspicion for a patent foramen ovale (PFO) or a pulmonary arterio-venous malformation (AVM). Based on the echocardiogram findings, a computed tomography of the abdomen (CT) was ordered to evaluate for bowel ischemia. The CT scan revealed pneumatosis of the small bowel wall and concern for bowel ischemia. A repeat echocardiogram after resolution of his abdominal pain demonstrated no further gas formation.

Conclusion This represents a rare case of intestinal ischemia discovered after identification of systemic gas on echocardiogram. Portal venous gas is a well-documented sign of intestinal ischemia. It can also occur with a faulty intravenous line, post-surgical manipulation of abdominal organs, colonoscopy and is idiopathic in 13% of cases. Gas entering the IVC through porto-systemic anastomosis has been previously reported, and we suspect similar mechanism in this case. The gas then likely entered systemic circulation via a PFO or pulmonary AVM. Continuous gas formation crossing into the systemic circulation via a right to left shunt is a rare occurrence, and even more rare to be initially identified by echocardiogram. The gas in itself is not a measure of the severity of illness but rather a diagnostic clue. When gas is visualized on echocardiogram, it is important to evaluate for potentially fatal intra-abdominal events.
Case report  Transient apical ballooning syndrome also known as Takotsubo cardiomyopathy, is a very difficult recognized transient left ventricular dysfunction, a non ischemic cardiomyopathy in which there is a sudden temporary weakening of the myocardium. The clinical presentation resembles an acute coronary syndrome, with chest pain, ischemic type ST-segment changes and cardiac enzyme elevation. Prognosis is good, with full recovery of cardiac function within 2–4 weeks.

We present a 70 year old woman with a history of colon and bladder cancer who presented to the Hospital complaining of abdominal pain localized at the epigastria area with associated nausea and vomits. Physical examination was remarkable for dry mucosa and diffuses abdominal pain to deep palpation. Laboratory findings were normal except for hematuria and proteinuria. The chest X ray show elevated right hemidiaphragm with subpulmonic effusion. The abdominal sonogram reveals Bilateral Renal Cyst and hepatic steatosis. Abdominal CT scan showed right lung base atelectasis and consolidation, bilateral renal cysts, small hiatal hernia and calcified coronary atherosclerosis. She was admitted with diagnosis of intractable abdominal pain to rule out small bowel occlusion. We perform a small bowel series which shows up nearly total mid jejunal obstruction. Medical management consisted of hydration, NPO, and surgery services consulted for an exploratory laparotomy for lysis of the occlusion. The next day after surgery patient presented with dyspnea and elevated cardiac enzymes: troponin and CK MB. EKG showed ST-segment elevation of V1 to V6 and T wave inversion in the same lead. She was transfer to CCU for critical care management.

This case illustrates Transient apical ballooning syndrome as a complication type of primary acquired cardiomyopathy occurring commonly after a recent stressful event and characterized by transient myocardial systolic dysfunction that is mainly confined to the apical region of the left ventricle. Treatment is supportive but coronary angiography is necessary to establish the diagnosis. The purpose of this case presentation is to alert the medical community on a rare and uncommon cardiac syndrome which mimics a deadly disease.
caseous MAC favor cavity obliteration with valve replacement over valve preservation techniques to reduce the risk of clinical sequelae.

**REFERENCES**


advanced into the esophagus using the wire as a rail. Entry of the TEE probe into the esophagus was assisted and confirmed with endoscopic visualization. TEE was then performed per protocol without complications to complete evaluation for mitral valve repair. This case demonstrates a safer approach for addressing esophageal diverticula.

TAKOTSUBO CARDIOMYOPATHY AND LEFT ATRIAL MYXOMA: DOES AN ASSOCIATION EXISTS?

A Sajjad*, H Mazek. TTUHSC, Lubbock, TX

Abstract 117 Figure 1  Guide wire entering esophagus superior to large diverticulum

any improvement in the LV systolic function. Patient underwent surgery, myxoma was removed and confirmed with pathology. Her TTE repeated 4 months later showed significant improvement of LVEF 65–69% with no regional wall motion abnormalities.

Discussion Takotsubo cardiomyopathy was initially recognized in Japan in 1990 with the first report emerging from the United States in 1998. Cardiac myxomas, although rare, are the most common primary benign tumors of the heart. In our case report, the patient was diagnosed with atrial myxoma which could be one of participating factors for stress induced cardiomyopathy. Reviewed literature showed only 2 cases reports with similar presentation.

A SPECIAL CASE OF UNCORRECTED TETRALOGY OF FALLOT IN PREGNANCY

H Shi*, C Caplan, D Brady, R Blewett, S Tunovic. Tulane University, New Orleans, LA

Abstract 119 Figure 1 from clockwise: 2-chamber short axis, 2-chamber coronal view showing over-riding aorta, and 3-chamber axial view showing hypertrophied right ventricle (RV) and abnormal connection to left ventricle (LV)

Case report Adult congenital Tetralogy of Fallot (ToF) patients in the United States often receive surgical repair in infancy or childhood. Pregnant women with corrected ToF can suffer right sided heart failure, pulmonary regurgitation as well as prematurity, abortion, and small for gestation age deliveries. However, although very rare, uncorrected ToF women that become pregnant have morbidity rates up to 60–70% with poor fetal prognosis.

Case presentation A 20 year-old nulligravida female with a history of uncorrected ventricular septal defect (VSD), presented for delivery at 34 weeks of pregnancy. A transthoracic echo (TTE) showed ejection fraction (EF) 55%, severe right ventricular hypertension with estimated systolic RV pressure (RVSP) 153 mmHg. Cardiac MRI (figure 1 below) showed right-sided aortic arch with bidirectional VSD. Decision for a high-risk Cesarean section delivery was made; she was extubated uneventfully after. 3 months after discharge, she underwent a VSD patch closure, right ventricular (RV) muscle bundle division, and RV outflow tract patch for her ToF. Repeat TTE showed significantly improved RVSP to 40 mmHg. The baby
was born with prematurity and a small secundum atrial septal defect.

**Discussion** Very limited (two studies with <10 patients each) analyses of pregnant women with uncorrected ToF exist. Careful and active postpartum monitoring and a multidisciplinary effort at our institution was essential to a favorable outcome.

**Conclusion** Here we describe a successful delivery of a child in an uncorrected ToF pregnant mother. This case serves as a reminder of the profound physiologic changes in cyanotic congenital heart disease.

**Endocrinology and metabolism**

**Joint plenary poster session and reception**

4:30 PM

**Thursday, February 13, 2020**

**120 SEVERE HYPERCALCERIA IN A PATIENT TREATED WITH LENALIDOMIDE**

A Eapen*, E Nyenwe. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.120

**Case report** Lenalidomide has been used in the treatment of hematological malignancies. We here present a case of severe hypercalcemia in a patient with myelodysplastic syndrome treated with lenalidomide. A 57-year-old Caucasian male with myelodysplastic syndrome presented to the hospital after sustaining a fall in his bathtub. He reported extreme body weakness, poor appetite, polyuria, polydipsia, constipation. He had started lenalidomide four days prior to presentation. He had been treated with azatadine for approximately two months prior to starting lenalidomide.

On presentation, found to have severe hypercalcemia with corrected calcium of 15.7 mg/dL. He was treated with intravenous hydration, pamidronate and calcitonin. He responded to treatment with improvement in serum calcium level. Other workup revealed PTH 6.7 pg/mL, 25-hydroxyvitamin D 25.5 ng/mL, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D <8 pg/mL.

**Discussion** There have been a few case reports implicating lenalidomide in the etiology of hypercalcemia in patients with hematological malignancies. In two of the cases, the patients were treated with lenalidomide and rituximab. In the third case, the patient was treated solely with lenalidomide. Serum calcium ranged from 11.78 to 16.95 mg/dL; the patients were treated with IV fluids and steroids in one case and IV fluids, pamidronate, calcitonin and steroids in other instances. These described patients had normal serum vitamin D and PTH levels. One case was noted to have slightly elevated PTHrp, in whom hypercalcemia recurred when challenged with lenalidomide. Hypercalcemia is a rare complication of advanced B-cell malignancies due to lymphokine and cytokine mediated bone disruption; increased production of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D by lymphocytes may also lead to hypercalcemia. Other postulated mechanisms include effect of cytokines such as IL-6, TNFα, MIP-1α, which can influence osteoclastogenesis.

**Conclusion** The incidence of hypercalcemia with lenalidomide indicates that serum chemistries of patients being treated with this agent should be monitored closely, especially, in the first weeks of therapy.

**121 MALIGNANT AND TREATMENT-RESISTANT HYPERTENSION IN A PATIENT WITH BILATERAL ADRENA HYPERPLASIA**

K Ganesan*, AS Sallar, D James. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.121

**Background** Treatment resistant hypertension (TRH) may affect about 15% of patients with hypertension; it is mainly diagnosed in obese, elderly patients. Early diagnosis of the mechanism of TRH may prevent or delay the onset of complications. While primary hyperaldosteronism appears to be a major factor in causing TRH, other adrenal hormones need to be considered in young patients.

**Case report** 45-year-old hospitalized man was referred to endocrinology for evaluation of TRH. His past medical history is significant for TRH of five years duration, ischemic cardiomyopathy, congestive heart failure (Ejection Fraction 45–50%) and chronic kidney disease. Physical examination was unremarkable except for a blood pressure (BP) of 193/124 mmHg while on lasix, isosorbide mononitrate, hyalradazine, carvedilol and clonidine. Chart review showed occasional serum potassium levels just below the normal range over the last year. Computed tomography of the abdomen without contrast showed bilateral enlarged nodular adrenal glands that had increased over the last 3 years with left adrenal gland of 6.3 cm and right adrenal gland of size 5.6 cm. Initial work up showed normal levels of free plasma metamphetamine, normetanephrine, aldosterone renin ratio, 17-hydroxyprogesterone and undetectable random adrenocorticotropic hormone with random cortisol of 29 mcg/dl. Subsequent evaluation revealed elevated deoxycorticosterone (3030 ng/dL), 11-deoxycorticosterone (42 ng/dL) and 18-hydroxycorticosterone (640 ng/dL). His BP subsequently became well controlled after the addition of Spironolactone and was referred to general surgery for adrenalectomy. Two months later, he appeared mildly Cushingoid and was diagnosed with new onset diabetes mellitus with hemoglobin A1c of 11.1%.

**Conclusion** Workup for TRH, especially in younger patients, should not be stopped after ruling out the ‘usual suspects’ since malignant hypertension resulting in end organ dysfunction can develop if not appropriately treated. In our patient, TRH was due to elevated 18-hydroxycorticosterone (precursor of aldosterone) secretion from bilateral adrenal hyperplasia. It appears that the adrenals were also producing excess cortisol, which most likely contributed to the development of his new onset diabetes.

**122 UNCONTROLLED DIABETES MELLITUS IN A PATIENT WITH LIPOHYPERTROPHY**

K Ganesan*, J Ross, E Nyenwe. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.122

**Introduction** We present a case of uncontrolled diabetes mellitus in a patient with pronounced lipohypertrophy (LH) due to repeated insulin injection at a single site.

**Case report** 59 years old woman with history of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, morbid obesity, and chronic kidney disease was seen in the endocrinology clinic for uncontrolled diabetes mellitus. She was diagnosed with diabetes mellitus 26 years ago and at the time of evaluation, she was using insulin...
detemir 100 units twice a day and insulin lispro 100 units with meals. Her blood glucose levels ranged from 64 to 300 mg/dL. Her last hemoglobin A1c was 13.7%. On exam, she had LH with lichenification over the lower aspect of the right upper quadrant of her abdomen, the only site she reported injecting insulin for many years. She was counseled on varying the site of insulin injection. To reduce the volume of insulin administered, her insulin was changed to regular insulin U-100. LH is excess fat deposition at sites of insulin injection, since repeated administration of insulin in the same site concentrates the lipogenic effect of insulin. Insulin absorption is reduced in areas of LH, increasing the risk of hyperglycemia. In addition, hypoglycemia may occur when a patient arbitrarily injects insulin into healthy tissue, exposing the body to a higher insulin load. Periodic self-examination at home and detailed inspection of injection sites is necessary during office visits, as patients may be unaware of gradual skin changes. Patient may use an injection site up to one week before rotating. If LH develops at an injection site, that site should be avoided until the skin becomes normal. After LH is diagnosed, insulin dosage may need to be reduced once patients begin to use new, healthy injection sites. If a site of LH does not return to normal after conservative management, liposuction is a surgical option. Conclusion LH is a complication of insulin administered with poor technique, and it contributes to poor glycemic control and risk of hypoglycemic events. While it is important to examine injection sites and counsel on best practice at all patient visits, LH should be considered and addressed if a patient’s blood glucose is labile or resistant to insulin treatment.

**Case report** Acromegaly is a rare clinical syndrome resulting from excessive growth hormone secretion with an annual incidence of 6–8 cases per 1M individuals with a mean age between 40–45 y/o. Pituitary adenomas are one of the principal reasons of anterior pituitary somatotroph cells overgrowth and account for approximately one third of all hormone-secreting pituitary adenomas with an incidence of 3–4 cases per 1M individuals. The onset of acromegaly is insidious and at the moment of diagnosis, approximately 75% of patients have macroadenomas, after extensive workup and incidental brain imaging. One of the most common preceding diagnosis of acromegaly is the development of diabetes mellitus and presentation with DKA de novo could be a determining factor in disease progression due to higher GH levels correlating with an increased prevalence of insulin resistance. A 28y/o G3P3A2 female without PMHx presented to ER with abdominal pain, malaise, dysarthria, headache and gait difficulty of 3 days of evolution. Upon initial evaluation, patient was found with blood glucose of 317 mg/dL, high anion gap metabolic acidosis and ketones suggestive of DKA de novo. Head CT performed showed an incidental parasellar/temporal hyperdense mass of 2.5 × 2.6 cm with optic chiasm compression. Upon further questioning, she referred progressive amenorrhea of 3 years, bitemporal hemianopsia, galactorrhea, marked facial feature changes, frontal bossing, weight gain, and acanthosis nigricans for 1 year. Pituitary adenoma workup revealed low prolactin levels (1.58), markedly increased growth hormone (501) and IGF-1 (893) suggesting acromegaly, most likely secondary to a functioning macroadenoma. She was initially treated with cabergoline, diabetes was managed and was referred to Neurosurgery service for further evaluation and tumor removal. Based on current literature, the incidence of acromegaly is low, more specifically when presenting with new onset DKA and marked insulin resistance as secondary manifestation of functioning pituitary macroadenomas. Medical awareness should be promoted to assess for consideration of signs, symptoms, workup, management and treatment to minimize further health complications and physical burdens acromegaly and pituitary adenomas could pose for affected patients.
resuming ART (a known independent risk factor for developing IRIS). This case demonstrates the need for increased awareness of thyroid dysfunction as a manifestation of IRIS in HIV patients receiving ART.

125 HOW DOES METFORMIN PRODUCE ITS ANTI-CANCER EFFECTS?

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.125

Purpose of study For the past 7 years, we have been able to demonstrate significant anti-cancer properties for the biguanide drug, Metformin, which is used extensively in treatment of Diabetes Mellitus 2 (DM2). Previous retrospective chart review data from patients have demonstrated significant improvement in outcomes, including reducing the risk of developing certain cancers, reducing the progression of metastases of a primary tumor, and also increasing survival time in patients suffering from prostate, colon, lung, thyroid, esophageal, pancreatic cancer and lymphoma. Aim of our study is to investigate the mechanisms underlying the anti-cancer effects of metformin.

Methods used We propose to explore mechanisms of the anti-cancer effects of Metformin through our own past publications and review of other scientific literature.

Summary of results Possible mechanisms for Metformin’s anti-cancer effects are the following: 1) Metformin decreases circulating insulin levels by increasing the sensitivity of cells to insulin. Decreased insulin and Insulin-like Growth Factor levels, both of which are growth factors that stimulate cell growth and inhibit cell apoptosis, leads to reduced stimulation of growth of cancer cells; 2) Metformin works through AMP kinase, which phosphorylates raptor, inhibiting mTOR and preventing its activation (inhibits cell growth by this and other mechanisms, including possibly through rewiring of its signaling); 3) Metformin activated AMP kinase inhibits the Warburg effect (anaerobic glycolysis) and suppresses tumor growth; 4) Metformin induces apoptosis and encourages cell cycle arrest through its effects on Cyclin D; 5) Metformin blocks action of Hexokinase II, disrupts metabolism of glucose, and facilitates anti-neoplastic activity through inhibition of cancer cell metabolism; 6) Metformin indirectly inhibits mTOR which leads in multiple ways, to inhibition of cancer cell growth; 7) other.

Conclusions Understanding the antineoplastic activity of Metformin through both mTOR and other key pathways, may help in the development of adjunct cancer treatments in both diabetic and non-diabetic patients.

126 PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA PRESENTING AS A STROKE

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.126

Case report A 53-year-old man with a history of depression, multiple suicide attempts, and premature ischemic strokes who presented with sudden-onset left-sided weakness and aphasia. Patient was tachycardic, tachypneic and hypertensive. Although afibrile, he displayed diaphoresis, rigidity, and myoclonus with hyperactive reflexes on physical exam. CT head was negative for acute ischemic stroke. Given a history of prior suicide attempts and multiple serotonin reuptake inhibitors on medication list, clinical picture was more concerning for serotonin syndrome and was admitted for cyproheptadine treatment. However, his tachycardia, hypertension, and diaphoresis persisted. MRI brain was negative for meningitis but notable for acute ischemic cerebral infarct. Of note, prior extensive workup for evaluation of premature stroke was negative. CT chest revealed an incidental finding of bilateral adrenal gland thickening. Urine and plasma metanephrines were significantly elevated. MRI of the abdomen was limited due to motion artifact but was notable for bilateral adrenal hyperplasia without enhancement or cystic changes. Given these findings, treatment with a selective alpha blocker was started with improvement of his symptoms. Upon discharge, an outpatient MIBG scan was recommended to evaluate for presence of pheochromocytoma versus paraganglioma.

Pheochromocytoma is a rare yet important cause of secondary hypertension. Devastating cardiovascular complications can arise if the condition goes unrecognized and untreated. The episodic nature of this tumor makes it difficult to recognize and diagnose. The classic triad of paroxysmal headaches, palpitations, and diaphoresis presents in less than half of patients. Rarer still are the cerebrovascular manifestations of pheochromocytoma. Although this patient left before an MIBG scan could be obtained to confirm pheochromocytoma, his history of multiple premature strokes, labs, and imaging findings strongly suggest pheochromocytoma. We highlight this case to draw attention to the possibility of pheochromocytoma in patients presenting with hypertension and neurologic deficits, especially in young patients lacking the traditional risk factors, as early diagnosis and treatment can prevent life-threatening complications and reduce morbidity and mortality.

127 HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA INDUCED PANCREATITIS … BUT HOW HIGH IS THE TRIGLYCERIDE?

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.127

Introduction Hypertriglyceridemia induced acute pancreatitis is well reported etiology in 1–14% of cases of pancreatitis of at least 1000 mg/dL. The management of HTG-induced acute pancreatitis is usually supportive care. Insulin or aphaeresis may be given to help lower hypertriglyceridemia. Case A 28 year old Caucasian female with a past medical history of insulin dependant type 2 diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia, obesity and recurrent pancreatitis presented with epigastric, bilateral upper abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting that started in the morning after eating her breakfast. She denied any history of smoking, gallbladder stones, alcohol intake or any new medication. On admission she was found to have WBC 12.2 K/ul, triglyceride level of 11602 mg/dL, amylase 308 U/L, lipase 5517 U/L correlating with acute severe pancreatitis. Abdomen-pelvic CT showed findings consistent with pancreatitis with peripancreatic fluid with no evidence of pseudocyst or walled off necrosis.She was started on insulin drip in the following which her triglyceride decreased to 4783 mg/dl on the second day with insulin alone. Her gallbladder ultrasound and HIDA scan was negative for stones or acute but showed chronic cholecystitis. Insulin drip was stopped when her triglyceride level
was less 1000 mg/dl. Her abdominal pain resolved and she was discharged on insulin, statin, fenofibrate, niacin.

Conclusion Hypertriglyceridemia is defined by fasting serum triglyceride level of >150 mg/dL and is classified as very severe when level ≥2000 mg/dL. The risk of developing acute pancreatitis is approximately 10 to 20 percent with triglycerides >2000 mg/dL as the breakdown of triglycerides into toxic free fatty acids by pancreatic lipases is the cause of lipotoxicity during acute pancreatitis. The severity of acute pancreatitis in patients with hypertriglyceridemia is dependent on both the inflammatory response caused by pancreatitis itself, plus the injury caused by lipotoxicity from triglyceride hydrolysis. The unique feature of our case can be emphasized with the quick and effective response to insulin therapy alone. Additionally, the cost-effectiveness of plasmapheresis remains uncertain. We recommend for patients with Diabetes Mellitus, Hyperlipemia and recurrent pancreatitis to be on insulin pump to prevent further attacks.

128 THYROID STORM: SECONDARY TO INFECTION VERSUSIODINATED CONTRAST

V Silver*, H Oddo Moise, H Tran, C Saraceni, LS Engel, M Modica. LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.128

Introduction Thyroid storm is a rare, life-threatening condition characterized by severe clinical manifestations of thyrotoxicosis. Patients typically present with exaggerated symptoms of hyperthyroidism, and are at increased risk for cardiovascular collapse.

Case A 38 year old woman with a history of hyperthyroidism, presented with a 2 day history of left sided flank pain, subjective fevers, and nausea and vomiting. The patient’s work up revealed a 5 mm left ureterovesical junction stone with associated moderate hydronephrosis, perinephric fluid and fat stranding per CT scan of abdomen and pelvis. Prior to hospital discharge the patient was found to be tachycardic, dyspneic, and febrile. The concern was that the patient was septic secondary to pyelonephritis and possibly was in thyroid storm. The physical exam was significant for a large, boggy goiter. Initial labs revealed a leukocytosis of 16.9 cells/mm³, TSH 0.14 IUU/ml with Free T4 5.33, and a lactic acidosis of 3.8 mmol/L. The patient was admitted to the ICU and was started on broad-spectrum antibiotics for pyelonephritis, methimazole with iodine drops and propranolol for suspected thyroid storm. Further studies revealed a diffusely enlarged, heterogeneous thyroid gland with three echogenic nodules on the left and a small nodule on the right. A left ureteral pigtail stent was placed by Urology. An echocardiogram did not demonstrate high output heart failure in relation to her thycahyrhythmia from thyrotoxicosis. She was eventually discharged home to complete a course of antibiotics for pyelonephritis. She was maintained on methimazole for hyperthyroidism and follow up with endocrine and ENT for management of her goiter including thyroid biopsy.

Discussion Thyroid storm is a rare complication of hyperthyroidism, usually precipitated by surgery, infection, or contrast load. Physicians should carefully monitor and screen patients for thyroid disease if considering a contrasted study in the setting of infection, especially in patients who are non-compliant or have not started treatment for thyroid disease.

129 PANCREATOGENIC DIABETES MELLITUS, AN UNCOMMON COMPLICATION OF PANCREATITIS

H Tran*, W Baungartner, S Vignes, J Van Dyke, LS Engel, L Nunez. LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.129

Case report Pancreatogenic Diabetes, classified by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and World Health Organization (WHO) as Type 3c diabetes Mellitus (T3cDM), is a secondary form of diabetes. Chronic pancreatitis is associated with nearly 80% of patients diagnosed with T3cDM.

Case A 45 year old woman with a history of hypertension, constipation, and hypercalcemia presented with intermittent cramping abdominal pain, nausea and emesis for 2 weeks. She was started on hydrochlorothiazide for hypertension 5 days prior. Physical exam demonstrated epigastric and LLQ abdominal pain. Her initial labs included a Glucose of 148 mg/dL, Calcium of 15.8 mg/dL, Phosphate of 0.9 mg/dL, Lipase of 548 U/L, and PTH 282.2 pg/mL. CT imaging showed peri-pancreatic inflammatory stranding and fluid in the upper abdomen consistent with pancreatitis. She received IVF, pain control, and calcitonin. The following day, her glucose was 314 mg/dl, her hemoglobin A1c was found to be 5.3%. Zoleodronic acid was administered, as her hypercalcemia did not improve. Endocrinology suggested that her pancreatitis was due to hypercalcemia from a parathyroid adenoma that worsened after taking hydrochlorothiazide. She initially improved, but 3 days into her hospitalization her abdominal pain acutely worsened and she required basal insulin. Repeat imaging revealed acute necrotizing pancreatitis. ENT performed a parathyroidectomy. Her clinical symptoms improved, and the basal insulin was no longer required. However, at her follow up endocrinology appointment, her glucose was noted to be >500 and she required basal and prandial insulin therapy. At her 3- and 6- month appointments, she still required basal and prandial insulin and c-peptide was 0.8, consistent with pancreatogenic diabetes mellitus.

Discussion Here we present a case that illustrates the acute and chronic complications of even a single episode of pancreatitis. Previous meta-analysis showed that 15% of patients developed diabetes within 12 months after their first episode of pancreatitis. Insulin therapy is the preferred treatment for T3cDM due to exocrine pancreatic insufficiency. Our case highlights the importance of adequate follow-up for hyperglycemia in patients with pancreatitis.

130 RELAPSING DIABETES KETOACIDOSIS DURING STEP DOWN FROM INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

Y Zakai*, S Dagoog-Jack. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.130

Introduction Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is a life-threatening complication of diabetes. Treatment of DKA is resource intensive and expensive, costing $5.1 billion annually. Recurrent DKA accounts for ~20% of DKA admissions. Here we present a patient with recurrent relapsing DKA during transition from ICU to the medical floor.

Case presentation A 61-year-old previously healthy man presented with 3-day of generalized weakness and nausea. Review of systems was positive for polyuria and polydipsia. His brother has type 2 diabetes (T2D). On examination, he was
Solid pseudopapillary neoplasm (SPN) is an uncommon pancreatic neoplasm typically seen in young women as a pancreatic body or tail mass. We present a case of a 19 year-old African-American male who presented with abdominal pain, weight loss and jaundice. Computed tomography scan showed a large mass in the pancreatic head and patient underwent Whipple procedure. Gross examination showed a well-circumscribed mass in the pancreatic head with central hemorrhage and necrosis (figure 1A). Histologic sections revealed a largely necrotic tumor with solid nests of viable cells with characteristic pseudopapillae (figure 1B). Neoplastic cells had amorphophilic cytoplasm with uniform nuclei showing occasional grooves and focal aggregations of hyaline globules (figure 1C). Tumor cells were positive for B-catenin (figure 1D), CD10, alpha-1 antitrypsin and synaptophysin and negative for E-cadherin and chromogranin. SPN should be differentiated from other solid cellular pancreatic tumors such as pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor, acinar cell carcinoma and pancreatoblastoma using clinical features along with immunohistochemical stains. SPN is considered a neoplasm with low-malignant potential and excellent overall prognosis. However, local recurrences and metastases have been reported in 10–15% of cases. Our patient had no evidence of metastasis and continues to do well one year following surgery. In the literature, SPN tends to be more aggressive in older male patients. However, the behavior of SPN in the head of the pancreas of a young African-American male is unclear.

**Abstract 131 Figure 1** Gross examination showed a well-circumscribed mass in the pancreatic head with central hemorrhage and necrosis.
Liver core biopsy showed cholestasis with mild lobular and portal inflammation with mixed inflammatory infiltrate with equicoval features of biliary injury with no interface activity. There were no changes diagnostic of PBC. Intra-hepatic band cholestasis with bile within dilated bile canaliculi was seen. Findings suggested drug-induced liver injury which was confirmed at Mayo Clinic. Patient was started on Budesonide. Bilirubin decreased to 13.

Black cohosh (Actaea racemosa) is used for postmenopausal symptoms. It may contain Formononetin, an estrogenic isoflavone. There have been few reported cases of hepatotoxicity associated with its use, some of which resulted in liver transplantation. This case presented had no known hepatic history, no potential hepatotoxic usage and a negative workup for any pathology. Biopsy confirmed Drug-induced liver injury. It hereby emphasizes the importance of recognizing herbal supplements like black cohosh as a cause of liver failure.

**Abstracts**

**133 IT’S NOT WORKING OUT: A RARE CASE OF WHEY-PROTEIN-INDUCED LIVER INJURY**

L Buchanan*, S Iqbal, P Hosseini-Carroll. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.133

**Case report** Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is a common cause of liver injury and failure. It has an incidence of 14–19 per 100,000 cases and is responsible for 5% of hospital admissions for jaundice. Medications such as Tylenol or antibiotics are commonly associated with DILI, but injury from dietary and herbal supplements is increasing. From 2004 to 2014 there was an estimated rise from 8% to 20% of supplement-induced liver injury. Here we document a case of severe DILI caused by ingestion of whey protein powder workout supplement, a poorly described cause of DILI.

Our patient is a 44-year-old male with no medical history who has been incarcerated since 2010. He presented to an outside hospital after two weeks of worsening fatigue and jaundice. He had decreased appetite, nausea, vomiting and a 40lb weight loss over the last month. On admission to our facility, ALT and AST were mildly elevated to 53 and 64, respectively. His alkaline phosphatase was 312 and total bilirubin was 26.86 with a direct bilirubin of 19.01. Viral, autoimmune, and other causes of liver injury were ruled out. ERCP revealed no stricture, obstruction or mass. Liver biopsy was performed with subsequent pathology suggesting DILI. He denied any medication use but admitted to taking whey protein (Universal Super Whey) supplementation daily for several months. About a month prior to symptom onset, he had increased his usage, consuming a minimum of 5 scoops, up to 3 times a day. Supportive care was provided and over the next two weeks, he improved and was discharged.

DILI is the most common cause of acute liver failure in the Western world. While often associated with medications, the incidence of DILI from dietary and herbal supplements has been rising. It can lead to more severe and prolonged cases of liver injury, as shown here. Additionally, liver injury secondary to supplements often presents with a cholestatic pattern, as also seen in this case. While no available ingredients for Universal Super Whey are on the NIH liver toxicology list, there have been a few documented cases of whey-protein induced liver injury. When faced with DILI from an unknown source, protein supplementation, including whey-protein, should be considered.

**134 TWO CASES OF FALSE POSITIVE HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGEN WITH POSITIVE HEPATITIS B E-ANTIGEN**

1. N Shah, 2 MJ Burton*, 3 E Paine. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Madison, MS; 4 G V. (Sunny) Montgomery VA Medical Center, Jackson, MS

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.134

**Case report** Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg), is a HBV surface protein particle that indicates current HBV infection. Hepatitis B e Ag (HBeAg) indicates active HBV replication. HBsAg, is a sensitive test, and weakly positive HBsAg test needs to be further confirmed using a neutralization test to confirm infection. Below we have briefly described two cases of unusual hepatitis B serology.

**Case 1:** 78-year-old Caucasian male, who initially, on history he had provided positive risk factors for hepatitis B infection. He denied any recent vaccinations. The transaminases were within normal limits. The hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) was positive. However, the neutralization test was not confirmatory on two occasions. He had hepatitis B e Ag (HBeAg) positive as well. He was negative for Hepatitis B surface antibody (HBs Abs), hepatitis B core total antibody (Anti-HBc-T), hepatitis B core IgM (Anti-HBc-IgM) and HBV e antibody (anti-HBe). The hepatitis B viral DNA was also negative. The patient was negative for hepatitis C and HIV. The results were similar 6 months later.

**Case 2:** 65-year-old Caucasian male, with psoriatic arthritis, was screened for hepatitis B as part of his management for psoriatic arthritis and was found to have a reactive HBsAg. He had no defined risk factors for HBV. His initial HBsAg was negative 7 years back. His hepatitis B serological profile was similar to the first patient.

**Discussion and review of literature** Heterophile antibodies could explain why the confirmatory test for HBsAg, after neutralization, was negative. Our patient had not received the HBV vaccination. Also, it does not explain why the HBeAg would be positive. HBsAg ‘escape’ mutants are generally considered when the HBeAg and/or the HBV DNA is positive, in chronic HBV infection, which was not our case.

**Conclusion** Present HBV guidelines do not define our case. We were unable to identify similar case reports. We continue to monitor our two patients, for if we decide to start them on hemodialysis (our first patient) or initiate immunosuppressive agents (for our second patient), the challenges of HBV reactivation are real.

**135 A CASE OF PURTSCHER’S RETINOPATHY SECONDARY TO ACUTE ALCOHOL INDUCED PANCREATITIS**

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**Case report** Pürtscher’s retinopathy is a rare condition first described following intracranial trauma. This occlusive microvasculopathy is characterized by sudden visual loss with multiple areas of retinal whitening in the posterior pole of the eye. Similar findings have been seen in atraumatic patients termed
Case report Dumping syndrome (DS) occurs after meals due to rapid gastric emptying of voluminous hyperosmolar contents resulting in early and late symptoms including tachycardia, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, bloating, reactive hypoglycemia, syncope, and diarrhea. The main etiologies of DS are vagal nerve injury related to diabetes mellitus or previous gastric or esophageal surgeries, and an ‘idiopathic’ subgroup.

We report a 65 year old female with DS following Nissen fundoplication presenting with abdominal pain, bloating, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea immediately after meals. A 4 hour gastric emptying study (GES) utilizing the standardized isotope labeled egg beater meal (250kcal) showed 71% emptied at one hour, meeting criteria for DS of >65% emptied by 1 hr, accompanied by the expected spectrum of DS symptoms. She was treated with diet modification, dicyclomine, glycopyrrolate bromide, and octreotide injections for four years with only moderate success and was also complaining of side effects from treatment. The patient noticed that when she drank an 8oz glass of red or white wine, specifically with the tonic line, thus reducing smooth muscle contractions and inhibiting the pressure pump mechanism that drives chyme into the small intestine. This is one hypothesis that could explain the efficacy of a glass of wine with meals in our patient with DS. We conclude that this observation does open the door for further research and potentially new therapy for dumping syndrome.

Case report A 63 year old man with a past medical history of multiple myeloma in remission and pancytopenia was brought to the emergency department by his family for evaluation of strange behavior with fever of 102. His wife noticed he seemed intermittently confused and lethargic with uncharacteristic behaviors. The patient reported feeling diaphoretic, but denied chills, sore throat, shortness of breath, abdominal pain, diarrhea, neck stiffness, or vision changes. Notably he is known to frequently work outdoors and had removed 2 ticks from his body over the past week. He denied any new rashes. Initial vital signs included a temperature (102.2), BP 111/68, pulse of 76, and respiratory rate of 15. On exam he was well nourished with a benign HEENT, cardiovascular, respiratory and abdominal and neurologic exam. The patient was admitted to medicine and labs were sent to rule out tick vector illness (Lyme, anaplasmosis, erlichia). He was started on empiric doxycycline in addition to broad-spectrum vancomycin and Zosyn. The following day, his encephalopathy cleared, however he developed 6–8 loose bowel movements with continued impressive fevers (103). The stool GI PCR identified salmonella, and this was treated with levofloxacin. The patient quickly defervesced and had cessation of diarrhea. The tick vector workup was returned negative, and was discharged with a new diagnosis of food poisoning. Non-typhoidal salmonella is a leading cause of gastroenteritis worldwide, and in the US is responsible for over a million illnesses, 23,000 hospitalizations and 450 deaths annually. Salmonella confers over 2,000 serotypes which dictate much of the course of illness. Serotypes typhi and paratyphi are responsible for typhoid fever/enteric fever whereas most other serotypes lead to gastroenteritis. This case highlights the importance of an appropriate diagnosis and careful analysis of the patient’s history and symptoms.
**WHERE IN THE WORLD IS H. PYLORI?**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.138

**Case report** Helicobacter Pylori (H. Pylori) is the most common bacterial infection worldwide, with higher prevalence in developing nations. In the United States, serologic evidence of H. Pylori infection in children is extremely rare, and steadily increases with age.

A 5 year-old adopted female from India with history of Beta Thalassemia Major (BTM) was admitted for 1 day history of hematemesis. Prior to presentation, she had 2 episodes of non-bloody emesis. On the day of presentation, she had one episode of coffee ground emesis which evolved to become bright red. In the Emergency Department, she was tachycardic but well-appearing. Her hemoglobin was 12.9 gm/dL following a transfusion the day prior for BTM. Her baseline Hemoglobin is 10.3 gm/dL. Her physical exam was unremarkable other than tachycardia with no abdominal tenderness. She was admitted to the hospital where she was found to have further hematemesis and plan for esophagogastroduodenoscopy in the morning after fluid resuscitation and transfusion. Upon arrival to the floor, patient had additional episodes of hematemesis, became increasingly tachycardic and light-headed. She was then transferred to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit. Repeat hemoglobin was 7.4 gm/dL. Patient was started on pantoprazole, octreotide drip, packed red blood cell transfusion and was taken to operating room. She was found to have two duodenal ulcers with gastric pyloric changes consistent with H.Pylori gastritis. Clips were applied and biopsies were obtained. Patient was stable following procedure and started on triple therapy of Clarithromycin, Amoxicillin for two weeks, and Omeprazole for six weeks. At follow up appointment, average hemoglobin measured at 9.3 gm/dL.

Given the extremely low prevalence and incidence in pediatric populations within industrialized nations, H. Pylori infection and subsequent complications remain low on clinical differentials. Nevertheless, this case demonstrates the importance of considering social history in patients, especially patients with international adoptive history. Comprehensive approach and special international consideration will allow for earlier screening, identification, and treatment of pathology that would otherwise lead to serious complications.

**ESOPHAGEAL PHLEBECTASIAS: A DIFFICULT DIAGNOSIS TO SWALLOW**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.139

**Case report** In an attempt to further investigate a three-year complaint of dysphagia as well as evaluate a three-month history of diarrhea, we performed an endoscopic evaluation which revealed a unique case of esophageal phlebectasias. Phlebectasias are non-neoplastic, non-tortuous, fusiform dilatations of veins, and their pathogenesis although not fully understood, is hypothesized to be caused by the thinning of the muscular layer of venous walls. Phlebectasias differ from venous aneurysms as they are not secondarily acquired, and they can also be located in various organ systems. Early diagnosis of phlebectasias effects both its management as well as the prevention of its complications such as rupture and bleeding.

A 59-year-old Caucasian male with history of HTN, GERD, HLD and hypothyroidism presented to clinic with a 3 month history of loose, watery, non-bloody diarrhea that occurs 3 times per day. He reported a long history of GERD improved with Omeprazole and a 3-year history of subterminal dysphagia to solids without regurgitation, which improved with fluid wash. Vitals were normal and his physical examination was unremarkable. Endoscopic evaluation of his dysphagia revealed numerous medium sized venous outpouchings with a localized distribution found within the lower two-thirds of the esophagus. Endoscopic ultrasound confirmed venous lakes throughout the esophagus. Manometry has been scheduled to rule out any other causes of dysphagia.

Most cases of phlebectasias found in the GI tract are asymptomatic and incidentally discovered during either GI procedures or surgeries. Guidelines on treatment have yet to reach a consensus, and most literature recommends close surveillance and conservative therapies over surgical management. Surgical management is needed for those lesions that rapidly evolve leading to risk of rupture and subsequent hemodynamic instability, or in lesions in which the venous dilation can lend itself to forming an intramural thrombus. Phlebectasias are one of multiple vascular anomalies which can exist in the GI tract. Due to the scarcity of published reports, there are currently no associations of dysphagia as a complication of esophageal phlebectasias. Nevertheless, this case demonstrates the seriousness of early recognition to prevent potentially fatal complications.
mass like areas. The patient subsequently had MRI performed that revealed multiple large masses throughout both lobes. Paracentesis was performed with 5.8L drained. Subsequently patient had EGD and Colonoscopy performed that revealed Grade IV non-bleeding varices in the middle and distal third of the esophagus. No acute intervention was performed. Through the night patient decompensated and care was escalated to ICU where patient became unresponsive and required immediate intubation. Stat Hgb/Hct showed a drop 6.4/20.6. Through the course of the day patient began to actively bleed through oral and rectal orifices and mass transfusion protocol needed to be initiated along with multiple pressor support in order to maintain hemodynamic stability. Surgery team was consulted that eventually needed to insert a Blakemore tube on bedside EGD. Patient was transferred to outside hospital for higher level of care.

Acute variceal hemorrhage can be fatal if not addressed during screening endoscopy. Per AASLD guidelines, recommendations are to have EVL for medium or large sized varices for primary prevention of first time VH. In the case of this patient, Grade IV varices were noted on screening endoscopy in the distal lower and middle third of the esophagus without any intervention. Given that resources are limited and specialty services are not always available in rural hospitals, physicians should have a lower threshold to intervene with EVL on screening EGDs in order to help prevent fatal variceal hemorrhages.

**HYPERAMMONEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY FOLLOWING 5-FLUOROURACIL THERAPY: AN UNUSUAL complication**

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**Case report** A 66-year-old male with a past medical history of colon cancer status post right hemicolectomy and orthotopic liver transplantation secondary to hepatitis C and alcoholic cirrhosis was found to have recurrent colorectal metastases to the liver and lung. Adjuvant chemotherapy consisting of FOLFOX (5-FU, Oxaliplatin, Folinic acid) and Bevacizumab was initiated. Two days after receiving the third dose of FOLFOX, the patient presented with altered mental status, agitation, abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. According to the patient’s wife, symptoms began abruptly three hours prior to arrival to the emergency room. On examination, the patient was afebrile with normal respirations. Patient was normotensive with a blood pressure of 129/85 mmhg and slightly tachycardic at a rate of 105 beats/min. On neurologic exam, patient was disoriented to person, place and time.

Abdominal series and Computed Tomography (CT) head showed no abnormalities. Liver function tests (ALT/AST, ALP, PT/INR, Albumin etc.) were all within normal limits. However, blood ammonia level was significantly elevated at 434 umol/L (normal=11–32 umol/L). Patient was diagnosed with Grade III hepatic encephalopathy. The patient was started on Rifaximin 500 mg BID, lactulose 200 g retention enema, and lactulose (30 g/45 ml) via nasogastric tube. Patients 5-FU infusion was stopped immediately and IV hydration was initiated. Rifaximin 500 mg BID, lactulose 200 g retention enema, and lactulose (30 g/45 ml) via nasogastric tube. Patients 5-FU infusion was stopped immediately and IV hydration was initiated. The patient was started on Rifaximin 500 mg BID, lactulose 200 g retention enema, and lactulose (30 g/45 ml) via nasogastric tube. Patients 5-FU infusion was stopped immediately and IV hydration was initiated. Hematology/oncology decreased the dose of FOLFOX by 50%.

The biological basis for 5-FU induced encephalopathy is not completely understood, but multiple pathways have been proposed. One possible mechanism contributing to the neurotoxicity is accumulation of toxic by-products of 5-FU catabolism. Fluorocitrate, the final metabolite of 5-FU, has been shown to inhibit aconitase, a Krebs cycle enzyme. Inhibition of the Krebs cycle by 5-FU metabolites can impair the urea cycle. It is important for physicians to be aware of hyperammonemic encephalopathy as a possible adverse effect of 5-FU therapy.

**DUODENAL INTRAMURAL HEMATOMA CAUSING ACUTE PANCREATITIS AND PARTIAL OBSTRUCTION DUE TO ELECTIVE DIAGNOSTIC ENDOSCOPY IN A CHILD**

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**Case report** Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) with biopsy is a relatively safe and commonly used diagnostic procedure in children. Though limited publications are available in literature, duodenal hematoma (DH) causing obstructive pancreatitis may be a significant cause of morbidity and or mortality.

**Case description** 8 year old female, otherwise healthy without underlying disorders, admitted with severe epigastric pain and vomiting following EGD for abdominal pain. Symptoms started on the same day after EGD. Her lipase was 11,000 (normal <199) with a normal coagulation profile. CT of abdomen showed intramural DH with partial obstruction and diffuse pancreatitis. She was conservatively managed with NPO, NGT aspiration for gastric decompression, pain control, NGT feeds and parenteral nutrition. DH was monitored with serial US. Despite fever during hospitalization her MRI did not show evidence of necrotizing pancreatitis. She stayed for a total of 11 days.

**Discussion** The true incidence of DH is not known, however, it was 1 in 1922 endoscopies in a retrospective study. There are very few case reports of DH with pancreatitis in children without underlying disorders. DH has been reported in children with coagulation disorders or after bone marrow transplantation. The cause of the hematoma is not known although postulated to be due to the shearing force of the scope or biopsies in a relatively fixed retroperitoneal vascular structure. Acute pancreatitis is rare and due to obstruction of the ampulla. The condition is managed conservatively, although rarely aspiration of the hematoma is required to relieve duodenal obstruction or biliopancreatic compression. CT or US is the preferred imaging modality. Although rare, mortality has been described due to necrotizing pancreatitis.

**Conclusions** Routine endoscopy is not always a benign procedure, hence appropriate case selection is needed. In children with underlying conditions, bleeding disorders should be ruled out and corrected before biopsy. It is suggested to take biopsies in the third part of duodenum to avoid the ampulla and also not the extend the forceps beyond 2–3 cm from the endoscope.
KNOT IN THE STOMACH: METASTATIC DLBCL DISGUISED AS AN ULCER

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Case report Early primary gastrointestinal non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas can be difficult to diagnose and can be mistaken for diseases such as Crohn’s disease or intestinal tuberculosis. We present a 73-year-old patient who had large duodenal bulb ulcer on endoscopy that resulted in metastatic DLBCL.

A 73-year-old female with history of osteoporosis, Vitamin B12 deficiency, and leukopenia presented to her primary care physician complaining of feeling knot in upper abdomen for 1 month. She felt the knot was getting progressively bigger with mild abdominal discomfort. She had also complained of early satiety, abdominal bloating, and weight loss of 3–4 pounds in past few months. She denied diarrhea or blood in the stools. Physical exam was significant for minimal distention with prominent palpable mass in right upper abdomen with tenderness to palpation and no lymphadenopathy. Labs showed WBC 4.0, Hb 11.6, Plt 417, Alkaline Phosphatase 235, Alb 3.3. CT scan of abdomen pelvis showed circumferential mass like thickening along gastric antrum, mesenteric implants, and periaortic lymphadenopathy concerning for gastric carcinoma or lymphoma. She was referred to oncologist and gastroenterologist for evaluation with upper endoscopy. EGD showed large duodenal bulb ulcer with necrotic base and small ulcer in antrum. Duodenal biopsy showed newly diagnosed stage IV Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma that also involved gastric, gallbladder, and pancreas. She completed 3 cycles of R-CHOP chemotherapy and was started on high-dose methotrexate for CNS prophylaxis. She had Whipple procedure done after leak of gastrografin and noted to have perforated duodenum.

Diagnosis of primary GI lymphoma is difficult as it can be nonspecific and often benign gross appearance on endoscopy or colonoscopy. The duodenum represents roughly 6–8% of sites involving small intestine lymphoma. DLBCL of the intestine treated with surgery plus CHOP or R-CHOP chemotherapy has very good prognosis. Early diagnosis and treatment is crucial due to the aggressive nature of this malignancy.

METRONIDAZOLE-INDUCED ENCEPHALOPATHY

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Case report Metronidazole is an antibiotic commonly used to treat anaerobic infections. It is used in the management of brain abscesses due to its ability to penetrate the blood brain barrier. While it is a safe drug, it can cause serious adverse effects including peripheral neuropathy, dysarthria, cerebellar ataxia and encephalopathy especially at doses exceeding 1 g/day for at least 30 days or a total dosage of 50 g. We report a case a case of metronidazole induced encephalopathy (MIE) is a patient treated for brain abscess.

Methods used/Case report A 67-year-old male with a past medical history of hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasias and a recent brain abscess that was drained by neurosurgery who presented to the hospital with a few weeks duration of increasing weakness and difficulties with balance. His weakness progressed into difficulty with speech and inability to sit up in bed due to extreme dizziness. He described a sensation of vertigo and light headedness. He also reported difficulty in coordinating his movements. Notably, the patient had been prescribed a two-month course of metronidazole and ceftriaxone post his neurosurgery.

On physical examination, patient’s vital signs were within normal limits. His motor strength was 5/5 in upper and lower extremities bilaterally. Sensation was intact throughout. He had severe dysmetria with finger to nose and knee to shin testing bilaterally. His gait was wide based and severely ataxic.

Summary of results/findings Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed prominent bilateral symmetrical regions of increased intensity in the cerebellar dentate nuclei, the dorsal pons, and the medullary olives. Work up of other cause of encephalopathy was negative. His history, physical exam, and MRI findings were consistent with a diagnosis of MIE, a rare toxic encephalopathy. Metronidazole was promptly discontinued, and the patient reported improvement in his symptoms two weeks later and resolution of MRI changes.

Conclusions The progression of MIE is related to the persistent drug effect in the blood or brain. Our case is unique as simply stopping the offending agent helped reverse the patient’s symptoms. Methylprednisone was not required.

IS NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS TOTALIS DIFFERENT? DESCRIBING A RARE DISEASE

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Purpose of study The aims of this study are to describe a national cohort of infants with necrotizing enterocolitis totalis (tNEC) and to identify unique tNEC risk factors when compared to non-totalis, surgical NEC (sNEC).

Methods used Infants undergoing NEC surgery were identified from 34 hospitals over 6 years through the Children’s Hospitals Neonatal Database (CHND). Those with isolated spontaneous intestinal perforation, intestinal anomalies, and major congenital anomalies were excluded. Those with NEC surgery beyond 5 days from admission were excluded. tNEC was defined at surgery as such a degree of bowel involvement that the disease was considered lethal. Demographic, admission, and peri-operative characteristics were compared between sNEC and tNEC infants.

Summary of results Of 1059 infants who met inclusion criteria, 161 had tNEC. Maternal characteristics, gestational age, birth weight and delivery room interventions did not differ between groups. sNEC infants were more likely to have a patent ductus arteriosus medically treated prior to referral (26% vs 19%, p=0.048) and more likely to have grade 3 to 4 intraventricular hemorrhage (11% vs 5%, p=0.029). Intestinal perforation was more common at referral in sNEC NEC.
WHEN THE TREATMENT IS COCA-COLA®

Case report

Bezoars, undigested concretions of ingested material, can cause intestinal obstruction, ileus, gastric ulceration, and even perforation. Symptoms are non-specific such as nausea, vomiting and early satiety, therefore a high index of suspicion is needed for diagnosis.

Case Description

A 28-year-old lady with Type 1 diabetes mellitus, without history of gastroparesis presented with nausea and coffee ground emesis for 3 days. She had crampy lower abdominal pain, but no diarrhea or constipation. Endoscopy done a month ago was normal. All labs were normal except HbA1c of 10.1%. Acute abdominal series was unremarkable. Due to hematemesis on presentation, an endoscopy was done which revealed a large phytobezoar in the gastric cavity. Patient was advised to drink 2 L of Coca-Cola® per day for 3 days to be followed with a repeat endoscopy. This proved challenging as the patient continued to vomit and required promethazine. Endoscopy was repeated after 7 days which revealed no signs of a phytobezoar. Mucosal biopsy showed mild chronic gastritis. She was discharged with appointment for outpatient gastric emptying lavage or Coke Zero® is equally effective if hyperglycemia is a concern. Cellulase and papain containing meat tenderizers can be used but are less effective. Unsuccessful chemical dissolution requires endoscopic removal or surgery in rare instances.

COMPLETE LIVER TORSION PRESENTING AS ABDOMINAL DISTENTION AND CONSTIPATION

Case report

Liver torsion is a rare condition, and most reported cases have a predisposing factor for torsion. This case is complete liver torsion in a patient with no known factors predisposing to torsion.

A 17-year-old female with history of spinocerebellar ataxia type 8, epilepsy, chronic constipation, and gastrostomy-tube dependence presented with abdominal pain and worsening distention. The patient is nonverbal due to her neurodegenerative disease, but her mother reported that she had been crying out in pain and having abdominal cramping or pain for a few months. She previously had explosive diarrhea once weekly without any normal stools, associated with gas and abdominal distention. After multiple formula changes, Neocate Jr. improved stools to soft and occurring every 3–4 days, but the pain and distention continued. Computed Tomography abdomen/pelvis was done in an Emergency Department for abdominal pain which prompted further imaging workup and admission.

MRI on admission demonstrated full liver torsion from right to left with compression of hepatic vein outflow, gastric compression, and the liver rotated along a fixed inferior vena cava which was causing some vascular compromise and possible mesenteric ischemia. In addition, there was severe bowel distention and gallbladder sludge.

The patient was taken to the operating room by a liver transplant surgeon for liver torsion resolution, hepatopexy, and cholecystectomy. Her recovery was complicated only by increased pain and distention with no stool or gas passed until post-operative day 3. With nutritional and pain management support, she recovered well and was discharged with minimal abdominal distention not requiring narcotic pain management.

Discussion

The liver is expected to be found fixed in the right upper quadrant, maintaining its position with hepatic suspensory ligaments (coronary and triangular ligaments), connective tissue, pressure from surrounding organs, and abdominal musculature. Hypermobility of the liver could be due to congenital or acquired anomalies in the hepatic suspensory ligaments, lack of inferior vena cava tethering, or persistence of the ventral mesentery containing the hepatic veins. Hepatic torsion should be considered in a case of repeated bowel obstructions or persistent difficulties in colonic motility.

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Abstracts

Purpose of study To prospectively compare the diagnostic performance of different noninvasive tests for staging hepatic fibrosis in patients with chronic liver disease.

Methods used This is a single-center, IRB-approved, HIPAA-compliant, prospective pilot study. Adults with chronic liver disease presenting to Interventional Radiology for random liver biopsy are enrolled prior to biopsy. Ultrasound shear-wave elastography (USE) of the liver is performed using a Philips scanner with standard acquisition parameters to measure liver stiffness (USE). MR elastography of the liver is performed using a 1.5 T Siemens scanner with standard acquisition parameters to measure liver stiffness (MRE). All patients undergo CT-guided liver biopsy and obtained CT images of the liver are used to measure liver surface nodularity (LSN score) using a previously described semi-automated method. Serum labs within 30 days of liver biopsy are used to calculate the FIB-4 score, a serum biomarker of hepatic fibrosis. The concordance of FIB-4 score, LSN score, USE, and MRE with histologic Metavir staging of hepatic fibrosis are assessed using Harrell’s C statistics. Odds Ratios (OR) from ordinal logistic models are reported.

Summary of results The preliminary data includes fifteen adults (11 female; age range 34–72, mean 55). Mean interval between biopsy and ultrasound/MR is 0 days. The histologic range of hepatic fibrosis includes livers with no fibrosis (F0): 7, mild-moderate (F1-2): 3, and advanced fibrosis-cirrhosis (F3-4): 5. Mean LSN score is 2.7 (2.0 – 4.1). Mean FIB-4 score is 1.7 (0.5 – 4.4). Mean USE and MRE liver stiffness are 8.8 kPa (3.9 – 17.9) and 5.4 kPa (2.4 – 15.7) respectively.

The C-stat concordance for FIB-4, LSN, USE, and MRE are 0.84, 0.87, 0.77, and 0.85 respectively. Odds of moving up one fibrosis stage are 3.84 (p=0.013), 69.8 (p=0.005), 1.01 (p=0.267), and 1.53 (p=0.019), respectively, per one unit increase.

Conclusions Liver surface nodularity score has non-inferior diagnostic performance compared to FIB-4 score, USE, or MRE in staging hepatic fibrosis in patients with chronic liver disease.

Noninvasive Tests for Staging Chronic Liver Disease: Are They All Equal?

E Vaney*, K Zand, B Becker, D Gordy, M Roda, CM Howard. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS

Purpose of study To prospectively compare the diagnostic performance of different noninvasive tests for staging hepatic fibrosis at the time of diagnosis. The clinical course, prognosis, and treatment of their differential diagnoses to expedite early diagnosis and treatment. The purpose of this study was to prospectively compare the diagnostic performance of different noninvasive tests for staging hepatic fibrosis in patients with chronic liver disease.

Methods used This was a single-center, IRB-approved, prospective study. Adults with chronic liver disease (n=15) presenting to Interventional Radiology for random liver biopsy (n=15) were enrolled prior to biopsy. Ultrasound shear-wave elastography (USE) of the liver was performed using a Philips scanner with standard acquisition parameters to measure MRE liver stiffness from the liver. All patients underwent CT-guided liver biopsy, and obtained CT images of the liver were used to measure LSN score (n=15) using a previously described semi-automated method. Serum labs within 30 days of liver biopsy were used to calculate FIB-4 score, a serum biomarker of hepatic fibrosis. The concordance of FIB-4 score, USE, and MRE with histologic Metavir staging of hepatic fibrosis was assessed using Harrell’s C statistics. Odds Ratios (OR) from ordinal logistic models were reported.

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fractures. Younger age, African American race, skull fractures, hospital admissions, and absence of a witness resulted in increased odds of DFCS reports in simple logistic regression analyses. These factors were entered simultaneously into a multiple regression model to understand which predictors had the best explanatory power. Younger age (OR=0.905, 95% CI:0.866 – 0.946, P<0.001), hospital admission (OR=2.99, 95% CI: 1.434–6.217, P=0.003) and absence of a witness (OR=0.161, 95% CI: 0.076–3.38, P<0.001) were significant predictors of DFCS report filing. Race and fracture type were no longer significant predictors in the multiple regression model.

Conclusions Using a retrospective chart review, we found that there was an increased odds of physicians filing DFCS reports when children <3 years of age presented to the ED with fractures if the child was younger, admitted to the hospital, and had no witness to the situation resulting in injury.

151 THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INSURANCE TYPE AND PATIENT SATISFACTION SCORES

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Purpose of study Patient satisfaction is becoming an increasingly important factor affecting reimbursement of healthcare providers. For example, Medicare uses the results of their HCAHPS survey as a part of their provider compensation policy. Studies have shown that there are many factors that affect a patient’s perception of any given encounter, including wait times, previous medical knowledge and socio-economic status among others, but these studies never analyzed how each factor specifically affected survey scores, either positively or negatively. Given the limited exploration into the drivers of patient satisfaction, the present study aims to evaluate the role of third party payor status in satisfaction scores.

Methods used Self-reported satisfaction surveys were collected from the Press Ganey System at an academic center and classified into five groups according to patient insurance type: Medicare, Medicaid, other government, commercial, and self-pay. The differences in mean survey scores were then compared between groups. One-way ANOVA and Tukey HSD tests were used for statistical analysis.

Summary of results The mean patient satisfaction scores were highest for those with Medicare, followed by those utilizing other government insurance, commercial insurance, self-pay, and Medicaid, in that order. These differences were statistically significant (p<0.001) for all insurance groups except between commercial insurance and self-pay (p=0.12).

Conclusions Our data shows that patient satisfaction scores are affected by third party payor type. This is in line with current literature indicating that patient satisfaction is multifaceted in nature. As patient experience has become an increasingly important driver of health care reimbursement, it is critical to consider the complexity of this subject. The results are also particularly poignant as it relates to patient populations with varying insurance coverage that different institutions serve. Further studies are warranted to explore the various factors comprising patient satisfaction, recognizing that survey scores are impacted by more than provider performance alone.
Abstracts

Methods used The UMMC NICU transitioned the standard of measuring the length of infants from paper measuring tape to LB in October 2018. Length measurements remained highly variable after the transition, and the use of the LB was inconsistent. A survey was developed to assess the use of length boards and perceived barriers to its use. The questionnaire included: what is the current method of measuring infants they use, how difficult it is to use the length boards, how easy it is to find another staff member to help measure, what is the most significant barrier to the use of LB and the perception of accuracy of measurements by the nurses. A Likert scale of 1–5 was used, with 5 being the most difficult. At UMMC, infants are measured weekly on Sunday nights. The night staff participated in the survey on two consecutive Sunday evenings to poll the different shifts of nurses who measure infants. No identifiable information was obtained. An iPad was used to log answers and upload to RedCap for assessment.

Summary of results 67-night shift nurses were polled. 90% of staff reported using a tape measure to obtain lengths. Only 1.5% of those surveyed believed the measurements to be accurate. Only 25.9% of nurses felt the length boards were easy to use. 53% reported it was difficult to find another staff member to help use the LB. 56.1% indicated the accessibility of the boards as the biggest barrier, where 25.8% felt that it was time it takes to use.

Conclusions The majority still used paper tape to obtain length. 98.5% considered length measurements to be inaccurate. A majority expressed some difficulty in using the LB. Time and accessibility were the most significant barriers to the use of LBs. Identifying, understanding, and reassessing staff perceptions and concerns will enable us to tailor educational plans and interventions for our unit to improve LB usage.

THE CODE CONUNDRUM: IMPROVING CODE COMMUNICATION AT A COUNTY HOSPITAL

PS Jagadish*, B Hansen, L Spradley, J Hogan, C Dorko. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

Purpose of study Without appropriate communication and response to codes, patient morbidity and mortality is adversely affected. This resident-based quality improvement (QI) project analyzed problems underlying miscommunication of codes to medicine floor teams at a county hospital.

Methods used Using the Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) QI model, we assembled a team to identify causes for code miscommunication and implement relevant changes at a county hospital. The team met with QI leaders, reviewed protocol, and joined the Resuscitation Committee that examines code procedures. We surveyed residents about experiences with codes, from awareness of calls to concerns about response to them. For one month, codes to which experiences with codes, from awareness of calls to concerns about response to them. For one month, codes to which

Summary of results We corrected this issue prior to survey and field data collection due to immediate implications for patients safety.

Of the 62 survey respondents, 100% were familiar with code activation. The most prevalent concern was lack of communication of codes, at 82%.

Over one month, six codes occurred. Medicine teams responded to 50%; 2/6 were called overhead or to pagers and 1/6 involved direct nursing communication to the floor team. All codes that were not communicated to floor teams occurred in an intensive care unit and were addressed directly by critical care providers. Notably, medicine teams were informed of one code of which the hospital had no record. Data analysis identified a flaw in alert procedures after resident teams were the first physicians present at only 17% (1/6) of codes; there was a technical issue resulting in a delay of up to 5 minutes between code activation, overhead notification, and arrival of the code page to specified personnel’s pagers.

Conclusions Despite editing pager numbers in policy, which addressed a major communication deficit, fewer than 50% of codes were correctly called both overhead and to pagers. Data presented to the Resuscitation Committee yielded system improvements over 1.5 years with continued data collection.

CAN DELIVERY LOCATION INFLUENCE NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME IN OPIOID EXPOSED PREGNANCY?

1M Jameson*, 1D Shah, 1N Noordin, 2B Bailey. 1ETSU Quillen College of Medicine, Johnson City, TN; 2University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO

Purpose of study Rates of opioid use disorder have grown substantially over the last decade and subsequently there has also been a large increase in the number of infants born withdrawing from opioids and diagnosed with Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS). There continues to be disparities in healthcare between individuals living in rural versus urban populations. The primary aim of this study was to determine the association between NAS diagnosis amongst opioid exposed infants born at rural versus urban delivery centers.

Methods used We examined data from 6 different delivering hospitals in Northeast Tennessee and Southwest Virginia. A total of 18,728 charts were collected for opioid exposed and non-opioid exposed neonates born over a 5-year period from July 1, 2011-June 30, 2016. The sample was limited to newborns who had prenatal opioid exposure, resulting in 1585 newborns, 1421 who were born at urban hospitals, and 164 born at a rural hospital.

Summary of results When comparing the two delivery locations, newborns born at the rural hospital were significantly more likely to develop NAS (44.5%) than were newborns born at the urban hospital (21.1%) (χ²=44.74, p<0.001). Chi-square and t-tests demonstrated that there were significant differences between maternal age, marital status, smoking during pregnancy, and delivery location.

Abstract 155 Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unstandardized Regression Coefficient</th>
<th>Adjusted Odds Ratio</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal age</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.01-1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>3.38-3.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy smoking</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>4.92-10.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breastfeeding</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>87.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery location</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>1.80-4.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and breastfeeding initiation. A logistic regression analysis showed, after controlling for background and other prenatal exposure differences, newborns born at the rural hospital were nearly three times as likely to develop NAS.

Conclusions Rural hospital delivery is more likely to result in NAS in opioid exposed pregnancy. The increased rate of NAS could be the result of lack of resources for non-pharmacological management, along with nursing/physician comfort, and other factors this study did not assess. Improving prenatal care and community resources, monitoring of substance use during pregnancy along with education of providers and nurses may help in decreasing NAS incidence in rural settings.

IMPROVING BIRTH CERTIFICATE ACCURACY IN ALABAMA: A QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE

Purpose of study Accurate vital statistics data are critical for monitoring population health and strategizing public health interventions. Previous analyses of state-wide birth data have identified several factors that may reduce birth certificate accuracy including systematic errors, insufficient interrater reliability assessments, and limited data review by clinicians. The aim of this initiative was to increase the proportion of hospitals in Alabama reporting accurate monthly birth certificate data from 67% to 80% by October 2019.

Methods used This was a statewide collaborative effort by the Alabama Perinatal Quality Collaborative. Process measures included eleven variables monitored across ten patient charts per month per hospital. Three months of retrospective, baseline accuracy data were collected prior to project initiation from which actionable drivers and change ideas were identified at individual hospitals (figure 1). Accuracy determination, defined as ≥ 95% accuracy of the variables analyzed, was performed by health care specialists at each hospital by comparing birth certificate variables from vital statistics with data obtained from original hospital source materials. Overall monthly accuracy rates and individual variable accuracy rates

Abstract 156 Figure 1 Driver diagram demonstrating primary and secondary drivers of increasing birth certificate accuracy with hospital specific change ideas

Abstract 156 Figure 2 Panel A. Percentage of hospitals reporting ≥ 95% accuracy by month. Data analyzed using statistical process control (p-chart) with special cause Variation noted during March of 2019. Panel B. Birth certificate reports by month across the 25 hospitals in the initiative
were reported to hospitals at bimonthly webinars. Data were analyzed using statistical process control measures.

Summary of results Twenty-five hospitals entered data throughout the course of the initiative, accounting for 850 chart analyses and 9,350 variable assessments. At baseline, 67% of hospitals reported birth certificate accuracy rates $\geq 95\%$, which increased to 90% in March 2019 and was sustained for the remainder of the initiative (figures 2 and 3). The least accurately reported variables included birth weight and antenatal corticosteroid exposure.

Conclusions Statewide, multidisciplinary quality improvement efforts increased birth certificate accuracy. This improved accuracy is vital to accurate public health surveillance and monitoring of trends in infant outcomes.

157 PATIENT DISMISSAL FOR VACCINE DELAY AND REFUSAL IN OKLAHOMA PEDIATRICIANS
C Nguyen*, M Cooper, C Garbe, PM Darden, M Pogemiller. OUHSC, Oklahoma City, OK
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.157

Purpose of study Vaccine delay and refusal is increasing. One response to this problem is that physicians have decided not to provide care for (decline) or dismiss families who wish to refuse or delay vaccines. O’Leary, et al, in 215 reported that, nationally, 21% of Pediatricians dismiss families for vaccine refusal. The objectives are to assess: (1) the frequency of declining new families or dismissing current patients who request to delay or refuse vaccines, (2) which specific vaccine prompt physicians to decline/dismiss patients.

Methods used An online REDCap survey of active (excluding retirees and students) members of the Oklahoma Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics assessed provider demographics, attitudes, practices including individual vaccines related to vaccine delay and dismissal. Analyses used Chi square tests.

Summary of results After 5 emailed survey links there were 113/263 (43%) responses to the survey; 100 provide immunizations to their patients. In the last 2 weeks most (57%) have encountered vaccine refusal and most (53%) report refusal is increasing. A substantial minority state that their willingness to provide care to families who delay or refuse has decreased (41%). Forty eight percent (48/99) reported declining to accept new patients for refusing/delaying vaccines, and 36% (34/94) reported dismissing current patients for refusing/delaying vaccines. Pediatricians with more years in practice (>10 vs 10 or less) were less likely to decline (15% vs 44%, p=0.003) and dismiss (8% vs 33%, p=0.01) patients for refusing/delaying one or some, but not all vaccines. Rural pediatricians were less likely than urban to decline (12% vs 30%, P=NS) or dismiss patients (0% vs 22%, p=0.03) who refuse one or some vaccines but not all vaccines. Pediatricians were unlikely to decline or dismiss patients if they refused/delayed the influenza, HPV, or MenB vaccines.

Conclusions Dismissing/declining patients for vaccine refusal is more common among Oklahoma pediatricians than nationally reported. Patterns differ by practice setting, years in practice, and vaccine refused. The practice of dismissing or declining patients who refuse vaccines should be further assessed and tracked over time.

158 IDENTIFYING RISKS AND PREVENTING INJURIES IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.158

Purpose of study Injuries are the number one cause of death in children. Studies show education with safety equipment increases likelihood of parents instituting safety suggestions. This project surveyed parents about specific injury prevention behaviors and provided education and equipment in a pediatric Emergency Department (ED) setting.

Methods used Families were approached and surveyed regarding injury risks in the home. Additional questions included knowledge of CPR, relationship to patient, number and age of children under 18 in the home. Educational handouts were reviewed, and participants were provided with medication lock box, trigger lock, toilet lock and pool watcher tags as indicated by need from survey questions. Process measures of number of children potentially affected and number of products given were measured.

Summary of results A total of 110 parents were approached with 100 participating. Among the participants, 87% were mothers. The participants had an average of 2.57 number of children in the home. Ages of children in the home ranged from months to 17 years old with an average of 7.5 years of age. Participants reported having medication appropriately stored in the home in a locked area in 10%; Other common areas of medication storage include dresser, counter, table, nightstand (93%); in the refrigerator (24%); in a purse/bag (7%).

Firearms were without proper storage (in the home, unlocked and loaded) in 6% of participants.

Participants reported prior CPR classes in 74%, 99% provided a follow up phone number for the post survey. The researcher spent a total of 40 hours in the ED and was able to impact 257 children’s lives. Only 10% of individuals refused to participate. Reasons behind refusal were mainly due to anxiousness and empathetic concern for their children’s situation. Other refusal reasons included disinterest and/or irrelevant timing. A total of 64 trigger locks, 89 med lock boxes and 16 toilet locks and 70 drowning prevention tags were distributed. 60% of participants answered follow up phone calls with 48% saying they were utilizing the products provided. Reasons given for not using the products were lack of time, disliked the design, or felt their home environment was safe.

Conclusions The ED setting is an excellent location for injury prevention. Families often report unsafe storage of both medications and firearms.

159 IMPROVING DENTAL HEALTH PRACTICES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD
O May, SB Phillips*, K Burgess. University of Alabama, Northport, AL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.159

Purpose of study Early childhood caries (dental caries occurring in children 0–71 months of age) are the most prevalent chronic disease in childhood. Tooth decay not only causes harm to a child’s general health, it can negatively impact a child’s social and intellectual development. Numerous
preventive factors have been identified, specifically adequate fluoride exposure after tooth eruption and establishment of a dental home in the second year of life.

This study utilized a provider and parent survey as well as a chart review to determine how providers discuss dental health with their pediatric patients and how PCPs document dental care within the electronic health record (EHR). This data will be used to improve discussion and documentation of dental health.

**Methods used** Information regarding children’s nutritional intake and dental care is to be assessed at annual check-ups. This information includes water source in the home, beverage intake, and dental concerns. Providers are to record this information when documenting the visit. The EHR has structured data fields for recording this information.

This project asked PCPs at a university based medical center to reflect on well child visits with young children. The PCPs were asked several questions regarding their documentation and perception of dental health practices. A chart review was performed which collected data from structure data fields regarding dental health assessments during well child visits and dental preoperative visits. Parents also completed a survey about their dental health beliefs.

**Summary of results** The project showed most parents in our practice do not give their child fluoridated water, do not believe their child needs fluoride, and had not taken their child to the dentist. Most PCPs report asking about dental health. However, most of them are not documenting it in a structured data field. Sixty six percent did not document date of last dental exam. Half did not document if there was fluoride in the patient’s water.

**Conclusions** It appears there is a lack of education regarding dental health in both parents and providers. PCPs are not effectively communicating the importance of childhood dental health and are not routinely documenting dental health practices. Educational initiatives for both providers and parents are needed to improve the overall dental health of our pediatric patients.

**160 SCREEN A LITTLE, STAY A LOT: A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF MRSA SCREENING OF INPATIENTS**

A Roye*, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Pearl, MS

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.160

**Purpose of study** To analyze how ‘blanket’ MRSA screening and subsequent Contact Isolation Precautions (CIP) influence measurable outcomes of inpatient hospitalizations.

**Methods used** Data was obtained from the University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC) health system database for persons treated inpatient from 2013–2019. These patients were filtered to meet set parameters including location of care limited to main UMMC hospital and Critical Care Tower, primary service as General Medicine, isolation status limited to MRSA nares positive CIP only, and diagnosis (excluding cellulitis or MRSA bacteremia) in order to assess LOS compared to the second cohort (MRSA nares positive encounter after CIP guideline change at UMMC) of which data was gathered from July 1, 2018 – May 31, 2019. After filtering for confounding variables, cohort 1 had 496 patients and cohort 2 had 246 patients. Statistical significance was determined using the Z-test method.

**Summary of results** Data obtained yielded 38286 encounters screened with MRSA nasal swab screening test between Jan 1, 2013, and May 31, 2019, of which only 6923 were placed in isolation, and 1984 were specifically placed on isolation with only MRSA nares positivity. Mean LOS (in days) for Cohort 1 was 12.6 and for Cohort 2 was 8.99 with a known variance of 115.13 and 69.17 respectively. The two groups were determined to be significantly different with P-value<0.01.

**Conclusions** MRSA nares screening and subsequent CIP was shown to be associated with a significant increase in LOS. Placing patients on CIP for MRSA nares positivity may lead to unintentional harm. Further studies are needed to analyze other possible undesirable/unintentional effects related to direct patient care, cost, and effects on healthcare providers and learners to encourage healthcare providers will be more judicious with MRSA screening and subsequent CIP.

**161 BARRIERS TO RETENTION IN HEPATITIS C CARE CONTINUUM AMONG HOMELESS PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS**

R Santiago*, J Wisniewski. Tulane University, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.161

**Purpose of study** Improvement in care for persons infected with hepatitis C virus (HCV) can reduce HCV-related morbidity and mortality. Although screening for HCV is readily available, barriers exist which prevent assessment and treatment in individuals potentially infected with HCV, especially in indigent and transient populations. The National Viral Hepatitis Action Plan (2017–2020) aims to decrease viral hepatitis health disparities by partnering community-based organizations, health-care providers, and patients.

We implemented HCV testing and linkage-to-care program between local homeless shelters and health centers in New Orleans, LA. This study has two primary aims: 1) to evaluate points of success and failure in connecting HCV positive homeless patients identified through testing services at six homeless to care following a preliminary positive rapid HCV test result, and 2) to describe the main barriers cited by patients who drop out at each step in the care continuum.

**Methods used** A retrospective longitudinal analysis of adult homeless individuals accessing shelter at six homeless shelters in New Orleans, LA was conducted. Every patient who came through a testing site received a survey collecting information on demographics, barriers, and recent utilization of health services. A retrospective chart review of hospital medical records was used to track patient linkage to care and their progress through the HCV care continuum.
Summary of results A total of 1719 unique patients were identified from August 2016 through August 2019 which included 36% self-identified as African American/Black, 55% identified as White and 8% identified as mixed-race or other. A total of 24% of individuals reported no insurance coverage while 66% of patients reported having insurance of which 83% had Medicare/Medicaid.

Overall, 85 patients reported they experienced no barriers to healthcare. Self-reported barriers included finances/insurance (44%), transportation (22%), personal use of alcohol (9%), and a distrust of healthcare providers (44%), transportation (22%), personal drug use (18%), and a distrust of healthcare providers or the system (7%). Other barriers included long wait times, distance, and recent incarceration.

Conclusions This study will instruct testing and referral practices at other homeless, free, and charitable clinics in the city while providing insight to the attrition rates of homeless individuals in the HCV care continuum.

Purpose of study Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is under-diagnosed in primary care. We evaluated FIB-4 scores (non-invasive fibrosis assessment tool) in primary care patients with metabolic syndrome (MetS), abnormal liver tests (LFTs), and no other liver diagnosis, then analyzed the proportion of patients with FIB-4s suggestive of significant liver disease and a diagnosis of NAFLD.

Methods used This retrospective study of primary care data from 2007 to 2018 analyzed a sample of patients with MetS variables, including: BMI>30 kg/m², A1c>6.5%, triglycerides>150 mg/dL, HDL<50 mg/dL for women (<40 for men), and blood pressure>130/85 mm Hg. Abnormal LFTs included elevations in bilirubin, transaminases, or alkaline phosphatase. FIB-4 scores for each LFT panel and the mean FIB-4 per patient were calculated. The mean of mean FIB-4s per patient sample, the proportion of patients with means exceeding thresholds of 1.3 (advanced fibrosis) and 2.67 (cirrhosis), and the proportion of patients with ICD-9/10 codes for NAFLD were calculated.

Summary of results Overall, 13,171 patients met inclusion criteria. The mean FIB-4 score for the entire sample was 1.73, with 49.2% of patients exceeding 1.30, and 12.1% exceeding 2.67. Only 2.7% of patients had an ICD-9/10 code for NAFLD (table 1).

Conclusions Many primary care patients with MetS and abnormal LFTs have FIB-4 scores suggestive of liver disease but lack formal diagnoses of NAFLD.

### Abstract 162

**FIB-4 SCORES IN PRIMARY CARE PATIENTS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME AND ABNORMAL LIVER TESTS**

A Schreiner*, P Mauldin, J Zhang, JD Marsden, W Moran, D Rockey. Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.162

**Purpose of study** Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is under-diagnosed in primary care. We evaluated FIB-4 scores (non-invasive fibrosis assessment tool) in primary care patients with metabolic syndrome (MetS), abnormal liver tests (LFTs), and no other liver diagnosis, then analyzed the proportion of patients with FIB-4s suggestive of significant liver disease and a diagnosis of NAFLD.

**Methods used** This retrospective study of primary care data from 2007 to 2018 analyzed a sample of patients with MetS variables, including: BMI>30 kg/m², A1c>6.5%, triglycerides>150 mg/dL, HDL<50 mg/dL for women (<40 for men), and blood pressure>130/85 mm Hg. Abnormal LFTs included elevations in bilirubin, transaminases, or alkaline phosphatase. FIB-4 scores for each LFT panel and the mean FIB-4 per patient were calculated. The mean of mean FIB-4s per patient sample, the proportion of patients with means exceeding thresholds of 1.3 (advanced fibrosis) and 2.67 (cirrhosis), and the proportion of patients with ICD-9/10 codes for NAFLD were calculated.

**Summary of results** Overall, 13,171 patients met inclusion criteria. The mean FIB-4 score for the entire sample was 1.73, with 49.2% of patients exceeding 1.30, and 12.1% exceeding 2.67. Only 2.7% of patients had an ICD-9/10 code for NAFLD (table 1).

**Conclusions** Many primary care patients with MetS and abnormal LFTs have FIB-4 scores suggestive of liver disease but lack formal diagnoses of NAFLD.

### Abstract 163

**PEDIATRIC INGESTIONS WITH GUMMY FORMULATED MEDICATIONS: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY**

EB Crawford,¹ T Coco,¹ NP Shah*,¹ L Gaines,² A Slattery.¹ University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL;²Children’s of Alabama, Birmingham, AL.

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.163

**Purpose of study** Gummy formulations are widely available with 65% marketed for children. Currently, there are no studies describing children ingesting gummy formulated medications. The aim of this study was to quantify and identify the type of ingestions due to gummy formulated medications, describe demographics, associated symptoms and adverse outcomes.

**Methods used** Retrospective study in children aged 0–19 exposed to gummy formulated medications from 2015–2017 as identified by calls made to the Regional Poison Control Center (RPCC). A list of potentially toxic gummy formulated medications was compiled and reviewed by a medical and clinical toxicologist. The list included multivitamins, vitamins C, D3, and B6, prenatal vitamins, calcium, co-enzyme Q 10, niacin, melatonin, immune complex, iron, caffeine, cannabinoids, GNC and Hydroxycut weight loss products. For the purpose of analysis, list was classified into vitamins, melatonin, minerals and supplements and other. Data collected included: medication name, number of tablets, age, sex, symptoms described, emergency department (ED) visit, hospitalization, and unintentional or intentional ingestion.

**Summary of results** Of the 129,394 calls, 1,143 (0.9%) involved gummy formulated medications. 45 cases were excluded due to incomplete data and 1,098 included in the analysis. Median age was 3 years, 57.7% were males and 77%

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**Abstract 162 Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metabolic Syndrome Component</th>
<th>Mean FIB-4 (SD)</th>
<th>% &gt;1.3 (n)</th>
<th>% &gt;2.67 (n)</th>
<th>% with NAFLD ICD-9/10 (n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BP &gt;130/85 (n=12,468)</td>
<td>1.75 (2.42)</td>
<td>50.2% (6,262)</td>
<td>12.3% (1,534)</td>
<td>2.8% (352)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1c &gt;6.5% (n=4,420)</td>
<td>1.82 (2.86)</td>
<td>54.6% (1,867)</td>
<td>12.9% (440)</td>
<td>4.1% (140)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low HDL (n=8,870)</td>
<td>1.72 (2.36)</td>
<td>47.4% (4,200)</td>
<td>12.2% (1,083)</td>
<td>3.1% (271)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triglycerides &gt;150 (n=4,970)</td>
<td>1.69 (2.03)</td>
<td>50.2% (2,493)</td>
<td>10.1% (504)</td>
<td>4.4% (218)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI &gt;30 (n=5,154)</td>
<td>1.50 (1.79)</td>
<td>41.4% (2,133)</td>
<td>8.4% (2,133)</td>
<td>3.8% (196)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# of Metabolic Syndrome Components

0 (n=179) | 1.46 (2.06) | 35.8% (64) | 6.2% (11) | 0.6% (1) |
1 (n=2,290) | 1.79 (2.08) | 54.2% (1,242) | 12.9% (292) | 1.3% (30) |
2 (n=3,895) | 1.84 (3.15) | 49.0% (1,910) | 13.9% (542) | 1.7% (67) |
3 (n=4,363) | 1.70 (1.98) | 47.8% (1,655) | 12.5% (433) | 2.9% (99) |
4 (n=3,207) | 1.63 (1.73) | 49.1% (1,132) | 9.9% (229) | 4.1% (94) |
5 (n=1,037) | 1.62 (2.48) | 46.3% (480) | 7.7% (80) | 6.6% (68) |

FIB-4 = (Age x AST)/Platelet count x sq rt. ALT); BP = blood pressure; A1c = hemoglobin A1c; HDL = high density lipoprotein (low in men <40, in women <50).
(7%) were symptomatic. 74% exposures involved vitamins and 24% melatonin. Presence of symptoms and ED visits were statistically significantly higher in those ingesting melatonin (69%, 59% respectively) than those ingesting vitamins (31%, 42% respectively), p<0.001. The predominant symptoms reported were drowsiness, GI upset, and hyperactivity. One patient was hospitalized who ingested multiple medications.

Conclusions: Gummy formulated medications comprised 1% of the total pediatric calls to the RPCC. Although, the occurrence of symptoms is rare, these medications especially those containing melatonin should be safely stored. As more medications are being manufactured in this formulation, it will become more paramount that appropriate childproofing is routinely utilized.

164 PITFALL IN ASSESSING THE DECISION MAKING CAPACITY OF A PATIENT WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.164

Case report: Patients with psychiatric illness may retain ability to make informed decisions about medical care but this decision-making capacity is often overlooked due to ongoing psychiatric symptoms and complicated medical illness. It is a provider’s ethical responsibility to respect the right of a person to decide about their bodies but also to protect those with diminished capacity for decision making. Assessment of the capacity needs to be ongoing (since capacity can be fluctuating), context-specific and made with careful deliberation.

We reflect on a decision-making process surrounding the choice to offer a PEG tube to a 58-year-old, patient with schizophrenia, vocal cord atrophy and resultant silent aspiration and sepsis. Patient recovered well from acute illness/sepsis but remained malnourished and high risk for aspiration due to vocal cord atrophy. Patient developed active psychotic symptoms and became suspicious towards any long-term medical plans including PEG tube insertion/rehab placement. This led to an assumption that he is unable to make medical decisions for himself and that resulted in prolonged hospitalization. Without a PEG tube, starvation and pneumonia seemed likely probabilities. Our inpatient psych facility refused patients without PEG tube. These ongoing medical issues made us reconsider and reevaluate the decision making capacity of the patient. With careful consideration of his psychotic symptoms and repeated explanations, we were surprised to find that he had very good reasoning and was able to make an informed decision even in presence of psychotic symptoms. After informed consent, patient received PEG tube and quickly started recovering.

Published literature describes many common pitfalls encountered while assessing decision making capacity, including active psychotic symptoms. It is important to appreciate that capacity does not follow an ‘all-or-none rule’ and can change over time, and therefore careful reassessment is important. When juggling physical, mental and ethical considerations, we should start with the principle that a psychiatric illness, no matter how debilitating, does not diminish the value of that individual as a human being and his ability to make informed decisions.

165 CHRONICLING CALORIES: THE CASE OF IMPROVING THE MISSED-DOCUMENTATION OF MALNUTRITION

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.165

Purpose of study: Creating an intervention that improves nutritional assessment and captures malnutrition-based diagnoses in an inpatient setting.

Methods used: Study done at the inpatient medicine setting of a tertiary academic medical center. A survey was conducted to understand the comfort and confidence of physicians in diagnosing malnutrition. A macros was set up within a physician’s note that autopopulates from dietician’s note (group note). We combine the results of this group note with that of the physician survey. The measures the physician’s comfort in diagnosing malnutrition and utilizing the dietician in making the diagnosis. We use a test of proportion to compare and contrast the query rate before and after the intervention.

Summary of results: Our group note improves malnutrition documentation. Malnutrition was frequently the number one queried at high average of 18–20 times over the past few years. There has been a 55% drop in the number of malnutrition queries for August (8) compared to the numbers from last three previous months: July (18), June (18), May (17). More than 92% of those surveyed (60% of the new interns) reported using the new progress note template (group note). More than 86% of responders indicated average or below average comfort in distinguishing between the various malnutrition categories.

Summary of results: Our group note improves malnutrition documentation. Malnutrition was frequently the number one queried at high average of 18–20 times over the past few years. There has been a 55% drop in the number of malnutrition queries for August (8) compared to the numbers from last three previous months: July (18), June (18), May (17). More than 92% of those surveyed (60% of the new interns) reported using the new progress note template (group note). More than 86% of responders indicated average or below average comfort in distinguishing between the various malnutrition categories.

Conclusions: Physicians can partner with dieticians to make the malnutrition diagnosis. The wide-spread adoption of the group note can streamline our documentation process. Our intervention is replicable within other divisions and can become a scalable solution improving malnutrition diagnosis at other hospitals.
Abstracts

Hematology and oncology

Joint plenary poster session and reception

4:30 PM

Thursday, February 13, 2020

166 OBSTRUCTIVE UROPATHY: WOULD YOU THINK MULTIPLE MYELOMA?!

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.166

Background Multiple Myeloma is known to cause intrinsic kidney injury due to paraproteinemia and associated intratubular cast formation, direct tubular toxicity and deposition of light and heavy chains. This has been described in literature as multiple myeloma kidney.

Case presentation This a 56-year-old male patient with recent history of relapsed multiple myeloma. He presented to our hospital with acute hypercalcemia and acute on chronic kidney injury. His serum creatinine has deteriorated acutely from 3 to 6.5 in a period of one month. He was initially treated with aggressive IV fluids with improvement in hypercalcemia but no significant improvement in his kidney functions was noted.

Renal untrasound showed bilateral severe hydronephrosis more on the right. CT confirmed hydronephrosis and interestingly showed diffuse bladder outlet thickening and normal prostate size.

Foley’s catheter was placed and he underwent induction hemodialysis. At follow-up after one month, CT showed reduction in bladder thickening with chemotherapy, and his kidney function returned to baseline.

Discussion This case of multiple myeloma had a rare presentation with post renal acute kidney injury on top of his chronic multiple myeloma kidney disease. Paraproteinemia infiltration of the bladder has affected both the bladder outlet and mostly the right vesico-ureteral junction as well. Patient had initial improvement with Foley’s catheter placement but definitive return to baseline occurred after he resumed chemotherapy for his relapsed disease.

Conclusion High level of suspicion and judicious use of imaging is needed for correct diagnosis and treatment of even uncommon causes of kidney disease associated with multiple myeloma.

167 GIANT HEPATIC TUMOR WITH A GENTLE PREDISPOSITION

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.167

Case report Solitary fibrous tumors (SFTs) are a form of mesenchymal fibroblastic tumors that usually present in the thorax and less often intracranially. SFTs in the liver are an uncommon and rarely described entity. We present a case of a massive SFT in the liver treated with partial hepatectomy. A seventy-one-year-old female patient was incidentally found to have a liver mass when she underwent a CT chest due to recurrent pneumonia. Liver function tests, LDH and tumor markers were within normal range. Further evaluation with PET-CT revealed a large (12 × 12 cm) heterogenous right hepatic lobe mass with no associated metabolic activity. Liver biopsy demonstrated a lesion composed of spindle to ovoid cells without overt features of atypia or pleomorphism. Rare mitotic figures were seen. No necrosis was noted. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) was positive for CD34 (diffuse) and STAT6 (diffuse nuclear) and negative to CK AE1/AE3, MSA, desmin, S100 and CD117 stains consistent with a diagnosis of a solitary fibrous tumor. Patient underwent complete surgical resection (major partial hepatectomy) of the tumor with negative marginal status after initial hepatobiliary surgical opinion deemed her unresectable. Gross examination of the mass revealed a 14.5 cm mass lesion. Histologic sections demonstrated a circumscribed mass of uniform spindle cells with fascicle formation. Additional IHC corroborated the diagnosis of SFT. The patient’s age at presentation, the histological findings, anatomic location and tumor size put her at a low-intermediate risk for metastatic disease according to risk stratification modules. Radiotherapy has no role while limited efficacy with targeted agents has been reported in the metastatic setting. Our case demonstrates that while SFTs arising in the liver are a rare and a difficult to diagnose entity, it is important to be aware of its tumor biology and apply the appropriate modality of treatment. Surgical excision, careful follow up and risk assessment for recurrence and metastasis are essential modalities to dealing with this type of tumor especially given that SFTs have a 10–25% chance of recurrence after resection.

168 NEVER LET THE SUN SET ON AN EMPYEMA- A RARE AND LETHAL PRESENTATION OF A PLEURAL EFFUSION

S Ahuja*, A Meyer. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Madison, MS

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.168

Case report A 38y/o M with no PMH presented to the emergency department with a 2-month history of severe right-sided chest pain, shortness of breath and progressive weight loss. In the ED was found to have a right-sided pleural effusion and underwent a thoracostomy with drainage of 350 ccs of an exudate, fluid studies and cytology were non-diagnostic. He soon had a reaccumulation of this pleural effusion and subsequently underwent a VATS procedure with placement of a chest tube. Pleural fluid studies were negative for infection or malignancy. He eventually underwent an open thoracotomy with decortication, pathology revealed a poorly differentiated pleural based malignancy, specimens were sent out to a larger referral center where they were found to be consistent with a diagnosis of a yolk sac tumor. Testicular ultrasound was negative. A non-contrast CT head was negative for suspicious pathology. AFP was 660.4, beta hCG undetectable at <1. MRI Brain showed obliteration of the sphenoid sinuses in association with expansion of the clival and skull base marrow signal but no focal lesions suggesting CNS spread. He was referred to the Genito-urinary Oncology Division at the University of Mississippi in August. Although no obvious masses were seen on MRI, non-specific changes around the suprasellar region were concerning therefore, an LP was performed, and CSF AFP was, in fact, noted to be elevated at 6.1 ng/ml while beta HCG was 0.9 ng/ml. He was admitted to our hospital and completed one
HIGH GRADE MYXOFIBROSARCOMA METASTATIC TO THE LUNG, REPORT OF A CASE WITH CYTOHISTOLOGIC CORRELATION

A Alhussain*, Y Al Hmada, V Manucha, I Akhtar. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS, USA Minor Outlying Islands

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.169

Case report Myxofibrosarcoma (MFS) is a soft tissue sarcoma that typically presents superficially in the lower extremities of adults in their 6th–8th decades, with slight male predominance. Although MFS is one of the most common sarcomas, the cytomorphologic features have been rarely described. We present a case of a 47-year-old male with a history of left thigh mass who presented with multiple lung nodules on imaging. Fine-needle aspiration (FNA) of the lung nodules revealed hypercellular spindle mesenchymal cells with moderate cytologic atypia and scant myxoid stroma (figures 1A&1B). A previous biopsy from the thigh mass was compared to the concurrent lung biopsy and features appeared identical. Both biopsies showed spindle cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm, hyperchromatic pleomorphic nuclei and rare mitotic figures in a background of myxoid matrix and curvilinear vessels consistent with MFS (figures 1C&1D). The patient is receiving neoadjuvant radiation therapy to be followed by surgical excision of the thigh mass and chemotherapy. There are no specific immunostains to diagnose MFS. Cytomorphology and comparison with original slides whenever available is the best way to diagnose metastatic lesions. MFS should be differentiated from other myxoid tumors such as myxoma, nodular fasciitis, myxoid liposarcoma, and low-grade fibromyxoid sarcoma. Metastasis and mortality rate are primarily associated with histologic grade with an overall 5-year survival of 50–70%. Our case highlights the importance of recognizing the different cytomorphological patterns and correctly categorizing soft tissue tumors on FNAs.

STOP! IN THE NAME OF BLOOD

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.171

Case report Familial erythrocytosis (FE) is a rare disorder that causes an increase in the erythrocyte component of the blood and can lead to hyperviscosity syndromes. In the congenital category there are primarily 2 groups; those caused by mutations in the erythropoietin receptor (EPOR) and those caused by a defect in the production and regulation pathway of erythropoietin. A literature review revealed that there are 28 known variants in the EPOR known to cause FE. Here we
present a novel EPOR mutation that has been linked to elevated hemoglobin and FE. Our patient was found to have an elevated hemoglobin at 9 months of age on routine screening. On presentation to our institution his hemoglobin was 18.6 and hematocrit was 51.1. Interestingly, the patient was also found to have a strong family history of ‘rich blood’. Paternal uncle, paternal grandmother of child, and paternal great grandfather of child all reportedly had blood abnormalities; paternal grandfather required phlebotomy as treatment. Given family history and elevated hemoglobin, patient had genetic testing and was found to have an EPOR mutation on the hereditary erythrocytosis panel from Mayo Medical laboratories. This patient was found to have a variant, c.1307T>A, that has not previously been reported in the literature. This variant results in a missense mutation causing a premature stop codon in the regulatory domain of the protein. Though a novel mutation, it is found in close proximity to other known pathogenic variants and is thought to support a diagnosis of FE type 1. Type 1 is considered to be an autosomal dominant disorder; which would be consistent with this patient family’s inheritance pattern. Patient has been followed over time and found to have a baseline hemoglobin of 17.5. He has not experienced any reported symptoms to date, but has been found to have elevated systolic blood pressures along with intermittent hematuria. Renal imaging revealed bilateral echogenic kidneys which are thought to be due to increased renal blood flow congestion secondary to polycythemia. Given that there are no sustained clinical symptoms or abnormalities at this time, patient has not begun any forms of treatment but will continue to be followed closely. We believe this novel mutation is pathogenic and explain this patient’s findings consistent with Type 1 Familial Erythrocytosis.

**Abstract 173**

**Endoscopic Radiofrequency Ablation as Palliative Treatment of Cholangiocarcinoma**

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**Case report**

**Purpose** Case report to increase awareness on the use of Endoscopic Radiofrequency Ablation (ERFA),

**Methods** Review of Electronic Health Records and literature review.

**Results** An 87-year-old man presented with jaundice. Work up included a CT, Endoscopic Ultrasound and ERCP which respectively showed intra & extrahepatic bile duct (BD) dilatation, a mass invading into the liver and a lobulated mass in the common BD. Biopsy showed an adenocarcinoma. A biliary stent was placed with resolution of his symptoms. Liquid biopsy did not identify targetable mutations. Due to his advanced age and extent of disease, he was not considered a surgical candidate. Patient and family were concerned about the toxicity of chemotherapy and/or radiation. ERFA for palliation and to prevent stent occlusion was offered and successfully performed. His disease progressed and he expired 15 months after diagnosis. He remained mostly asymptomatic with good quality of life and avoided the toxicities and risks of surgery, chemotherapy and radiation.

Cholangiocarcinomas (CCAs) are cancers that originate from the BD and are generally classified as intrahepatic, perihilar, or extrahepatic. They present with jaundice, malabsorption, abdominal pain, and/or cholangitis. Untreated patients with CCA die within 3–4 months, often from cholangitis and abscesses. Therefore, an important treatment goal is to reduce biliary obstruction and cholangitis, which is typically achieved with biliary stenting. Standard treatment for perihilar CCAs involves BD, lymph node and hepatic resection. Chemotherapy and/or chemoradiation are recommended as adjuvant treatment and as therapy for unresectable tumors. Unfortunately, the prognosis of perihilar CCA remains poor with median survival of approximately 13 months.

**Conclusions** This case report serves to increase awareness of ERFA as a therapeutic option in patients with CCA. Studies have reported the safety and feasibility of ERFA with promising results for palliation of malignant obstructions, preventing stent occlusion, ablating ingrowth of blocked metal stents, prolonging stent patency and improving survival compared to stent placement alone. Information on additional cases will be presented.
her right leg due to intense pain with ambulation. Gross physical exam revealed multiple visible ulcerating melanotic lesions in the right inguinal and right upper thigh area, the largest of which was around 4–5 cm in diameter (figure 1). Patients melanoma had been first diagnosed in March 2018 (staged pT4B) where she had went excision of nodular melanoma from the plantar aspect of her right foot along with 10 cycles of chemotherapy with Ipilimumab and Nivolumab. A venous ultrasound of both lower extremities was done which revealed subcutaneous edema with numerous enlarged bilateral inguinal and lower extremity lymph nodes. This patients stage IV melanoma presentation was severe enough that the ulcerating melanotic lesions were interfering in movement of the right lower extremity. Oncology consult was ordered and given the severity of patient metastasis, patient was offered treatment of carboplatin/paclitaxel or paclitaxel/palivizumab. While metastatic melanoma is not an uncommon occurrence, the size and severity of this patients ulcerative lesions are unusual in that it interfered with normal limb movement, contributing to further functional decline in this patient.

Introduction

Common causes of thrombocytopenia in solid tumors are myelosuppression due to chemotherapy, destruction due to disseminated intravascular coagulation and bone marrow infiltration. However, some cytotoxic drugs can cause immune-mediated thrombocytopenia. Differentiating the 2 mechanisms is crucial since it impacts management.

Case report

A 32 y old F presented with vaginal bleeding. Pelvic exam revealed prolapsing cervical mass. Biopsy was consistent with invasive squamous cell carcinoma. CT Scan showed 7.4 × 7.1 × 5.1 cm cervical mass with no metastases. She completed chemoradiation with Cisplatin and had complete response. Eight months later, she relapsed with lung metastases and was started on Paclitaxel/Cisplatin/Avasitin. She had expected drop in hemoglobin (Hb) and platelet (PLT) count 2 weeks after 1st cycle. However, with the 2nd, PLT count dropped from 214000/microliter on day 1 to 2000/microliter on day 4 with no associated drop in Hb. She didn’t develop schistocytosis or coagulopathy. HIT was ruled out. Immature PLT fraction was elevated at 17%. Prednisone 1 mg/Kg/day was started and PLT count rapidly improved and normalized within 2 weeks. She received Dexamethasone with subsequent cycles with relative stabilization of PLT count.

Discussion

Although thrombocytopenia and worsening anemia after 1st cycle were probably due to myelosuppression, drop in PLT count after 2nd cycle was more consistent with immune thrombocytopenia based on rapid decline in PLT count, elevated immature PLT fraction, response to steroids and absence of other causes of PLT consumption. Immune-mediated PLT destruction has been reported in solid tumors. However, in this case, we think it was drug-induced since it was transient and the timing was related to the chemotherapy administration. Well documented culprits of drug-induced immune thrombocytopenia are Oxaliplatin and Irinotecan. Very limited cases of Cisplatin ± Paclitaxel induced immune thrombocytopenia have been reported.

Conclusion

Autoimmune thrombocytopenia should be considered in patients with solid tumors, especially when early or prolonged thrombocytopenia follows chemotherapy. Differentiating immune-mediated thrombocytopenia from myelosuppression is critical because it affects management.
ADRENOCORTICAL CARCINOMA: AN UNCOMMON PEDIATRIC DIAGNOSIS WITH A COMMON CHIEF COMPLAINT

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.176

Case report

Adrenocortical carcinoma is a rare cause of childhood cancer. In the pediatric population, a majority of these tumors are functioning, resulting in symptoms directly related to the overproduction of sex hormones, cortisol, and/or aldosterone. Intra-abdominal tumors frequently present as abdominal distension and constipation, which may present a diagnostic challenge for pediatricians.

Case presentation

A 2 year old male with history of constipation presented with abdominal distension, constipation, and emesis. On physical exam, he was found to have a palpable left-sided abdominal mass. A genitourinary exam was significant for phallic enlargement with stage II pubic hair. Labs demonstrated microcytic anemia and elevated lactate dehydrogenase. An ultrasound revealed bilateral renal masses, while CT of the abdomen revealed bilateral retroperitoneal masses. Testosterone level was elevated, without elevated corticosterone or aldosterone, suggesting possible adrenocortical carcinoma. PET scan demonstrated no distant metastasis or lymph node involvement. The patient underwent tumor biopsy with pathology report confirming the diagnosis of adrenocortical carcinoma. The patient was started on a Children’s Oncology Group study for the treatment of adrenocortical tumors, utilizing surgery with lymph node dissection and multi-agent chemotherapy.

Discussion Identifying the signs and symptoms consistent with hormone over-production can be crucial in diagnosing adrenocortical carcinoma. In this case, the evidence of abdominal mass and virilization on examination allowed for appropriate diagnostic testing. Labs demonstrated an elevated testosterone level, consistent with virilization on examination, which allowed the diagnosis to be made. It is essential for medical providers to obtain a careful history and perform a detailed physical exam, including a genitourinary exam, even if the presenting complaint is as common as constipation.

HEADACHE HERALDS DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.177

Case report

Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is the most common leukemia in older adults in the western world. Central nervous system (CNS) involvement at initial presentation is exceedingly rare. Risk factors for CNS involvement are unknown, and portend a poor prognosis.

A 34 year old male was diagnosed with disseminated zoster in May 2018. Physical exam revealed submental, axillary and inguinal adenopathy without any hepatosplenomegaly. His white blood cell count was noted to be 18,400 with 78% lymphocytes. Imaging showed diffuse lymphadenopathy and a 5.8 cm left lower lobe mass-like consolidation. He was referred to hematology outpatient, but was lost to follow-up.

He re-presented with the worst headache of his life lasting 2 weeks in November 2018. White blood cell count was 120,000 with 75% lymphocytes, normal hemoglobin and platelets. CT head was normal. Flow cytometry of peripheral blood showed a CD5+ CD23+ CD38+, cyclin D1 negative and ZAP70 negative B cell lymphoma consistent with CLL. Flow cytometry of the CSF was positive for CLL. Bone marrow cytogentic analysis showed t(14;19) (q32;q13.3) and a trisomy 12. He did not have a 17p deletion.

He was treated with 1 cycle of FCR (fludarabine, cyclophosphamide, rituximab) and then transitioned to ibrutinib/rituximab for 6 cycles upon discharge and is now on ibrutinib monotherapy. He has had complete resolution of CNS symptoms, lymphadenopathy and lymphocytosis.

Symptomatic central nervous system invasion in undiagnosed CLL is rare and associated with decreased survival. The t(14;19)(q32;q13.3) is a translocation which involves the immunoglobulin heavy chain locus on chromosome 14 and the BCL3 gene on chromosome 19. This rare cytogenetic abnormality is identified in B-cell neoplasms, most often classified as CLL. It is unknown whether there is an association between t(14;19)(q32;q13.3), trisomy 12 and CNS involvement. Neurological symptoms are variable and etiology must be distinguished from unrelated conditions. No standardized treatment protocols for CNS involvement are reported in the literature, but patient can have durable responses if treatment is initiated early. Further studies are warranted to determine whether there is an association between the t(14;19)(q32;q13.3) and CNS disease because it may alert clinicians to initiate prompt treatment.

A CASE OF DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION (DIC) FOLLOWING ARDS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.178

Case report

A forty-one year old woman with a history of lupus presented with complaints of fever to 101.5 degrees, productive cough, headache, joint pain, and shortness of breath for two days and was diagnosed with community acquired pneumonia. She was initially stable, but then one morning she became progressively more tachypneic and had an oxygen requirement of 15L. Repeat chest x-ray and a blood gas indicated she had developed ARDS (acute respiratory distress syndrome) and she was moved to the ICU and intubated. Bronchoscopy was consistent with infection, though cultures never grew an organism. She developed a lupus flare as well as an AKI requiring renal replacement therapy during her time in the ICU. She was extubated on day 7 of her hospital course. By day 8 she began to have oozing from her trilazyis line. She initially responded to DDAVP for uremic platelet dysfunction, but the next day it began again. She did not respond to DDAVP again, so a panel of DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation) labs were obtained. Her labs were consistent with DIC. She responded to 2 doses of cryoprecipitate, bleeding ceased and her repeat labs normalized. She was discharged from the hospital on day 14.
Discussion
DIC is the widespread coagulation leading to vascular clot deposition with impaired synthesis of coagulation proteins and protease inhibitors, as well as exhaustion of platelets and coagulation factors. DIC is characterized by system thrombin generation and widespread clotting and bleeding that is usually associated with sepsis, trauma, malignancy, and child-birth. Therapy involves replacing factors and treating the underlying cause. In some studies, ARDS was related to the development of DIC. Treatment of the DIC lead to the resolution of ARDS and extubation of the patients. In this case, the combination of sepsis, ARDS, development of renal failure, and an active lupus flare were all factors that lead to the development of DIC.

A CASE OF SPONTANEOUS TUMOR LYsis SYNDROME IN SOLID TUMOR METASTASES
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.179

Case report
Tumor lysis syndrome is a potentially fatal oncologic emergency in which tumor cells lyse releasing large amounts of potassium, phosphate and nucleic acids into circulation. Spontaneous tumor lysis syndrome is a rare condition but has been described in the literature typically with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and acute leukemia. It is also rare to see tumor lysis syndrome from non-hematologic solid tumors; however this has been described in patients who have undergone treatment. We present an unusual case of a patient who had both spontaneous tumor lysis syndrome as well as tumor lysis syndrome of a solid tumor.

An 88 year old male with a past medical history of metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer with innumerable metastases to axial and appendicular skeleton, who was last treated 3 months prior with chemotherapy. He presented to the emergency department after oncology called him in due to lab abnormalities. Labs in the emergency department showed potassium of 7.0 mmol/L, corrected calcium of 6.6 mg/dL (ionized calcium of 0.76), phosphate of 4.7 mg/dL, serum creatinine of 3.6 mg/dL increased from baseline of 1.6 mg/dL, uric acid level of 16.6 mg/dL and alkaline phosphatase of 657 IU. The patient was treated over the next week with Risperidone, case intravenous crystalloid for renal failure and correction of electrolyte abnormalities.

Discussion
We present a rare case of a patient who met Cairo-Bishop criteria for tumor lysis syndrome that was spontaneous and of a solid tumor. There are 28 cases of spontaneous tumor lysis syndrome from the first reported case in 1977 to 2017 per literature review. There is scant reporting for spontaneous tumor lysis syndrome in prostate cancer metastases; however, there are two documented cases of treatment naïve spontaneous tumor lysis syndrome of prostate cancer metastases. This both highlights the rarity of this case and shows that clinicians should entertain the diagnosis of tumor lysis syndrome when encountering these types of lab abnormalities despite this condition being most commonly seen in hematologic malignancies. This case also highlights the likelihood that this condition is underdiagnosed in patients with large tumor burden. This is evident by our patient who only came to the hospital because of lab abnormalities found during a routine oncology visit.

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS AIDING IN DEVELOPMENT OF THROMBOTIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.180

Case report
A 39-year old female with no significant medical history presented to our ER after she was found having seizure-like activity. She had no history of seizures in the past. She was taken to an outside hospital, where CT Brain was negative for acute findings. Upon arrival to our hospital, she was obtunded. Per the family, patient had no recent complaints of bleeding or excessive bruising. She was in her normal state of health one day prior to the development of these symptoms. Notable labs included white count of 14,000, hemoglobin of 7.2, and platelet count of 10,000. CMP was notable for creatinine of 5.6, total protein of 10.3, and albumin of 3.0. Bilirubin and electrolytes were normal. LDH was found to be elevated at 1750, uric acid was 13.3, and haptoglobin was <10. Peripheral blood smear confirmed schistocytes. There was concern for TTP so ADAMTS13 was obtained, and she received emergent plasma exchane with FFP ADAMTS13 activity later came back at <5%. Given her elevated globulin gap, she was tested for HIV and hepatitis. HIV testing came back positive with a CD4 count of 32 and a viral load of 864,000. Patient's mental status improved significantly after 2 sessions of plasma exchange. Creatinine improved to 1.5 prior to discharge, and platelets normalized. Haptoglobin and LDH improved as well. ADAMTS13 activity improved to >100%. She continues to follow in clinic one year later and is doing very well on no treatment for TTP.

Although TTP is a rare diagnosis, one must have a high clinical suspicion in a patient who manifests several of the five characteristics–mental status changes, acute renal insufficiency, microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, and fever. It is important to remember that a patient might not have all five criteria. There are several case reports of TTP in the setting of newly diagnosed or untreated HIV, usually with CD4 <200. HIV increases the risk of TTP 14–50 fold when compared to non-HIV infected individuals. ADAMTS13 levels in these patients can be highly variable.

BLASTIC VARIANT OF MANTLE CELL LYMPHOMA: A DIFFICULT DIAGNOSIS
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.181

Case report
Mantle Cell Lymphoma is a mature B-cell neoplasm usually composed of monomorphic small to medium-sized lymphoid cells with irregular nuclear contours. It accounts for 3–10% of non-Hodgkin lymphomas and has been traditionally considered a very aggressive and incurable lymphoma. Most patients initially present with stage III or IV disease with lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly and bone marrow involvement. Patients presenting with the blastic variant are associated with a poorer prognosis. A 73-year-old male with no comorbid conditions presented to the emergency department with 1-week-history of cough, shortness of breath and general fatigue. Few days prior he was treated with antibiotics and expectorant elixir without
improvement of symptoms. He was found with tachycardia and hypertension. Physical exam was remarkable for a systolic ejection murmur and mild jaundice. No hepatosplenomegaly or lymphadenopathy was present. Laboratory demonstrated leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia and microcytic anemia requiring emergent blood transfusion. Bone marrow biopsy demonstrated blastoid cells with prominent nucleoli, many smudge cells without schistocytes or Auer rods, suggestive for a leukemic phase. Immunohistochemistry was positive for cyclin D1 within neoplastic cells. Peripheral blood fluorescent in situ hybridization revealed translocation t(11;14) consistent with mantle cell lymphoma, blastoid variant. Mantle Cell International Prognosis Index score was 9, indicating poor prognosis. He was started on Hyper-CVAD chemotherapy and rituximab, in addition to filgrastim and prophylactic antibiotic for neutropenia. As of today, the patient has completed 4 cycles of Hyper-CVAD chemotherapy without complications, showing sustained remission despite refusing bone marrow transplantation.

Blastic variant of mantle cell lymphoma may have a leukemic phase presentation challenging the initial diagnosis and prompt management. Additional entities such as acute lymphoblastic leukemia and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma with leukemic phase can often be mimicked. A high clinical suspicion and awareness of the prognosis of mantle cell lymphoma is required for early diagnosis in patients presenting peripheral smear suggestive of leukemia.

A QUESTION STEM IN REAL LIFE: A CASE OF DENGUE FEVER PRESENTING WITH BREAKBONE FEVER AND THROMBOCYTOPENIA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.182

Case report Dengue fever (or dengue hemorrhagic fever) is a febrile illness that is endemic to certain areas in Central and South America, Africa and Southeast Asia. It is transmitted by Aedes mosquito bite and causes a very severe febrile illness that can ultimately lead to hemorrhagic shock. We present a case of Dengue fever in a patient with recent mosquito exposure in Cuba.

Patient is a 49 year old Latino male who presented to Emergency Department (ED) with 1 week history of back pain and headaches, fever, abdominal pain and nausea. He reported that symptoms began shortly after returning home from week-long visit to Cuba where he was bitten by multiple mosquitoes. He also noted that his back pain and headaches were only present while he was febrile. At time of presentation, patient’s exam was notable for conjunctival injection of right eye, abdominal tenderness to palpation, maculopapular rash in bilateral lower extremities and petechiae across chest and upper extremities. Labs remarkable for leukopenia (2300), thrombocytopenia (34,000) and erythrocytosis (17/52). Also noted to have mild transaminites with ALT and AST of 100 and 52, respectively. Patient was admitted to General Medicine service and Hematology was consulted for leukopenia and thrombocytopenia. Infectious disease also consulted given recent mosquito exposure. Ultimately, patient had bone marrow biopsy which showed hypocellularity and viral serologies which confirmed presence of Dengue virus. He was treated with intravenous fluids, antipyretics and other supportive care and symptoms resolved within a few days and he was discharged home.

Dengue fever is a rare but potentially life-threatening febrile illness that can present with several different hematologic phenomenon. The most common hematologic presentation is thrombocytopenia, leukopenia and erythrocytosis initially. This exact mechanism is unclear but it is proposed that the leukopenia and thrombocytopenia may be immune-mediated processes. Erythrocytosis is not always present but can be indicative of vascular permeability and may predispose patient to hemorrhagic complications.

EXTRANODAL MARGINAL ZONE B-CELL LYMPHOMA OF THE CONJUNCTIVAE AND ORBITS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.183

Introduction Orbital lymphoma originates in the conjunctiva, lacrimal gland, soft tissues of the eyelid, or extraocular muscles and makes up about 1–2% of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of the conjunctivae and orbits presents unique challenges in diagnosis and treatment. We present a rare case of extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of the conjunctivae and orbits that was effectively treated.

Case presentation A 63-year-old Hispanic female presented to her PCP with complaints of ‘knots’ in both her eyes. The patient denied any impairment of vision. Upon examination, she was found to have mechanical left superior eyelid ptosis and salmon pink, fleshy, vascular lesion visible in the right conjunctiva. A MRI of the orbit/face/neck showed bilateral enhancing masses within the perissal fat, with right-sided postseptal and intracoronal extension. The right-sided mass measured approximately 0.9 × 2.6 × 1.2 cm, and the left-sided mass measured approximately 3.3 × 2.4 × 1.2 cm. The extraocular muscles bilaterally appeared to be extrinsic from these masses and optic nerves appeared to be spared bilaterally. A biopsy of the left orbital tumor showed stage II extranodal marginal zone lymphoma of the conjunctivae and orbits. Immunohistochemistry from the biopsy was positive for CD20, bcl-2, Ki-67(~10%) and negative for CD3, CD5, CD10, cyclin D. A PET CT showed the disease in the conjunctivae and posterior orbits bilaterally.

The patient was treated with definitive involved site radiotherapy followed by chemotherapy with Rituxamab, Cyclophosphamide, Vincristine and prednisone. The bilateral conjunctival lesions were treated utilizing an opposed laterals beam arrangement technique. The patient tolerated the treatment well but with expected grade 1 skin and conjunctival irritation. Three weeks after radiation the patient will be started on 6 cycles of chemotherapy.

Discussion Radiation therapy is the treatment of choice as these tumors. Other treatment options include anti CD20 monoclonal antibodies and chemotherapy. A common etiologic agent for these patients is chlamydia psittacosis and a few patients may respond to doxycycline. Chemotherapy is often reserved for relapse. However, because of the bilateral involvement of the orbits, in this case, it was decided to add chemotherapy to the treatment regime.
DIC IN COLON CANCER: A PRESENTATION OF METASTASIS TO THE BONE

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Introduction Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DIC) is the result of inappropriate activation of the coagulation cascade in conjunction with unregulated fibrinolysis. While DIC is common in hematologic malignancies; it is uncommon in solid tumors. Here we present a case in which DIC was the initial presentation of bone metastasis.

Case study A 75yoF with history of colon cancer s/p hemicolectomy and one round of FOLFOX presented with hematuria. Her oncologist was treating her CEA with the most recent value was 148 (prior value 107). CT abdomen and pelvis was negative for metastasis. After 2 weeks of persistent hematuria and antibiotic treatment, she was admitted to the hospitalist service. Physical exam was significant for bilateral upper extremity bruising, lower extremity petechiae, and exquisite CVA tenderness. On laboratory evaluation, WBC was 11.5, PLT of 98, PT 23.6, INR 2.1, and PTT 45.1. She was started on Zosyn for a presumed UTI and Oncology was consulted. D-dimer and Fibrinogen were ordered and were >20 respectively. She was diagnosed with DIC. She received 2U FFP, 1U PRBC, and 1U Cryopreceptinate. As her CEA was increasing and imaging was negative, a bone marrow biopsy was performed. Results showed colon cancer metastasis involving 30% of the marrow space. She received one dose of FOLFOX as salvage therapy, which she tolerated well. At this time, prognosis was discussed and it was decided that hospice was the best course of action.

Discussion While common in hematologic malignancies, DIC is rare in solid tumors. Current theories revolve around tP expression on vessels, metastasizing cells and microparticles. When present, DIC significantly worsens prognosis. Our patient presented for hematuria and had been treated with antibiotics for suspected UTI. Upon presentation, she was diagnosed with DIC and responded to treatment prior to choosing hospice.

Only a handful of cases have reported on DIC in colon cancer. A trend that was noted was the association of DIC with bone metastases in patients with mucinous histology. Our case exemplifies the importance of considering DIC in colon cancer as a potential harbinger of bone metastasis.

Case report Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis (LCH) is a rare benign tumor arising from Langerhans dendritic cell. The incidence of LCH in children is estimated as 5 to 15 cases per 1 million. In adults, LCH is very rare, and the incidence is not yet defined. LCH can present as unifocal, multifocal, or multifocal single organ involvement (e.g., skin, lymph nodes, or bones), treatment options include Vinblastine and prednisone. In one French children’s cohort, fifty percent of patients harbored BRAF V600E mutation, and that was associated with resistance to first-line therapy. In adults, V600E frequency and impact or treatment and prognosis is yet to be defined.

Abstracts

A 42-year-old Caucasian male presented to the GI clinic for additional workup for a long-standing history of watery diarrhea that was not associated with a particular food type; weight loss, bone pain, or skin rash. His past medical history is significant for stroke, hypertension, and anxiety. Social History is significant for cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption. No significant findings were noted on the exam. He underwent colonoscopy for evaluation of chronic diarrhea and was found to have an isolated polyp in the ascending colon. Pathology of the polyp showed positive for S100, CD1a favoring the diagnosis of LCH. PET scan, CT of the head with contrast, and bone marrow biopsy demonstrated no evidence of involvement by LCH. Currently, the patient is under clinical surveillance without recurrence for the past six months.

LCH is a rare dendritic cell tumor. The most common organs of involvement are bone and skin. LCH of the GI tract is extremely rare and can present as a polyp, ulcer, or nodular lesions. Natural course and recurrence rates of LCH with isolated GI tract involvement are not fully evaluated. No standard consensus exists for treatment of LCH of GI tract. However, follow-up colonoscopy and imaging studies are often performed. Data is limited, but for patients with unifocal or multifocal single organ involvement (e.g., skin, lymph nodes, or bones), treatment options include Vinblastine and prednisone.

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Introduction Eribulin is an antineoplastic agent indicated in advanced breast cancer. It inhibits the growth phase of microtubules. We report a patient with advanced breast cancer who developed drug-induced central nervous system (CNS) toxicity following treatment with Eribulin and responded promptly to corticosteroid administration.

Case presentation A 49-year-old woman with a history of advanced breast cancer (HER-2 negative, ER and PR positive) presented with a decreased level of consciousness and confusion. She underwent extensive treatment in the past, including partial lumpectomy, multiple chemotherapeutic regimens, hormonal therapy, and radiation therapy. Eribulin was initiated due to disease progression. She received the first cycle two weeks prior to her presentation. Physical examination was remarkable only for disorientation. Vital signs: were within normal limits. Laboratory tests, including electrolytes, were within normal limits. CT of head without contrast did not reveal any abnormalities. MRI of head showed bilateral symmetrical basal ganglia hyperintensity. Eribulin was stopped, and she was treated with dexamethasone 4 mg TID. She regained amethasone regimen over 1 week.

Discussion Eribulin common side effects include neutropenia and peripheral neuropathy. Transient CNS toxicity with diplopia was reported in few cases. However, encephalopathy has
not been previously reported. Eribulin does not cross BBB, however radiotherapy may have facilitated its entrance to the brain causing toxicity. Another theory is Eribulin may cause autoimmune induced CNS injury. It is unclear why the basal ganglia were specifically affected. More studies are needed to help determine the underlying pathogenesis of CNS toxicity.

**Case report** A 58-year-old woman presented with chest pain one week after placement of drug-eluting stent (DES) for ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome (STE-ACS). She was compliant with dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) regimen of aspirin and prasugrel. Evaluation included an EKG without ST-segment changes. CBC revealed an elevated WBC (35,200 cells/mL) with 87% immature mononuclear cells, leading to a diagnosis of acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC) was diagnosed based on increasing D-dimer and decreasing fibrinogen. DAPT was transitioned to aspirin monotherapy. The patient completed 7+3 induction chemotherapy with complete remission. On day 34 of hospitalization, the patient developed multiple deep vein thromboses and aspirin monotherapy was transitioned to clopidogrel plus apixaban. The patient was discharged on hospital day 41. She is currently receiving consolidation chemotherapy.

**Discussion** DAPT is the standard of care to prevent stent thrombosis after coronary stenting. Managing antiplatelet therapy in the setting of elevated bleeding risk presents a challenging clinical scenario. AML consists of a group of hematopoietic malignancies involving bone marrow precursor cells. DIC is associated with AML and may present at time of diagnosis or with induction therapy. DIC is characterized by activation of coagulation cascades resulting in the consumption of platelets and coagulation factors, which increases bleeding risk.

Concurrent presentation of STE-ACS and AML is exceedingly rare with only nine cases previously reported. Aspirin monotherapy was initiated for this patient after considering the risk of stent thrombosis against the risk of hemorrhage. Although expert opinion recommends DAPT for one month for isolated thrombocytopenia, the risk of profound coagulopathy associated with DIC prohibited DAPT for our patient. Historical data of aspirin monotherapy shows a 3.4% risk of early stent thrombosis, significantly higher than the risk associated with DAPT. Although no longer considered standard of care, aspirin monotherapy may be a reasonable approach to prevent thrombosis of coronary artery stent in the presence of DIC.

**Case report** Renal Cell Carcinoma (RCC) tends to recur at unusual locations often with hemorrhagic metastasis. Sino-nasal metastasis is rare and can present as uncontrolled epistaxis or nasal obstruction. We report a case of massive uncontrolled epistaxis secondary to an isolated metastatic RCC in the nasal cavity requiring maxillary artery ligation. An 86-year-old female with a history of early stage renal cell carcinoma, status post nephrectomy 30 years ago, presented with recurrent, heavy, right nasal bleeding. She experienced intermittent mild epistaxis over the past 2 years, treated with conservative measures, except one episode requiring arterial embolization. Repeat ENT evaluation, nasal packing, rhinorosocket tamponade and eventually maxillary artery ligatures lead to some degree of control. Biopsy from right inferior turbinate confirmed metastatic renal cell carcinoma. Imaging studies revealed no evidence of other systemic involvement other than sino-nasal metastasis. She completed palliative radiation therapy to prevent further episodes of bleeding. Given her age and comorbidities, she expressed interest in best supportive care to maintain her quality of life and was transitioned to palliative care. Epistaxis is one of the most common complaints confronted by the Emergency department. Massive epistaxis should always prompt clinicians to exclude more perilous pathologies, including malignancy. The primary tumor was resected in our patient 30 years ago, highlighting the fact that RCC can recur after many years and can have a varied clinical presentation. RCC can metastasize to nasal and paranasal sinuses either through the caval tract or through the vertebral plexus. Tumor related-secondary epistaxis typically does not respond to conservative management and usually requires resection or palliative radiation therapy. We present this case to illustrate the unusual late presentation of isolated metastatic RCC and stress a low threshold to investigate bleeding in cancer survivors. Early diagnosis can lead to effective treatment while decreasing morbidity and complications.

**Case report** Synovial sarcomas are aggressive soft tissue malignant tumors that arise near the joints, usually the ankle, hip and knee. Other sites include the neck, blood vessels and nerves. Etiology is unknown, still many SS are characterized by chromosomal translocation that fuses the SYT gene from Chromosome 18 to either the SXX1 or the SXX2 gene. The most common symptoms experienced is a mass/swelling associated with tenderness and pain.

We present a 26y/o female G4P2A2 who came to the emergency department complaining of 4 months history of discomfort at the left gluteal and thigh area with associated pressure-like sensation. Patient with history of multiple visits to ER due to persistent feeling of increasing size, all imaging test were unremarkable. Denied any other associated symptoms; including anorexia, fever, SOB or weight changes. As patient continue with worsening symptoms, left lower extremity MRI requested. Vital signs unremarkable. Physical examination with no mark difference in size between the left and right thigh, no underling skin changes, FROM, no tenderness...
to palpation or weakness. Laboratories with stable cell count. Chemistry with preserve renal function. MRI of the left thigh showed Left gluteus Medius muscle with large well defined soft tissue mass measuring 14.5 cm AP x 10.5 cm transverse x 13.5 cm long. It starts superiority almost at the level of iliac crest and extends to the level of the greater trochanter. Bone scan showed increased activity in the left acetabulum and greater trochanter of the femur. Left Thigh Biopsy demonstrated Synovial Sarcoma, Intermediate Grade; with presence of mononuclear, spindle cell, positive for EMA and keratins AE1/AE3. She was referred to a Sutler Cancer Center, who recommended induction/neoadjuvant with Adriamycin, Ifosfamide and Dexrazoxane.

SS are rare tumors that are slow growing and commonly misdiagnosed due to vague symptoms and poor visualization on X-ray imaging. Our case illustrates an uncommon disease seen in 1 to 3 individuals in a million people each year. Prognosis depends on age, size, site and mitotic activity. Physician awareness of the disease as possible differential diagnosis will allow for early treatment and improve survival rate.

190 A CASE OF HEMOPHAGOCYTIC LYMPHOHISTIOCYTOSIS IN THE SETTING OF CLASSIC HODGKIN LYMPHOMA, HIV, AND EBV

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Introduction Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) is characterized by overactivation and proliferation of CD8+ T cells, histiocytes, and macrophages. This results in systemic inflammation and phagocytosis of various cell lines. Five out of eight criteria (recurrent fevers, cytopenia, splenomegaly, hypertriglyceridemia, hemophagocytosis in bone marrow or spleen or lymph nodes, elevated ferritin (>500), elevated soluble CD25 (>2,400 U/ml), and low or absent natural killer cell activity) are required for diagnosis.

Case A twenty-seven-year-old man with a past medical history of untreated HIV presented to the Emergency Department with syncope. He also reports experiencing chills, fevers, dia- phoresis, and weakness over the past month. Initial labs revealed a hemoglobin of 5.6 g and platelets 81. Subsequent labs revealed a ferritin 5,825.7, triglycerides 370 mg/dl, soluble IL-2 at 21,540 pg/ml, and HIV viral load 267,742. CT scan demonstrated mild enlargement of the spleen and several enlarge abdominal and pelvic lymph nodes. Recurrent fevers up to 103F were documented. The patient met six out of eight criteria for the diagnosis of HLH. A bone marrow biopsy revealed an atypical CD30 positive lymphoid infiltrate, suspicious for lymphoproliferative disorder. The CD30+ cells were large-sized, most were mononuclear and some were binuclear with large nuclei and conspicuous nucleoli. Atypical, large-sized lymphoid cells were positive for Epstein Barr virus RNA. Flow cytometry was significant for a mix of T, B and NK cells with T cells predominating. A left cervical lymph node biopsy revealed classic Hodgkin lymphoma, nodular sclerosis type.

Discussion HLH can be acquired genetically (primary) or environmentally (secondary). Mutations in the genes PRF1, MUNC 13–4, and STX11 are associated with primary HLH. Secondary HLH is often triggered by autoimmune disorders or viral infections. The most common trigger for HLH is an infection with Epstein-Barr virus. HLH is often fatal making prompt diagnosis and treatment of great significance.
and mostly observed in females. Few cases of para-testicular rhabdomyomas in adolescents and adults have been reported.

We report a 22 month old African American male with a sudden onset of bilateral tender testicular swelling.

Testicular ultrasound revealed thickening of the right scrotal soft tissues compared to left. The testicles were grossly symmetric and within normal limits in echogenicity and color flow. The right epididymis demonstrated heterogeneity and increased size as compared to the left which measured 1.5 × 0.6 × 0.6 cm and 0.4 × 0.3 × 0.5 cm respectively. Right groin exploration with excision of non-viable torsioned right scrotal mass with orchiectomy was performed.

Specimen measured 2.9 × 1.4 × 0.6 cm; microscopically revealed blood and clusters of large orbicular-ovate cells with small bland peripheral nuclei, discrete cellular borders and a full rounded, laminated cytoplasm with no atypia or malignant changes (Image2).

Abstract 192 Figure 1 1. Desmin stain- left 2. H&E stain- right

Staining for desmin was positive (Image1). Staining for S100, NSE, CD34, myogenin, CD68, vimentin, CK cam 5.2, CK AE1/AE3, CD68, p53 SMA, SMA, PASH with and without diastase were all negative. These findings were consistent with a final diagnosis of fetal type rhabdomyoma. Relevant oncologic workup including CT chest, abdomen and pelvis were negative.

This is one of the very few documented cases of pediatric para-testicular epididymal rhabdomyoma in the literature. Although benign in nature, the exact prognosis is unknown due to its rarity. Available data suggests monitoring due to remote possibility of a recurrence.

193 THE PULMONARY COMPLICATIONS OF A PARANEOPLASTIC AUTOIMMUNE VASCULITIS IN A PATIENT WITH MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROME

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Introduction Paraneoplastic autoimmune phenomena may occur in up to 30% of patients with myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). We present a patient of MDS who developed a paraneoplastic autoimmune vasculitis that led to diffuse alveolar hemorrhage.

Case A mid-50s male presented with acute chills, weakness, and night sweats. He lost 20 lbs over 2 months and had two weeks of fatigue, exertional dyspnea, and epistaxis. His temperature was 102.3°F and oxygen saturation was 84% on room air. He was tachycardic to the 90s. He appeared ill with bilateral pitting edema to knees. Labs showed a hemoglobin of 5.7 g/dL, hematocrit of 17.2 g/dL, and platelet count of 27 k/μL. The peripheral blood smear showed 4% blasts and frequent dyspoietic granulocytes. Bone marrow biopsy (BMB) was performed to screen for acute leukemia and MDS, eventually confirming MDS with excess blasts and erythroid predominance.

Discussion Diffuse alveolar hemorrhage is a rare but potentially deadly pulmonary complication of paraneoplastic autoimmune vasculitis in MDS. Patients who initially present with atypical autoimmune phenomena need screening for underlying MDS, which can change the promptness, extent, and duration of immunosuppressive therapy. Failure to promptly treat patients with corticosteroids can lead to serious complications and death.
recognition of findings consistent with HLH. Due to the non-specific constellation of symptoms seen, patients with this condition often undergo extensive, multidisciplinary evaluations prior to receiving a diagnosis. Prompt diagnosis with initiation of appropriate management is vital, as patients can deteriorate extremely rapidly. Increased awareness of the diagnostic criteria for HLH helps physicians to effectively identify and treat this rare and life-threatening syndrome.

### THE EPITOME OF VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY

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**Introduction** In the developed world where serologic testing is readily available, the classic presentation of vitamin B12(B12) deficiency is rare. In this case report we present a case of 64 year old male with a classic presentation of B12 deficiency.

**Case report** A 64 year old male presented to the emergency room with tingling, numbness in hands and feet for 2 weeks, generalized weakness, unsteady gait and memory problems for 2 months. He had not seen a physician in 7 years. Vital signs were significant for respiratory rate 22/min. Notable findings were of icteric sclera, poor short-term memory, normal motor exam, reduced sensation to touch in a glove and stocking distribution, reduced proprioception and positive Romberg sign.

Labs were pertinent for pancytopenia, MCV121fl, reticulocyte count3%, hypersegmented neutrophils on PBS, indirect hyperbilirubinemia, LDH>4000U/L, lactoglobin<10 mg/dL, B12<60pg/mL and folate<15ng/mL. Intrinsic factor and anti-parietal cell antibodies were positive. On treatment with B12 replacement he showed hematologic and clinical improvement.

The classic presentation of B12 deficiency including pancytopenia with macrocytic anemia, jaundice and neurologic abnormalities are rare in the developed world. Because of readily available and routinely obtained serologic testing, many deficiencies come to attention due to the incidental finding of anemia or macrocytosis. Our patient had not seen a physician in 7 years and this explains why he had all the classic features. Lab findings including pancytopenia, elevated LDH and indirect bilirubin, and low haptoglobin were due to ineffective erythropoiesis resulting in hemolysis. Unlike other forms of hemolytic anemia, the reticulocyte count was low. For individuals with typical laboratory findings, the only initial testing needed is a serum B12 level. The neurologic features include subacute combined degeneration due to demyelination of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord and can be present in the absence of macrocytic anemia. Clinician should be aware of rare findings related to B12 deficiency. The presence of anemia also carries important prognostic significance. Anemia detected at baseline is inversely related to the severity of neurologic improvement at the diagnosis.

### MULTIPLE MYELOMA WITH INITIAL PRESENTATION OF SPINAL SHOCK

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**Case report** Multiple Myeloma (MM) comprises nearly 20% of all hematologic malignancies in the United States. The importance of recognizing MM cannot be overstated due to the mortality of the disease and the improved outcomes in the setting of early detection and treatment. We present the case of a 58-year-old male who presented to the emergency department with acute bilateral flank pain, urinary retention and worsening left sided weakness and progressive dysarthria. He has a past medical history of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, benign prostatic hyperplasia and stroke with residual LLE weakness and impaired cognition. This was his third presentation to the emergency room for similar complaints. This time, he had a new-onset functional deficit and lower extremity symptoms. He had a stroke scale of 5, but was outside the TPA window. A computed tomography (CT) scan of the head did not demonstrate any acute infarct. The patient underwent MRI of the spine, demonstrating a large lobular enhancing mass from T5-T7 and extension through the neural foramina and paraspinal musculature and pleura with mass effect from the level of T5-T7. IR biopsy of the enhancing mass showed a plasma cell neoplasm with immunostaining positive for CD138 and with lambda monoclonal light chain predominance. Due to concern for neurological emergency, neurosurgery was consulted, but did not intervene due to patient’s debility. A subsequent bone marrow biopsy showed only 6–8% plasma cell proliferation. Though this is not in the common range of MM, a metastatic bone survey showed several lytic lesions and the patient was diagnosed and offered treatment for MM, which he declined.

This patient’s care and medical treatment were significantly delayed due to lack of recognition due to the patient’s vague symptoms and poor history. The patient also did not have any significant renal disease, hypercalcemia or anemia throughout his several admissions that may have otherwise raised suspicion for Multiple Myeloma. This case is an important reminder for internists to be diligent in all parts of the physical examination, including the neurological exam, which can unmask medical emergencies requiring prompt intervention in this patient.

### OVARIAN HIGH-GRADE SEROUS CARCINOMA WITH NEUROENDOCRINE COMPONENT, A RARE AND AGGRESSIVE TUMOR

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**Case report** High-grade serous carcinoma with neuroendocrine component has been described in the endometrium, but very rarely in ovaries. We describe a case of a 60-year-old female who presented with abdominal pain, foul vaginal discharge and elevated CA-125. Computed tomography scan revealed two large pelvic masses with metastasis to the small bowel and mesenteric lymph nodes. Patient underwent bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy with omentectomy and bowel resection because of mass adhesions to the mesentery. Gross examination showed bilateral ovarian masses (left, 8.2 cm and right, 7.5 cm) with solid and cystic areas and extensive necrosis causing near-complete effacement of the ovarian parenchyma. Histologically, the adnexal masses consisted of two components; high-grade serous carcinoma and a discrete and focally intermingling neuroendocrine carcinoma (figure 1). The small
THE PERSISTENT INHIBITOR

AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE CASE OF BULLOUS PEMPHIGOID IN THE SETTING OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA

Case report Multiple myeloma is a neoplastic process involving the proliferation of plasma cells. Very rarely, multiple myeloma has been found to have an association with pemphigus vulgaris. Exceedingly less likely is finding bullous pemphigoid in the setting of myeloma. We report a rare case of bullous pemphigoid in a patient with newly diagnosed myeloma.

A 55 year old African American female presented to the emergency department for sudden eruption of large bullae. She reported recent admission for chest pain one week prior to presentation. Chest radiograph showed multiple lytic lesions and metabolic panel with an elevated serum creatinine. Acute coronary syndrome was ruled out, but urine and serum immunofixation and protein electrophoresis suggested monoclonal gammopathy. Bone marrow biopsy of the vertebrae revealed approximately 70% involvement by abnormal plasma cells. Very rarely, multiple myeloma has been found to have an association with pemphigus vulgaris. Exceedingly less likely is finding bullous pemphigoid in the setting of myeloma. We report a rare case of bullous pemphigoid in a patient with newly diagnosed myeloma.

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Case report Acquired Factor VIII inhibitors, also referred to as acquired hemophilia A is a rare bleeding disorder that differs in several ways to its congenital hemophilia A counterpart. Acquired hemophilia A has no inheritance pattern, presents typically later in life, and is seldom found to present with hemarthroses, but rather soft tissue bleeding and purpura. Unfortunately, it is associated with high mortality.

This is a 79 year old female who presented to her hematologist from her PCP with new bruising. Upon evaluation she was found to have a normal CBC, platelet function test, PT, and INR. However, the patient had a prolonged PTT of 146.2 seconds that did not correct with a mixing study, an undetectable Factor VIII level, and a Factor VIII inhibitor level greater than 1000 bethesda. She was started on prednisone 1 mg/kg for her acquired Factor VIII inhibitor and repeat studies 2 weeks later revealed PTT of 121.2, a continued undetectable Factor VIII level, and a continued Factor VIII inhibitor level greater than 1000 bethesda. She later developed a left hand hemATOMA and was admitted to the hospital for FEIBA (factor eight inhibitor bypassing agent). While hospitalized she showed no further signs of bleeding and her hemATOMA remained stable in size. The patients prednisone was continued, and she was started on Rituxan 375 mg IV weekly and Cyclophosphamide 100 mg daily. Despite 4 weeks of this therapy, her Factor VIII level remained undetectable, her PTT prolonged, and her Factor VIII inhibitor level although initially decreased to 614.4 bethesda later increased to 901 bethesda. She currently continues to exhibit no active signs of bleeding and stability in her hand hemATOMA.

Given the extreme rarity of this disease of 1 to 4 million/year, studies and literature regarding treatment are limited primarily to case reports, small retrospective studies, and personal clinician experience. Approaches to inhibitor eradication typically require a combination of immunosuppressive agents, high dose intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG), and immune tolerance. Given this patients persistent elevated inhibitor level despite steroids and immunosuppressive agents we will need to pursue other agents such as calcineurin inhibitors, mycophenolate mofetil, and/or IVIG to achieve inhibitor eradication and restore the patients normal hemostasis.

Multiple myeloma is a neoplastic proliferation of plasma cells who’s signs and symptoms are related to the organs the plasma cells invade. Bone involvement may lead to pain, anemia, and hypercalcemia. Both bullous pemphigoid and pemphigus vulgaris are blistering diseases. Pemphigus vulgaris tends to involve mucous membranes, occurs in younger people, has easily ruptured blisters, and carries a poor prognosis. Bullous pemphigoid, however, has no mucosal involvement, occurs in older people, contains tense bullae, and has a favorable prognosis. Treatment depends on disease severity. Our patient is particularly interesting in that bullous pemphigoid is very rare in general and even more so in the setting of multi ple myeloma.

bowel, omentum and mesenteric lymph nodes showed neuroendocrine carcinomas were positive for PAX8 (figures 3&4), WT1, p53, p16 and ER (patchy) and negative for PR. Chromogranin was positive only in the neuroendocrine carcinoma component (figure 5) with a Ki-67% of >95%. Patient passed away 10 days following the surgery. Ovarian serous carcinomas with neuroendocrine components are rare and aggressive tumors that at sites of metastasis may only be comprised of neuroendocrine component, which may result in a delayed diagnosis or misdiagnosis. This case highlights that an ovarian epithelial tumor with neuroendocrine differentiation is important to consider when a neuroendocrine tumor in abdominal lymph nodes or bowel wall is detected in regional or temporal connection with an ovarian/adnexal mass.
A RARE CASE OF ISOLATED HYPOTHALAMIC-PITUITARY OLIGOMETASTATIC DISEASE: AN EMERGING CONCEPT

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Introduction
Langerhans’ cell histiocytosis (LCH) is a rare disease with isolated neurological involvement in 5–10% of cases. We report a case of isolated hypothalamic-pituitary LHC in a woman presenting with altered mental status.

Case description
A 35-year-old woman presented with increasing confusion for several weeks with occasional headaches and blurred vision. Her mental status was altered; she was hypoactive, afebrile, and dehydrated. We intubated her for airway protection and started isotropes after her condition did not improve with intravenous fluid boluses. Her sodium level was 167 mmol/L. After admission to the intensive care unit, her urine output was 1000 mL/hr. A diabetes insipidus (DI) workup revealed a serum osmolality of 350 mOsm/kg and urine osmolality of 100 mOsm/kg; her urine output decreased after desmopressin administration. Further testing revealed panhypopituitarism.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of her brain revealed a mass in the optic hypothalamic region involving the optic chiasm and medial walls of the third ventricle with extension into the pituitary stalk. Tissue biopsy from a right craniotomy showed atypical cells in focal aggregates positive for CD68, CD1a, and Langerin consistent with LCH. She was managed with hydrocortisone, desmopressin, and levothyroxine. A skeletal survey was negative for lytic lesions, and we found no bone marrow involvement. She received 2 cycles of vincristine and cytarabine; her overall condition improved, and her sodium levels normalized.

Discussion
LCH is a rare multisystemic disease with uncertain pathogenesis characterized by clonal proliferation of bone marrow-derived immature dendritic cells and usually affects children. Adult-onset LCH occurs in approximately 2 million populations/year. LCH is often misdiagnosed given its rarity, multisystemic involvement, and various presentations. DI seems to be the most common, well-described manifestation of hypothalamic-pituitary involvement. Anterior pituitary dysfunction is reported in <20% of patients with LCH and is usually concurrent with DI. Physicians should suspect LCH in patients developing central DI regardless of anterior pituitary dysfunction and underlying intracranial mass on MRI.

OLIGOMETASTATIC DISEASE: AN EMERGING CONCEPT IN ONCOLOGY

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Purpose
OGM breast cancer case report and increase awareness on the use of locoregional therapies (LRT) in metastatic cancer.

Methods
Review of Electronic Health Records and medical literature.

Results
A 46-year-old woman presented with pain in her right axilla. She was diagnosed with triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) in 2008 treated with surgery (SRG), radiation (XRT) and chemotherapy (CTX). She recurred in the axilla in 2014 treated with SRG and CTX, in the chest wall in 2016 treated with CTX and XRT and with an unresectable chest wall mass in 2018. Due to prior XRT she was considered at high risk for tissue necrosis with additional XRT. She received chest wall cryoablation (CAB) x 2 with symptom resolution. Pain remained under control for 8 months.

Metastatic TNBC (mTNBC) is an incurable disease. CTX is the cornerstone of treatment with goals of improving survival and palliation. Median survival (MS) is 2 years. Second line CTX has modest activity with response <20% and time to tumor progression <6 months. XRT and SRG are reserved for symptomatic or non-responsive disease. OGM cancer is an emerging concept, in which some metastatic tumors remain locoregionally confined while others are widely disseminated. It was not until recently that this concept is taking more relevance. RNA analysis shows that oligo- and poly- metastases are distinct entities. OGM tumors may benefit from LRT which include stereotactic body radiation (SBRT), minimally invasive SRG or ablation. Ablation may be achieved by heat (radiofrequency, microwave and laser), or by the use of CAB which cools tissue to ≤40°C producing tissue necrosis. CAB can be used in the treatment of bone lesions, renal masses, lung, prostate and breast tumors. Recent data supports the use of LRT in patients with OGM cancer. The SABR-COMET phase II randomized trial reported a MS of 28 months for systemic therapy alone vs 41 months with the addition of SBRT (Lancer 2019). A phase II/III trial is underway in OGM breast cancer.

Conclusions
This case is an example of OGM TNBC with survival >6 years. The use of local therapies probably contributed to her survival. This case also exemplifies the value of CAB in treating recurrent tumors, particularly when other techniques, such as SRG or XRT are not appropriate.
once daily followed by 40 mg every other day. The pharmacogenomics test did not reveal patient was poor metabolizer leading to increased toxicity. Targeted therapy has changed the landscape and management of NSCLC. The results of the FLAURA trial show that in patients with previously untreated EGFR mutation-positive advanced NSCLC, osimertinib treatment resulted in significantly longer progression-free survival (18.9 months). Despite such promising outcomes, toxicities like skin rash and diarrhea could be dose-limiting. With the trend towards precision medicine with customization of healthcare, with medical decisions, treatments being tailored to the individual patient, we still need more understanding of pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics. Our patient with the current odd dosing schedule of osimertinib 40 mg every other day has better tolerability and continues to show excellent treatment response for approximately 10 months.

203 MULTIPLE SQUAMOUS CELL SKIN CANCERS AS A COMPLICATION FROM LONG-TERM HYDROXYUREA THERAPY
S Manthi*, P Shama, D Jaishankar, T Lord, ETSU, Johnson City, TN
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.203

Case report Hydroxyurea is an antimetabolite that selectively inhibits ribonucleoside diphosphate reductase thereby halting the cell cycle at the G1/S phase. Patients with myeloproliferative neoplasms at high risk for venous or arterial thrombosis should be treated with cytoreductive therapy to reduce the risk of thrombosis. Hydroxyurea is the preferred cytoreductive agent for most patients. Squamous cell carcinoma is a rare side effect reported in less than 1% of patients on Hydroxyurea and is not widely known. A seventy-two-year-old male with JAK2 V617F mutation-positive essential thrombocytosis was treated with hydroxyurea for 6 years, which was effective in controlling his platelet count. After 6 years of therapy, the patient developed several skin lesions over the scalp, face, and extremities (sun-exposed areas). He was evaluated by dermatology and biopsies were consistent with multiple squamous cell skin cancers. He had recurrent squamous skin cancers requiring treatment/removal almost on a weekly basis. Hydroxyurea was slowly tapered and discontinued, and we noted an improvement in skin lesions that required weekly intervention to no further new lesions requiring removal. The patient was simultaneously started on Ruxolitinib, which selectively inhibits Janus Associated Kinases based on phase 2 data refractory to or intolerant of hydroxyurea. Following discontinuation of hydroxyurea, WBC increased from 9.4 K/µL to 36 K/µL and platelets increased from 439 to 1762 K/µL. Ruxolitinib was increased to 10 mg BID and WBC improved to 15.5 K/µL and platelet count of 836 K/µL. Cutaneous cancers associated with the use of hydroxyurea are often multiple and include both squamous cell carcinomas and basal cell carcinomas. They typically appear on sun-exposed surfaces. Despite being rare, these complications often have clinical consequences affecting a patient’s quality of life and requiring dermatologic intervention. This case highlights the need to be cognizant of this rare toxicity and advocate expedited dermatological evaluation if concerning symptoms arise. Patients may need skin surveillance for many years after the discontinuation of hydroxyurea therapy because of the apparent prolonged duration of the risk of skin cancers.

204 ERYTHEMA NODOSUM – A RARE SIDE EFFECT OF IMMUNOTHERAPY
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.204

Case report Erythema nodosum (EN) is a delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction that most often presents as erythematous, tender nodules on the shins. EN can occur secondarily to a wide variety of conditions. We present a rare case where EN developed while receiving nivolumab immunotherapy. A 38-year-old female with a history of invasive malignant melanoma involving her right foot plantar surface (pT3ApN0). She noticed another skin lesion in close proximity to her existing scar. It was biopsied and demonstrated acral lentiginous melanoma with a Breslow thickness of 0.4 mm, mitoses 0/mm², and no ulceration. She subsequently underwent wide excision of her right great toe melanoma and split-thickness skin grafting. Biopsy results were negative for residual melanoma. While completing wound healing, she had recurring acral lentiginous melanoma. PET/CT showed interval development of a right inguinal lymph node measuring 1.4 × 1.1 cm with a maximum SUV value of 2.2. Right inguinal core biopsy confirmed involvement with metastatic melanoma. Neoadjuvant immunotherapy with nivolumab for three months followed by right inguinal dissection and excision of the primary lesion was planned. After receiving the third cycle of nivolumab, she developed diarrhea and bilateral skin and soft tissue changes in her lower extremities. She was evaluated by dermatology and underwent a left shin biopsy that showed sepsal panniculitis most consistent with EN. To date, no reports of nivolumab causing EN have been reported in the literature. Common triggers for EN include infection, drugs, pregnancy, malignancy, and inflammatory conditions. However, many cases are idiopathic. EN usually resolves spontaneously within several weeks. When necessary, treatment can be given to reduce symptoms or hasten resolution. Our patient was not a candidate for first-line NSAID therapy, so second line prednisone was used with excellent response and resolution of all EN lesions. She was also referred to gastroenterology for a colonoscopy to rule out inflammatory bowel disease and immunemediated colitis. There is a resurgence of interest in the rapidly evolving field of immunotherapy treatment of advanced solid tumors but the understanding of toxicity profiles is incomplete. Our patient was a cautionary tale and treating physicians should continue to monitor patients closely for rare side effects.

205 EARLY ONSET T CELL LEUKEMIA IN A 48- YEAR-OLD MAN PRESENTING WITH RAPIDLY PROGRESSIVE LIVER DISEASE
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.205

Case report T cell prolymphocytic leukemia (T-PLL) is a rare and highly aggressive proliferative disorder of lymphoid cells. It accounts for 2% of mature lymphocytic leukemias in adults. Males are predominately affected with a median age of 61 years. Clinical presentation consists of a short period of B symptoms, hepatosplenomegaly and lymphocytosis. Lymphadenopathy is usually not clinically evident.
A 48-year-old Hispanic male with no medical history presents with 3 months of progressive fatigue accompanied by abdominal pain, diarrhea and fever. He also noted hematospermia, choria and epistaxis. Physical exam was positive for scleral icterus, hepatosplenomegaly and a non-pruritic maculopapular rash on the chest. No lymphadenopathy was noted on physical exam. Initial studies showed lymphocytic leukocytosis (19.88), normocytic anemia (9.9) and thrombocytopenia (23). Laboratory findings also revealed transamintins (ALT 112, AST 123), elevated ALP (507) and hyperbilirubinemia (5.1) with mild elevation in INR (1.54). Workup was consistent with anemia of chronic disease with normal haptoglobin and direct coombs test. Peripheral blood smear was significant for leukoerythroblastosis with 5% blasts. Imaging studies revealed hepatosplenomegaly and multiple small lymph nodes in retroperitoneum and mesentery. Hematritis B, C and HIV screening were negative as well as acute infection with EBV, CMV, HSV-1 and HSV-2. Patient had a rapid decline in liver function within 10 days of hospitalization. Other causes of liver disease including hemochromatosis, alpha 1 anti-trypsin deficiency, Wilson disease, autoimmune hepatitis and primary biliary cirrhosis were ruled out. Liver biopsy showed acute hepatitis with bridging necrosis, no lymphocytic infiltration was observed. Bone marrow biopsy results finally revealed the diagnosis of T cell prolymphocytic leukemia. Patient is currently receiving treatment with alemtuzumab.

The prognosis of T-PLL is poor with a median survival of 1–2 years with treatment. Current management is determined on best available evidence as no randomized controlled trials have been developed. More observational and experimental studies are required to understand this rare disease.

**Discussion**

TEC is a diagnosis of exclusion; therefore, it is important for the clinician to have a broad differential diagnosis of anemia. These include congenital hemolytic anemias such as hereditary spherocytosis, RBC enzyme defects, and hemoglobinopathies. Another important consideration is Diamond-Blackfan anemia, which presents with abnormal physical exam findings including microcephaly, growth failure, and triphalangeal thumbs.

**Case report**

Acute graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) is an unpredictable severe inflammatory complication of allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation. Theoretically should not exist in autologous-hematopoietic stem-cell-transplant (auto-HSCT).

We report the case of a 61-year-old female diagnosed with multiple myeloma (MM) in May 2017. Treatment was started with 6 courses of bortezomib-dexamethasone regimen. Bone Marrow biopsy on December 2017 revealed complete remission. After evaluation; patient was considered a candidate for auto-HSCT. Mobilization of stem cells was performed with filgrastim-perixalor regimen followed by collection of cells with no complications. Conditioning chemotherapy was given with melphalan (200 mg/m²) for two days. The regimen was tolerated without complications, stem cell infusion was performed with a total dose of 2.82 × 10^10 CD34 negative cells/kg. During the post- transplant period low hemoglobin and platelets counts were managed with transfusions. Granulocyte colony stimulating factor was started on day+7 until successful engraftment on day+12. On day +14 patient developed gastrointestinal discomfort and watery diarrhea that got worse despite treatment with anti-motility and anti-microbial agents. Work up for infective causes of diarrhea, such as Clostridium difficile assay, PCR for Cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and stool cultures for bacteria, parasites and fungal pathogens were negative. Further evaluation with a sigmoidoscopy and biopsy revealed the presence of mucosa with regenerative changes, crypt architectural distortion, crypt abscess, and focal crypt loss and increase apoptosis. Findings consistent with acute GVHD.

Acute GVHD is a common and serious complication of allogeneic HSCT. The presence of acute GVHD in autologous HSCT is extremely rare. There is no proven explanation for the pathophysiology of auto-GVHD. Our case illustrates a rarely seen complication of auto-HSCT and a possible different etiology for the mechanism of GVHD. Also the
importance of including it in the differential diagnosis of a patient with Auto-HSCT and no infective cause for diarrhea or any gastrointestinal manifestation.

**208**  
5-FLUOROURACIL INDUCED CARDIOMYOPATHY IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT: RARE EVENT  
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.208

**Case report** 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) is a commonly used chemotherapy agent in adult solid tumor patients but is less frequently used in pediatrics. In adults, 5-FU is a well-recognized inducer of cardiotoxicity, particularly among patients with underlying cardiovascular disease. 5-FU mediated cardiotoxicity has rarely been reported in the pediatric population. 

**Objectives** We report a rare case of 5-FU induced cardiomyopathy in a pediatric patient with nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC), successfully managed with milrinone and uridine triacetate, underscoring the need for awareness and prompt recognition and medication administration for this potentially reversible condition. 

**Design/Method** A literature search was conducted for 5-FU induced cardiomyopathy in pediatric patients. We identified 2 previously reported cases published in 1995 and 2011, both in patients with similar diagnoses and chemotherapy regimens. 

**Results/Conclusion** A 16 year old female diagnosed with stage IVA NPC began treatment with a regimen of Cisplatin and 5-FU. Echocardiogram prior to chemotherapy demonstrated normal cardiac function. Planned initial chemotherapy regimen consisted of 3 cycles of Cisplatin (80 mg/m²) on day 1 and 5-FU (1,000 mg/m²/day continuous infusion) on days 1–4. On day 3 of cycle 1, she acutely developed hypotension and tachycardia. Electrocardiogram demonstrated sinus tachycardia and echocardiogram showed significantly compromised cardiac function, with LV ejection fraction (EF) of 33% (previously 68%). She was transferred to the pediatric ICU and milrinone drip was initiated. Chemotherapy was continued and the 5-FU infusion was completed. Cardiac function continued to decline. Due to the temporal relationship, 5-FU cardiotoxicity was considered as the etiology of the patient’s cardiomyopathy. At hour 60 past the completion of 5FU infusion, uridine triacetate therapy was initiated. Within 48 hours, LV EF had improved to mid-40%. By 96 hours, EF normalized and milrinone was weaned off. She completed the full regimen of uridine triacetate (10 grams q6 hours; total of 20 doses). Prompt recognition and appropriate management is essential to achieve favorable outcomes, and normalization of cardiac function is possible following an event.

**209**  
SYMPTOMATIC ANEMIA DUE TO UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL BLEED IN THE SETTING OF ITP  
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.209

**Case report** This is a 60-year-old African American male with past medical history of diabetes type 2, hyperlipidemia, and hypertension that came to the emergency room with shortness of breath, dizziness, and multiple syncopal events throughout the past four weeks or so. Patient admitted to having worsening symptoms with increased activity, he also noticed dark sticky stools for the past 2–3 weeks as well. In the emergency room the patient was found to be severely anemic with hemoglobin of 3 g/dL (normal range 14–18 g/dL) as well as thrombocytopenic with an undetectable number of platelets, thus he was admitted to internal medicine service for severe symptomatic anemia and thrombocytopenia. Upon physical exam patient had a fairly unremarkable exam except for a mildly tearful/anxious male, tachycardic, pale conjunctiva, fingernail clubbing, and a guaiac positive digital rectal exam. Patient had not been on any anticoagulation, hasn’t been compliant with any medication, has never had a colonoscopy and has no known family history of colon cancer or any other neoplasm. Patient admits to being a current every day smoker with 52 years at 1–1.5 packs per day, but denies drugs and alcohol use. In total the patient was given 6 units of packed red blood cells, 1 unit of fresh frozen plasma, and 2 units of platelets. These blood products helped to increase the hemoglobin to a safer level, but did not help the platelets move above 1 thou/cu mm. He was monitored closely; the gastrointestinal team was consulted for possible need for EGD/Colonoscopy due to suspected cause of the anemia being a bleed somewhere in the gastrointestinal tract. Hematology oncology was also consulted due to the near zero count of platelets, and common things being common a hemoglobin this low usually is not accompanied with an undetectable thrombocytopenia. Once hemolysis labs and iron panel were negative, this pathology most closely pointed to Immune Thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP). Hematology decided to treat as such with IVIG and decadron 40 mg daily for four days. Patient was monitored closely and with the stabilization of his hemoglobin and slight rise and up trend of his platelets the patient was safely discharged home.

**210**  
COMPLETE CLINICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO COMBINATION NIVOLUMAB AND IPILIMUB IN A PATIENT WITH METASTATIC RENAL CELL CARCINOMA  
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.210

**Introduction** About 25% of the patients with renal cell carcinoma (RCC) present at an advanced stage. The treatment approach of metastatic RCC depends on various prognostic risk factors. Currently, Immunotherapy with checkpoint inhibitors and targeted therapy with vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitors are the primary systemic modalities for the management of advanced RCC. We present a unique case of metastatic RCC with heavy disease burden and poor-risk features treated with combination checkpoint therapy resulting in a complete radiological and pathological response. 

**Case description** A 56-year-old male presented with gross hematuria, left flank pain and weight loss. Initial laboratory workup showed hemoglobin of 10.7 g/dl, platelet of 3.5 × 10^9/L, neutrophil count of 8.7 × 10^9/L, creatinine of 1.2 mg/dl, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) of 674 U/L and corrected calcium of 11.5 mg/dl. Computed tomography (CT) scan revealed large enhancing mass in the left kidney measuring 10.2 cm × 11.8 cm × 11 cm with extension into the left renal vein, renal pelvis, left ureter, bladder, multiple liver
nODULES, LEFT ADRENAL NODULE AND MULTIPLE SUBCENTIMETER LUNG NODULES. ULTRASOUND-GUIDED NEEDLE BIOPSY OF THE LIVER CONFIRMED CLEAR CELL RCC. THE PATIENT WAS CATEGORIZED AS STAGE IV RCC WITH THE HIGH-RISK DISEASE BY IMDC PROGNOSTIC MODEL. THE PATIENT WAS STARTED ON COMBINATION NIVOLUMAB AT 3 MG/KG AND IPILIMUMAB AT 1 MG/KG AT EVERY THREE WEEKS FOR FOUR CYCLES FOLLOWED BY NIVOLUMAB AT 3 MG/KG EVERY 4 WEEKS. RE-STAGING CT SCANS DONE AFTER 36 WEEKS SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN LEFT RENAL MASS WITH COMPLETE RESOLUTION OF LIVER METASTASIS, LUNG NODULES, LEFT ADRENAL MASS AND LEFT VENOUS INVOLEMENT. THE PATIENT SUBSEQUENTLY UNDERWENT LEFT RADICAL NEPHRECTOMY AND PATHOLOGY REVEALED COMPLETE TUMOR NECROSIS WITHOUT EVIDENCE OF VIABLE RCC. THE PATIENT CONTINUES TO BE ON MAINTENANCE NIVOLUMAB MONOTHERAPY WITHOUT EVIDENCE OF RECURRENCE.

CONCLUSION: CURRENTLY, COMBINATION NIVOLUMAB AND IPILIMUMAB IN COMBINATION IS A PREFERRED OPTION FOR INTERMEDIATE- AND POOR-RISK PATIENTS WITH CLEAR CELL STAGE IV RCC. FURTHER MOLECULAR STUDIES ARE NEEDED TO BETTER UNDERSTAND WHY SOME PATIENTS HAVE A DRAMATIC RESPONSE, WHILE SOME HAVE ONLY A PARTIAL RESPONSE TO IMMUNOTHERAPY.

211 RUPTURED ANGIOMYOLIPOMA: AN UNCOMMON CONSEQUENCE FOR A COMMON ASSOCIATION

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.211

CASE REPORT: RENAL ANGIOMYOLIPOMAS ARE FOUND IN APPROXIMATELY 2% OF THE GENERAL PATIENT POPULATION. THERE IS AN INCREASED FREQUENCY IN PATIENTS WITH TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS COMPLEX (TSC) WHERE THE FREQUENCY RISES TO 50–60%; HOWEVER, MOST PATIENTS WITH TSC REMAINASYMPTOMATIC. A SMALL SUBSET WILL HAVE SPONTANEOUS RUPTURE, LEADING TO POTENTIALLY LIFE-THREATENING HEMORRHAGE. WE PRESENT THE CASE OF A 16-YEAR-OLD MALE WITH TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS WHO PRESENTED WITH A LIFE-THREATENING HEMORRHAGE AND WAS FOUND TO HAVE A LARGE RETROPERITONEAL ANGIOMYOLIPOMA.

A 16-YEAR-OLD MALE WITH TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS COMPLEX PRESENTED TO THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT WITH TWO DAYS OF SUPRA-PUBIC PAIN ASSOCIATED WITH HEMATURIA, DYSURIA AND DISSIZY; TWO WEEKS PRIOR, HE HAD EXPERIENCED BLUNT TRAUMA TO THE LEFT FLANK WITH INTERRUMENT PAIN. INITIAL URINE STUDIES SHOWED MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC HEMATURIA AS WELL AS PROTEINURIA, WITHOUT WHITE BLOOD CELLS OR INFECTION ETIOLOGY. LAB WORK SHOWED A MICROCYTIC ANEMIA WITH ELEVATED PTT AND FIBRINOGEN, WITHOUT WHITE BLOOD CELLS OR INFECTIOUS ETIOLOGY. PATHOLOGY SHOWED A LEFT-SIDED BLEEDING ANGIOMYOLIPOMA WITH SMALL BILATERAL RENAL LESIONS. THE PATIENT RETURNED WITH A FOLEY CATHETER IN PLACE THAT WAS ABLE TO BE REMOVED AS HEMATURIA GRADUALLY IMPROVED PRIOR TO DISCHARGE WITH RESOLUTION OF SYMPTOMS.

This case demonstrates an important tumor association of tuberous sclerosis complex presenting with a life-threatening hemorrhage. It stresses the importance of initiating potentially life-saving interventions, while also limiting the possible risks of additional hemorrhage for a definitive diagnostic biopsy.

212 MUCINOUS ADENOCARCINOMA OF LUNG MIMICKING INTERSTITIAL LUNG DISEASE

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Case report: A 72-year-old gentleman with multiple comorbidities presented to our hospital as a transfer with symptoms of progressive dyspnea. He developed productive cough and dyspnea over a 4-month span and was treated with IV antibiotics and steroids without relief. He reported night sweats but denied any fevers, chills, decreased appetite or weight loss. CXR and subsequent CT chest revealed bilateral consolidative reticulo-nodular opacities suggestive of interstitial lung disease. Progressive worsening of symptoms and radiographic imaging led to a bronchoscopy which was nonconclusive. Eventually video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery with wedge biopsy of right upper, middle and lower lobes revealed invasive adenocarcinoma with predominant mucinous pattern, positive for CK7, CK20 and CDX2. The tumor cells were negative for TTF-1, napsin 1 and SATB2. Staining pattern was concerning for a primary lung or pancreatic tumor. Labs reported normal LFT’s. CT abdomen and pelvis did not reveal any suspicious pancreatic lesions. CT head was negative for intracranial metastatic disease and bone scan was normal. Recent EGD and a colonoscopy within the last year was reported as normal. In the setting of bilateral extensive lung lesions on CT chest, he was diagnosed with stage IV invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma of lung. Invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma (IMA) is a rare subtype of lung adenocarcinoma with an incidence of 0.2% among lung cancers. The mucus produced by these tumors is usually expressed as phlegm. Multilobar consolidative pattern with air bronchograms on CT chest is a characteristic radiographic picture. IMA lack TTF-1 expression, correlate with KRAS mutation and lack EGFR mutation. Tumor cells with intracytoplasmic mucin and lepidic growth pattern with microscopic skip lesions are a histologic hallmark. Absence of significant atypia can make the diagnosis challenging on biopsy. IMA may be associated with poor survival outcomes when compared with other subtypes of lung adenocarcinoma. This case highlights the importance of keeping IMA in our differential when evaluating patients with clinicoradiographic findings of interstitial lung disease.

213 ANDROGEN DEPRIVATION THERAPY IN ANDROGEN RECEPTOR POSITIVE SALIVARY GLAND TUMOR A TISSUE AGNOSTIC APPROACH?

H Mhadgut*, A Mansurov, K Chakraborty, D Jaishankar. East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN

Case report: A 65-year-old reported gradually enlarging right parotid mass over 2 years. Superficial parotidectomy with facial nerve dissection revealed high-grade poorly differentiated...
sclerosing epithelioid fibrosarcoma (SEF). The tumor was also negative for SATB2, an osteoblastic transcription factor, common for the hydronephrosis and concerning for lymphoma by colloid scan of the abdomen indicated extramedullary hematopoiesis in the liver, spleen, and renal masses. Biopsy of the colloid scan of the abdomen indicated extramedullary hematopoiesis in the liver, spleen, and renal masses. Biopsy of the

**Abstract 214 Figure 1**

Patient achieved partial response after initial treatment. At follow-up scans, new metastatic disease and enhancement of bony lesions were noted. He is currently undergoing evaluation for further treatment.

**Discussion** Genetic sequencing in pediatric sarcomas is useful when a diagnosis is unable to be made on pathology. Genetic sequencing of pediatric sarcomas may lead to reclassification of histologic subgroups.

**Abstract 215**

**RENAL EXTRA MEDULLARY HEMATOPOIESIS MIMICKING LYMPHOMA IN APPEARANCE**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.215

Case report Extramedullary hematopoiesis is an unfortunate complication of some myeloproliferative neoplasms. Patients with polycythemia vera and essential thrombocytosis (ET) can progress and develop a form of myelofibrosis. As the disease worsens, patients may experience worsening symptoms from anemia, thrombocytopenia, and splenomegaly. However, extramedullary hematopoiesis is rarely seen in sites beyond the liver and spleen. We present a rare case of renal extramedullary hematopoiesis presenting with urinary obstruction in an elderly male with prior ET.

**Case presentation** A 72-year old Caucasian male with prior diagnosis of ET treated with Agrylin presented to the ED for generalized weakness, 20lbs weight loss from early satiety, and anasarca. Initial workup found anemia with acute renal failure, and CT scans of the abdomen indicated hydronephrosis. Further investigation with an MRI of the abdomen demonstrated hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and bilateral renal masses responsible for the hydronephrosis and concerning for lymphoma by radiologic appearance.

Placement of bilateral nephrostomy tubes relieved the outlet obstruction, and biopsy of the masses was initially recommended for further evaluation. However, considering the patient’s diagnosis of ET and hepatosplenomegaly, it was decided to investigate the possibility of progression from ET to myelofibrosis.

Bone marrow biopsy confirmed severe myelofibrosis. Sulfur colloid scan of the abdomen indicated extramedullary hematopoiesis in the liver, spleen, and renal masses. Biopsy of the

**Abstract 214**

**SCLEROSING EPITHELIOID FIBROSARCOMA: HOW GENETICS CHANGES CANCER**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.214

Case report Case 1: A 5-year-old male was found to have a fracture of the right humerus through a unicameral bone cyst. After multiple fractures, a biopsy was performed and a diagnosis of osteosarcoma was made. Upon surgical resection, the tumor was found to have 20–30% necrosis after pre-surgical chemotherapy. Genetic sequencing was pursued and demonstrated EWSR1-CREB3L1 fusion, a characteristic finding in sclerosing epithelioid fibrosarcoma (SEF). The tumor was also negative for SATB2, an osteoblastic transcription factor, commonly found in osteosarcoma. With no standard therapy for SEF, the family opted not to pursue additional treatment since the patient was without active disease.

Case 2: A 4-year-old male presented with a right distal femur fracture through an expansile lesion. Further imaging showed a large left renal mass and metastatic disease to lungs and bones. Patient was unable to be diagnosed by pathology and treatment was started based on presumptive diagnosis of clear cell sarcoma of kidney. After one round of treatment, patient had evidence of disease progression. Genetic sequencing of the tumor revealed EWSR1-CREB3L1 fusion and led to diagnosis of SEF and a change in treatment. He underwent chemotherapy, radiation and surgical resection of tumor sites, including the primary tumor arising from the left kidney.
renal masses was not pursued, and the patient was placed on Ruxolitinib to treat symptomatic myelofibrosis.

**Discussion** Extramedullary hematopoiesis in hematologic disorders can present in a variety of ways, such as early satiety in splenomegaly. However, renal manifestations of extramedullary hematopoiesis are not well discussed. Biopsy of renal masses would typically be pursued, however, the complications of biopsy are numerous, with severe morbidity and mortality resulting from bleeding. This patient with essential thrombocytosis with progression to myelofibrosis demonstrates the importance of consideration for extramedullary hematopoiesis in atypical locations for patients with myeloproliferative neoplasms.

216 ATYPICAL SARCOIDOSIS IN AN ATYPICAL PATIENT DEMOGRAPHIC

T Modi*, R D’Cunha, M Quirk, S Rehman. Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.216

**Case report** The most common presentation of sarcoidosis involves bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy on CXR, with non-caseating granulomas on biopsy that stain negative for AFB/GMS in a young, African American adult who clinically presents with cough and dyspnea. Sarcoidosis, however, can also present with extrapulmonary manifestations. We present a rare case of osseous and hepatic sarcoidosis with skin manifestations in an elderly Caucasian patient.

**Case presentation** A 74-year-old Caucasian female, who lives in Arizona, presented to the ED in Texas for a closed intertrochanteric fracture of the right femur after a ground-level fall. X-rays showed multiple lytic lesions in the skull, thoracic spine, and lumbar spine. Workup revealed lucent liver lesions, pelvic mass, and lymphadenopathy in the mediastinum, retroperitoneum, and pelvis.

Multiple myeloma was suspected, but bone marrow and liver biopsies were negative for malignancy. Two months prior to hospitalization, she developed a posterior scalp rash with hair loss, which was being treated as psoriasis. She also noted progressive sweats, weight loss, and malaise. Vital Signs on arrival his CBC was significant for Hgb of 6.0, g/dL, Hemoglobin remained stable after one unit of packed red blood cells was transfused. Infectious workup was initiated and was negative for HIV and Hepatitis. Autoimmune workup for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus was also negative. He was therefore suspected to have a diagnosis of atypical sarcoidosis.

**Discussion** Sarcoidosis is a diagnosis of exclusion that must be kept in a differential, particularly when presented with atypical features in an atypical patient demographic. This patient with disseminated sarcoidosis is being treated with methotrexate and hydroxychloroquine. Disease progression will continue to be monitored clinically and radiographically.

217 A CASE OF CUTANEOUS EWING SARCOMA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.217

**Case report** Ewing sarcoma is a rare solid tumor with a pediatric annual incidence of 250. Approximately 85% of cases arise from bone and 15% from soft tissue. Cutaneous Ewing sarcoma is exceedingly rare. There is a paucity of research and thus a lack of consensus on the treatment of this form of the disease.

**Case presentation** A 17 year old female presented with a 2 cm palpable, soft, reddish-blue nodule on her anterior left thigh that had been growing slowly over four years. The lesion was originally diagnosed as a varicose vein. Initial ultrasound showed a solid, vascular mass. MRI revealed a 2.5 × 1.5 × 2.4 cm, well-circumscribed, cystic cutaneous/subcutaneous lesion thought to be compatible with a hemangioma. The mass was surgically excised and pathologic investigation yielded markers positive for CD99. RT-PCR was positive for EWSR1-FLI1 translocation, confirming the diagnosis of Ewing sarcoma. Initial margins were negative, but narrow, so the patient underwent a wider excision with satisfactory margins. Metastatic work-up was negative.

**Discussion** Cutaneous Ewing sarcoma is rare and there is a lack of clinical consensus on appropriate treatment. Given a few reported cases of relapses and fatalities, some pediatric oncologists recommend a full course of 28 weeks of chemotherapy. Other oncologists feel that the indolent course and overall favorable outcomes justify a shortened 12 week course of chemotherapy. After a literature review and discussions with the patient, her family and other experts who have treated cutaneous Ewing sarcoma, it was decided to treat her with a shortened course of chemotherapy consisting of 12 weeks of induction therapy following COG AEWS 1221 protocol, but not the 16 weeks of consolidation. Sequencing of the patient’s tumor DNA is underway to look for a unique genetic fingerprint that might distinguish cutaneous Ewing sarcoma and possibly explain its more indolent course.

218 WALDENSTRÖM MACROGLOBULINEMIA: AN UNUSUAL CAUSE OF SEVERE IMMUNE THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA

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**Case report** A 64-year-old male with no significant past medical history presented to the hospital with a two-month history of progressive sweats, weight loss, and malaise. Vital Signs on arrival revealed Blood Pressure 139/84 mm/Hg, Pulse 72 beats/min, Temperature 98.3F. Physical Examination was significant for extensive ecchymosis and petechiae on the lower extremities, with no signs of lymphadenopathy or splenomegaly. On arrival his CBC was significant for Hgb of 6.0, g/dL and platelet count of 7,000/UL. Hemolytic Anemia was ruled out, and Hemoglobin remained stable after one unit of packed red blood cells was transfused. Infectious workup was initiated and was negative for HIV and Hepatitis. Autoimmune workup for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus was also negative. He was
not taking any prescribed medications outpatient, and his urine drug screen was unremarkable. The patient was administered high-dose IV corticosteroids, Intravenous Immunoglobulin, and platelet transfusion however thrombocytopenia failed to resolve. Due to his poor response to treatment a bone marrow aspirate and biopsy was performed. Marrow was consistent with Lymphoplasmacytic Lymphoma/Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia, with adequate megakaryocytes. CT Chest, abdomen, and pelvis with IV contrast were negative for lymphadenopathy or extramedullary involvement. Decision was made to start treatment with Rituximab as this would treat both his low-grade lymphoma and his Immune Thrombocytopenia. With the initiation of Rituximab his platelets increased, and his constitutional symptoms resolved. Prolonged non-steroid dependent remission was induced, and on follow-up patient is doing well and back to performing his daily activities with no limitations.

Discussion Waldenström macroglobulinemia (WM) is a rare lymphoproliferative disorder characterized by the presence of lymphoplasmacytic cells in the bone marrow and IgM monoclonal protein in the serum. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura is a rare manifestation of Waldenström macroglobulinemia and is seen in fewer than 5% of patients with WM. When ITP is diagnosed in the setting of a B-cell malignant disorder, treatment of the underlying disease is often more beneficial than standard regimens for idiopathic ITP.

219 MALIGNANCY-ASSOCIATED SWEET’S SYNDROME MIMICKING CELLULITIS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.219

Case report A 56-year-old male with no past medical history presented with fever and painful skin lesions. One week prior he presented to an urgent care clinic with the same issue and was prescribed Clindamycin for suspected cellulitis. He finished the treatment without any improvement of symptoms. Vital signs on arrival revealed that he was febrile to 38.7°C with tachycardia at 102 bpm. Skin exam revealed a 6.5 cm × 2.5 cm raised, tender, erythematous, and edematous plaque on the left side of his neck, a 3.5 cm circular erythematous lesion on the left elbow, as well as an erythematous papule on his left leg. In setting of multiple skin lesions concerns for sepsis secondary to bacterial skin infection arose. He was started on IV Vancomycin and Cefepime. Infectious workup returned with unremarkable results. Lesions failed to improve despite being on broad spectrum antibiotics. Labs revealed leukocytosis, macrotic anemia, and thrombocytopenia. CBC differential showed 21% immature mononuclear cells. Bone marrow biopsy revealed Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Skin biopsy of lesions demonstrated dense neutrophilic infiltrates in the dermis without vasculitis, suggestive of Sweet’s syndrome. He was promptly started on chemotherapy for leukemia. Corticosteroids were initiated for treatment of the skin lesions.

Discussion Sweet’s syndrome, also known as acute febrile neutrophilic dermatosis, is characterized by fever, leukocytosis, characteristic skin lesions, and dense dermal infiltrate on histology. Skin lesions are painful, red, edematous papules or plaques usually present on the upper extremities, face, or neck. Etiologies of Sweet’s syndrome include malignancy, drug-induced or idiopathic. The characteristic lesions seen in Sweet’s syndrome can be the presenting sign in malignancy as seen in our patient. Skin biopsy is essential in making the diagnosis, and corticosteroids are used to treat the lesions.

Conclusion Malignancy-associated Sweet’s syndrome is an uncommon clinical entity. It is imperative to have a high index of suspicion for Sweet’s syndrome in patients with unresolved cutaneous lesions, and to search for an underlying cause. This can lead to earlier diagnosis of malignancy and prompter initiation of chemotherapy.

220 THE CLINICAL CONUNDRUM OF INTRAVASCULAR LARGE CELL LYMPHOMA

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Case report (ILCL) is a rare type of large cell lymphoma characterized by the proliferation of lymphoma cells within the lumen of small blood vessels without an obvious extravascular tumor mass. It tends to have an aggressive course often with poor outcomes with a majority of cases recognized only at autopsy. We present two unique cases of ILCL.

Case 1: A 60-year-old male was admitted for a 4-month history of dry cough, malaise, intermittent fever, night sweats, and unintentional weight loss. The patient was febrile, ill-appearing and icteric on examination. Initial blood work-up showed anemia and elevated liver enzymes. The infectious work-up including bacterial and fungal cultures, viral panel, tick-borne illness serology, and HIV serology was negative. The bone marrow exam was consistent with ILCL. The patient received rituximab combined with gemcitabine and oxaliplatin. The hospital course was complicated by tumor lysis syndrome and sepsis. The patient’s clinical course continued to deteriorate with hypotension and acute renal failure despite appropriate antibiotics. The patient pursued comfort care and passed away shortly in the hospital.

Case 2: A 71-year-old male was admitted for further evaluation of a 2-month history of worsening shortness of breath, dry cough, generalized fatigue, and weight loss. On initial evaluation, the patient was found to have hemolytic anemia, splenomegaly, and lactic acidosis without clear etiology. The patient underwent extensive infectious and serological workup which was all normal. Bone marrow biopsy showed hypercellularity. Various imaging modalities including Positron Emission Tomography-Computed Tomography (PET-CT) of the vertex to feet were performed which showed non-specific findings. The patient continued to deteriorate despite supportive treatment. The patient pursued comfort care and passed away shortly in the hospital. The autopsy showed intravascular lymphoma cells within small vascular spaces of most vital organs.

Conclusion ILCL is an aggressive subtype of lymphoma which presents with atypical clinical features leading to delayed diagnosis and often resulting in poor outcomes. A high degree of clinical suspicion is the key to prompt diagnosis and improved outcomes.
RARE CASE OF VISION LOSS IN A PATIENT WITH WALDENSTRÖM MACROGLOBULINEMIA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.221

Case report — Waldenström Macroglobulinemia (WM) is a rare hematological disorder characterized by the presence of monoclonal IgM gammopathy in the blood and clonal lymphoplasmacytic cells in the bone marrow. Clinical presentation is linked to the IgM monoclonal protein the blood (hyper-viscosity, cryoglobulinemia, bleeding disorders, and autoimmune hemolytic anemia), marrow or tissue involvement (anemia, hepatosplenomegaly, or lymphanhophatopathy), or autoimmune disorders (neuropathy). We present a rare case of vision loss due to cancer associated retinopathy in patient with newly diagnosed WM.

This is a 78-year-old Asian male with history of Hypertension, Type II Diabetes Mellitus, and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease who presented with five-month history of vision changes. His symptoms initially started with floaters that progressed to visual loss in a few months. He was evaluated by multiple ophthalmologist without any definitive findings. He had associated symptoms of dyspnea on exertion, cough, epistaxis, weight loss, and night sweats. Patient had Computed Tomography imaging of chest, abdomen, and pelvis without suspicious adenopathy or hepatosplenomegaly. He was evaluated by ophthalmology at our institution and lab work at that time was significant for elevated IgM level at 2117 mg/dl and normal serum viscosity. Cancer Associated Retinopathy (CAR) Panel returned positive for anti-Aldolase, anti-Enolase, and anti-glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH). Patient was evaluated by hematologist and admitted for therapeutic plasma exchange. Patient vision improved after five treatments of plasma exchange and completion of weekly rituximab. Currently patient is on ibritinib for treatment for his WM with stable disease and no further vision changes. CAR is rare in patients with WM In CAR, retinal degeneration occurs in presence of auto-antibodies that cross react with normal retinal tissue. The vision loss can proceed the diagnosis of the underlying illness. Long term immunosuppression and treatment of the underlying disease in the mainstay of treatment for CAR. Many different immunosuppressive combinations (high dose steroids, intravenous immunoglobulins, plasma exchange) have been used with varying results alongside treating the underlying disease.

ACQUIRED COMBINED FACTOR VIII & XI DEFICIENCY: AN UNCOMMON HEMOPHILIA PRESENTATION

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.223

Case report An 80 year old male with past medical history of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, history of head trauma and dementia was brought to the emergency room with altered mental status after having a mechanical fall. He did not have prior history of major bleeding or abnormal coagulation tests in the past. On examination, he was found to have multiple body bruises with an expanding left pectoral hematoma that lead to a significant drop in hemoglobin requiring multiple transfusions. He underwent an angiography of the left shoulder with embolization of the lateral thoracic artery with continued bleeding from the catheter insertion site after the procedure. Further work up found a prolonged Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT). A thromboelastographic study reported elevated R time and K time reflecting a difficulty to form the clot. Mixed studies did not correct PTT immediately and after incubation suggesting factor inhibitors. A Bethesda assay result above 60 units representing very high levels of a factor VIII inhibitor. Blood clotting factor activity levels showed a deficiency in Factor VIII and XI. He received factor VIIa, Aminocaproic acid, IVIG, and steroids. Further work up for malignancies and autoimmune disorder was negative. His bleeding stopped, hemoglobin stabilized and prolonged PPT

IDENTIFYING HEREDITARY BREAST CANCER (HBC): A CASE OF LI-FRAUMENI SYNDROME (LFS)

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.222

Case report LFS case report and increase HBC awareness. Methods Review of Electronic Health Records and medical literature. Results A 28-year-old female presented with a left breast mass. Workup, including bilateral breast MRI, revealed masses in both breasts. Biopsies showed ductal carcinoma in situ in the left breast and triple-negative invasive ductal carcinoma in the right. Significant maternal family history (FH) revealed uterine cancer at 40 in an aunt and breast cancer (BC) at 63 in a first cousin once removed. The patient received genetic counseling and panel germline testing. A mutation was found in TP53 (c.1025G>C), confirming a diagnosis of LFS. She was treated with neo-adjuvant chemotherapy and bilateral mastectomies with reconstruction.

Approximately 5–10% of BC is due to hereditary causes. Identification of patients with HBC is crucial as there are implications for the patient’s and family members’ management. Clinicians should be aware of the genetic referral/testing criteria, including the NCCN criteria. Suspicious personal/familial histories include early-onset, triple-negative, bilateral or male BC, and ovarian, pancreatic and high-risk/metastatic prostate cancers.

Clinicians are aware of the role of BRCA1/2 mutations in patient care but may not be as familiar with other HBC syndromes. LFS is a rare autosomal dominant trait that is caused by mutations in the tumor suppressor gene, TP53. The core cancers seen in LFS are sarcomas, brain tumors, adrenocortical carcinoma, leukemia, and extremely early-onset BC. The overall lifetime risk of cancer is over 90% in females and 75% in males. Cancer surveillance recommendations include whole-body MRI, colonoscopy and skin exam. Radiation therapy and X-ray diagnostic imaging should be avoided.

Conclusions This case highlights the importance of HBC knowledge beyond BRCA1/2 and is particularly interesting as testing confirmed the TP53 mutation was inherited from the patient’s father, who is in his 60s with no personal or FH of cancer. This is unusual for an individual with LFS and highlights that family history alone may not identify all candidates with HBC. The patient’s daughter tested positive for the familial TP53 mutation. She is now undergoing surveillance protocols that would not have been available without the genetic diagnosis.
improved. Rutuximab and Cyclophosphamide were not indicated due to clinical improvement.

Discussion
Acquired factor deficiencies are a result of autoantibodies targeting factors involved in coagulation associate with active malignancies or autoimmune disorders, but seldom do they arise spontaneously. The reasons to produce these autoantibodies are not clear but may involve the presence of certain gene polymorphisms and/or autoreactive CD4+ T lymphocytes. Our case involves multiple factor deficiencies, presenting with severe blood loss in a patient previously having normal coagulation studies. It is possible that the patient had two inhibitors, or one inhibitor binding to both factor VIII and XI. Two other possibilities include excess factor consumption to stop excess bleeding and dilutional coagulopathy from multiple blood transfusions without fresh frozen plasma.

224 A SAILOR’S CURE FOR PETECHIAE

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.224

Case report
To report a case of a 12-year-old female with acute lymphoblastic leukemia who presented with scattered petechiae on her extremities and found to have scurvy.

Methods used
Chart review

Summary
Patient is 12-year old female with acute lymphoblastic leukemia who presented to the emergency room with petechiae and foot pain. She had petechiae on her extremities and was previously asymptomatic. She had an injury to her right foot when a door fell on it two weeks prior but showed no evidence of fracture. She has fatigue, arthralgias, joint swelling, easy bruising, bleeding, osteopenia, and neuropathy. For the past year, she has had a poor diet consisting of junk foods.

On exam, she had severe petechiae on bilateral upper and lower extremities. She had swelling to her right ankle with decreased range of motion due to pain and hypersensitivity greater on the right foot than the left. Her hemoglobin was 9.1 and platelet count of 81,000. Both remained stable greater for at least a month. Her petechiae resolved within a week of scurvy. The patient was treated with 200 mg of ascorbic acid daily for 2 weeks and then decreased to 100 mg daily for at least a month. Her petechiae resolved within a week and a repeat vitamin C level 2 weeks later was 32 umol/L. A previous bone density test showed low bone mineral density less than two standard deviations below the mean for age.

Vitamin C is a required in making collagen, an important component of connective tissues that are essential in providing structure and support to blood vessels. Because of patient’s poor nutrition, severe vitamin C deficiency, fatigue, neuropathy, arthralgias, osteopenia and depression, she was diagnosed with scurvy. The patient was treated with 200 mg of ascorbic acid daily for 2 weeks and then decreased to 100 mg daily for at least a month. Her petechiae resolved within a week and a repeat vitamin C level 2 weeks later was 32 umol/L.

Conclusion
There are several causes for the development of petechiae in addition to just thrombocytopenia. Vitamin C deficiency should be explored when petechiae but not significant thrombocytopenia is present. Given the rare occurrence of scurvy today in the US, it’s also important to be aware that it still does occur especially in pediatric populations that are at risk for poor diet or that have chronic malnutrition.

225 UNDIAGNOSED ACQUIRED HEMOPHILIA A- CULPRIT FOR RECURRENT GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.225

Case report
Acquired Hemophilia A (AHA) is a rare bleeding disorder caused by autoantibodies against clotting factor VIII (FVIII) which predisposes to life-threatening hemorrhage. Unlike joint bleeds that characterize congenital hemophilia A, AHA manifests as spontaneous hematomas and extensive bruising, very rarely gastrointestinal bleeding (GB), and intracranial hemorrhage may occur. We present a unique case of AHA which presented as recurrent GB and was undiagnosed for a year.

Case
74-year-old female with Myasthenia Gravis, small bowel perforation requiring bowel resection and anastomosis admitted for melena with a hemoglobin of 5.8. She had a history of GB from Mallory Weiss tear and esophagitis. She had multiple admissions for anemia which were treated with blood transfusions and endoscopies which revealed no bleeding sources. During the admission for melena, tagged red blood cell scan, CT angiogram (CTA), capsule endoscopy showed oozing from the bowel anastomotic area. Surgical exploration was deferred given her multiple comorbidities. Coagulation studies performed in the setting of repeated bleeding showed isolated activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) prolongation which was not corrected by mixing study. Her FVIII activity was markedly reduced to <1% and Factor IX activity was normal. Fibrinogen, lupus anticoagulant, malignancy workup, hepatitis panel were normal. Bethesda titer showed elevated inhibitor levels at 91 Units. Steroids and rutuximab were given and discharged with a plan of weekly rituximab for four weeks. She was readmitted with spontaneous chest wall hematoma. CTA showed large pectoral hematoma with active extravasation. Factor Eight Inhibitor Bypassing Agent (FEIBA), recombinant Factor VIIa and steroids were given to control active bleeding. Her clinical condition worsened, and she passed away. Intracranial hemorrhage was considered as a possible cause for her sudden death although an autopsy was not performed.

Conclusion
Coagulation studies should be considered when patients with autoimmune disease present with any bleeding. Prompt diagnosis and treatment are vital which includes controlling bleeding and eradication of inhibitors, as it can lead to fatal hemorrhages.

226 IS THIS WORKING WELL FOR PEDIATRICS? DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THROMBOEMBOLIC DISEASE IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH PROTEIN C DEFICIENCY

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.226

Case report
In the pediatric population, a pulmonary embolism is a medical emergency. Currently there are neither evidence based screening tools for diagnosis nor oral anticoagulants for treatment.

Our patient is an 18-year-old female with a complicated medical history including seizure disorder and protein C deficiency. She was previously asymptomatic. She had an injury to her right foot which was previously normal. She was readmitted with spontaneous chest wall hematomas and abdominal pain. She was asymptomatic until she presented with abdominal pain. Her abdominal CT scan showed a large pectoral hematoma with active extravasation. Factor Eight Inhibitor Bypassing Agent (FEIBA), recombinant Factor VIIa and steroids were given to control active bleeding. Her clinical condition worsened, and she passed away. Intracranial hemorrhage was considered as a possible cause for her sudden death although an autopsy was not performed.

Conclusion
Coagulation studies should be considered when patients with autoimmune disease present with any bleeding. Prompt diagnosis and treatment are vital which includes controlling bleeding and eradication of inhibitors, as it can lead to fatal hemorrhages.

The end.
deficiency. She presented with acute shortness of breath and right hip pain without any recent trauma, surgery, or prolonged immobility.

She was tachycardic with otherwise stable vital signs. Laboratory values were within normal limits apart from a D-dimer elevated to 10.3. The Wells Score for DVT was 4 (high risk). A lower-extremity venous ultrasound showed occlusive thrombus involving the right common iliac, common femoral, femoral, and popliteal veins. The Wells Score for pulmonary embolism (PE) was 9 (high risk). Chest CT demonstrated multiple subsegmental pulmonary emboli. An echocardiogram demonstrated mild tricuspid valve insufficiency without right heart strain. The patient was started on a Lovenox drip and admitted to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit. She underwent rheolytic aspiration thrombectomy and catheter placement for site-directed thrombolysis. She was started on a TPA drip for one day before another thrombectomy and venoplasty. Per pediatric hematology recommendations she was discharged on Rivaroxaban 15 mg twice a day for 21 days, then 20 mg daily for 3 months minimum.

The events of this case are notable for a genetic coagulopathy, DVT/PE development while taking aspirin, and the lack of guidelines in pediatric PE diagnosis and treatment. While the Wells criteria can be applied to pediatric cases, its low specificity and moderate sensitivity for the pediatric population should be taken into account. Per recommendations by the American Heart Association and American College of Chest Physicians, provoked PEs and DVTs should be treated with low molecular weight heparin. However, long term use is not advised. With prominent side effects of traditionally used medications more studies are needed to determine the long term efficacy of direct-acting oral anticoagulants in children, especially in the case of coagulopathy.

**227 THE NATURAL KILLER**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.227

**Case report** Peripheral T-cell lymphomas comprise a heterogenous group of uncommon non-Hodgkin Lymphomas in adults. While they are rarely encountered in clinical practice, here we present a unique case of Extranodal natural killer/T-cell lymphoma, nasal type (ENKL) in someone without significant risk factors for the disease. A 58-year-old white male presented to an ENT physician for chronic right hip pain without any recent trauma, surgery, or prolonged immobility. She was tachycardic with otherwise stable vital signs. Laboratory values were within normal limits apart from a D-dimer elevated to 10.3. The Wells Score for DVT was 4 (high risk). A lower-extremity venous ultrasound showed occlusive thrombus involving the right common iliac, common femoral, femoral, and popliteal veins. The Wells Score for pulmonary embolism (PE) was 9 (high risk). Chest CT demonstrated multiple subsegmental pulmonary emboli. An echocardiogram demonstrated mild tricuspid valve insufficiency without right heart strain. The patient was started on a Lovenox drip and admitted to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit. She underwent rheolytic aspiration thrombectomy and catheter placement for site-directed thrombolysis. She was started on a TPA drip for one day before another thrombectomy and venoplasty. Per pediatric hematology recommendations she was discharged on Rivaroxaban 15 mg twice a day for 21 days, then 20 mg daily for 3 months minimum.

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**Rattlesnake Envenomation Causing Recurrent Coagulopathy**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.228

**Case report** Crotalinae (rattlesnakes, pygmy rattle snakes, moccasins) bite envenomation is a significant problem in the United States which can result in systemic coagulopathy. Prompt use of antivenom can correct resulting laboratory abnormalities, however despite antivenom use coagulopathy may recur, persist, or may even result in death after a latency period.

**Case description** 79 year old male with no significant past medical history presented as a transfer to the burn intensive care unit after a rattle snake bite to the left hand, complicated by severe nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea along with left hand erythema and swelling extending to mid forearm. On admission, he was found to have low fibrinogen levels and an elevated D-Dimer, was given bolus dose of CroFab with subsequent maintenance doses; this resulted in marked improvement within two days. However, over the subsequent three weeks, he continued to have refractory coagulopathy noted on outpatient follow up requiring readmissions and multiple additional doses of CroFab. The coagulopathy resolved after total 38 vials of CroFab and cryoprecipitate.

**Discussion** Snakebite envenomation is not uncommon in the United States with an annual incidence of approximately 7,000. In the past duration of coagulopathy after snakebite has been considered short-lived and patients were discharged after initial correction of coagulopathy. However, envenomation may result in latent venom release from soft tissue depots that can last up to two weeks. This case demonstrates the importance of close hemodynamic monitoring and laboratory monitoring after snakebites and describes the importance of prompt and appropriate use of antivenom to neutralize latent venom release and correct residual coagulopathy.
Case report Multiple myeloma is a neoplastic proliferation of plasma cells producing monoclonal proteins. Symptoms and signs of multiple myeloma are usually due to infiltration of plasma cells into the bone or other organs, and can manifest as anemia, acute kidney injury, hypercalcemia and bone pain with osteolytic lesions. Extramedullary plasmacytomas (EMP) may present at the time of diagnosis, or will develop later in the disease indicating relapsed/refractory disease. The extra-medullary plasmacytomas most often involve the upper aero-digestive tract – including oro-nasopharynx and paranasal sinuses.

**Case presentation** A 58 year old Caucasian male patient with known history of multiple myeloma diagnosed 6 months ago, with lambda-light chain restriction on bone marrow biopsy with complex cytogenetics and ISS - Stage III with high risk features and multiple osteolytic lesions presented with uncontrolled epistaxis for past several weeks. On examination, patient was found to have a large pale mass filling the left nasal cavity, tender to manipulation. CT sinuses showed soft tissue mass in the anterior aspect of the left nasal passageway, along with mucosal thickening of the left maxillary sinus and inferior aspect of left frontal sinus. Patient underwent left-sided image-guided endoscopic sinus surgery along with excision of left intra-nasal mass. Biopsy of the mass was positive for malignant sheets of markedly pleomorphic lymphoid cells with prominent nucleoli with lambda-light chain restriction consistent with plasmacytoma.

**Conclusion** The incidence of EMP is 7 to 17% at the time of diagnosis and around 20% at the time of relapse. Possible mechanisms of extramedullary spread include decreased adhesion molecule expression and downregulation of chemokine receptors. EMPs usually arise from focal bone involvement, sometimes it can also occur via hematogenous spread. It is unclear if presence of high risk cytogenetics is associated with increased incidence of EMPs. The incidence of EMPs in patients with MM is high and is associated with poor outcome in patients treated conventionally.

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**Abstracts**

229 NASAL CAVITY PLASMACYTOMA IN MULTIPLE MYELOMA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.229

**Case report** Multiple myeloma is a neoplastic proliferation of plasma cells producing monoclonal proteins. Symptoms and signs of multiple myeloma are usually due to infiltration of plasma cells into the bone or other organs, and can manifest as anemia, acute kidney injury, hypercalcemia and bone pain with osteolytic lesions. Extramedullary plasmacytomas (EMP) may present at the time of diagnosis, or will develop later in the disease indicating relapsed/refractory disease. The extra-medullary plasmacytomas most often involve the upper aero-digestive tract – including oro-nasopharynx and paranasal sinuses.

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**Conclusion** The incidence of EMP is 7 to 17% at the time of diagnosis and around 20% at the time of relapse. Possible mechanisms of extramedullary spread include decreased adhesion molecule expression and downregulation of chemokine receptors. EMPs usually arise from focal bone involvement, sometimes it can also occur via hematogenous spread. It is unclear if presence of high risk cytogenetics is associated with increased incidence of EMPs. The incidence of EMPs in patients with MM is high and is associated with poor outcome in patients treated conventionally.

231 HEMOPHAGOCYTIC LYMPHOHISTIOCYTOSIS IN A PATIENT PRESENTING WITH GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS

AS Stack*, M Chahin. University of Florida Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL.

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.231

**Case report** A 45-year-old Hispanic female with a history of uncontrolled diabetes mellitus presented with five days of bilateral lower abdominal pain with radiation to lower back. She also complained of fever, myalgia, and a history of joint pain and rash. Her aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase were 274 IU/L and 161 IU/L, respectively. She was pancytopenic. She was started on broad spectrum antibiotics and admitted to the surgical intensive care unit due to concern for cholecystitis or hepatitis. Computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis showed mild pericholecystic fluid and hepatosplenomegaly. Ferritin was markedly elevated to 45,763 ng/mL. Her peripheral blood smear was significant for large platelets and vacuoles with slight anisocytosis. She continued to be tachycardic and leukopenic. Infectious workup was negative and broad spectrum antibiotics were stopped. No monoclonal paraproteins were detected. EBV testing suggested convalescence or a previous infection. Her H-score, for diagnosing reactive hemophagocytic syndrome, was 293 points, with >99% probability for diagnosis. She was started on a long term taper of steroids.

**Discussion** Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) is a progressive, life-threatening syndrome of exaggerated immune response resulting from hyperinflated and inefficient activation of macrophages and lymphocytes. Primary HLH...
generally appears in childhood and is typically caused by genetic defects causing T and NK cell dysfunction. Secondary HLH occurs in patients without known familial mutation, typically in the setting of lymphoma, autoimmune disease, or viral infection. Most cases of viral-associated HLH are due to Epstein-Barr, Cytomegalovirus, and herpes virus infection. Patients often present with a wide variety of clinical manifestations and may quickly deteriorate. Treatment involves managing the underlying cause and administering immunomodulatory and immunosuppressive therapy. As mortality is high in patients left untreated, prompt diagnosis and initiation of treatment are vital in increasing chances of survival in these patients. We report a case of HLH associated with Epstein-Barr virus in a patient presenting with gastrointestinal symptoms.

**Case report**

We present a 61-year-old African-American female with a past medical history of pulmonary embolism and IgG Kappa multiple myeloma diagnosed nine years prior who was admitted to the hospital for evaluation of increased liver enzymes, bilirubin, and alkaline phosphatase. Her myeloma has followed an aggressive course, requiring multiple changes in chemotherapy and two autologous peripheral blood stem cell transplants. Two weeks prior to the current admission, she was hospitalized for altered mental status and was found to have a pseudomonas UTI. She was treated initially with ceftazime, with increase in her bilirubin and liver enzymes. GI was consulted and initially felt this was secondary to a drug induced liver injury. Liver ultrasound at that time showed hepatic steatosis. Antibiotics were changed and her liver enzymes trended downward to near normal at the time of discharge. She presented to clinic for hospital follow up and was found to have marked increase of her liver tests with an obstructive pattern so she was readmitted. An ultrasound showed cholecystitis without cholelithiasis. Further evaluation with CT of the abdomen showed perihepatic enhancing soft tissue extending from the porta hepatitis to the distal common bile duct with extensive common bile duct narrowing. ERCP was performed which also illustrated common bile duct narrowing; a stent was placed into the common bile duct to allow for bile flow. Biopsies of the soft tissue masses obtained during the ERCP showed plasma cell neoplasm, consistent with extraosseous myeloma. She was begun on VD-PACE (bortezomib, dexamethasone, platinum agent, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, etoposide) and had near resolution of the masses and normalization of her liver enzymes. Unfortunately, despite that improvement, she has developed CNS involvement requiring weekly intrathecal methotrexate. She remains hospitalized with a poor overall prognosis.

Extraosseous myeloma is not uncommon in cases of multiple myeloma, especially in cases of aggressive and refractory disease such as in this patient. Hepatic and common bile duct involvement is uncommon, though not impossible. It is important to consider extraosseous myeloma in the differential when evaluating hepatic dysfunction in patients with aggressive disease.

**References**


the past 2 years but lacks reliable access to chemotherapy and training for adult nurses.

We attempted to obtain two drugs, but both were unavailable in Liberia. The patient asked to go to Ghana, 1000 miles away, but had no transportation. The patient continued to suffer from SOB as we found access to ‘palliative care’ unavailable as well. She was lost to follow up.

Discussion Liberia lacks access to care in many areas, including chemotherapy and palliative care. GDP is only $460 US per capita, 4% of the world average. We were unable to find suitable chemotherapeutic meds. Furthermore, nursing staff outside of the pediatric ward did not feel comfortable giving chemotherapy. Training for nursing staff is not currently available. We also had concerns regarding our ability to monitor the patient for adverse effects from chemotherapy. Access to palliative care such as narcotic analgesic medications and home care is not available. Many people also believe that discussing death promotes death, and discussions about hospice and comfort in dying are believed to increase the likelihood of adverse outcomes.

235 A RARE CASE OF ANAPLASTIC LARGE CELL LYMPHOMA PRESENTING AS OBSTRUCTIVE UROPATHY

Abstract 234 Figure 1

bilateral costovertebral angle tenderness and bilateral inguinal LAD. CBC showed normocytic normochromic anemia. CMP showed AKI. LDH was elevated. UA showed hematuria. CT abdomen showed bilateral hydronephrosis with enlarged retroperitoneal bilateral pelvic and inguinal LNs. Bilateral nephrostomy tubes were inserted and switched later to ureteric stenting. Inguinal LN excisional biopsy revealed anaplastic Large T-cell NHL which was BCL-2 positive as well. Serum protein electrophoresis showed IgA-Kappa Monoclonal gammopathy. BM biopsy showed Normocellular marrow with no BM involvement by lymphoma. Renal function normalized after stent insertion and chemotherapy was started.

Discussion Anaplastic large cell lymphoma is a very rare disease. ALCL is a bimodal disease with a median age of onset of 34 years. ALCL has a male predominance. B symptoms occur in 60% of patients. Skin is a common extranodal site sparing the BM. Our patient was an old female with neither B symptoms nor skin involvement labeling it as a very rare presentation. Patients with ALCL are candidates for upfront BM transplant after chemotherapy. However, the patient’s age and comorbidities opposed this approach. Treatment options include miniCHOP, CVP, or replacing vincristine with brentuximab and other palliative protocols. CVP was started with fair response.

Conclusion ALCL is a rare and aggressive type of NHL that can present as obstructive uropathy which is a sign of extensive disease. It has a poor prognosis and treatment is usually challenging.

236 A STORMY DIAGNOSIS OF HEMOPHAGOCYTIC LYMPHOHISTIOCYTOSIS AND HODGKIN LYMPHOMA SECONDARY TO EBSTEIN-BARR VIRUS

Case report Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) is a defect in NK and cytotoxic T-cell function, resulting in
excessive cytokine production and accumulation of T cells and macrophages leading to multisystem damage. We present a case of HLH with HL in the setting of EBV infection.

Case presentation An 18-year-old man with CVID and recurrent pneumonia who presented with fever of unknown origin (FUO), night sweats and weight loss for 3 months. He was hemodynamically stable with a temperature of 102.5 F. Physical exam showed marfanoid features, differential clubbing, organomegaly with no LAD. CBC showed pancytopenia, CMP showed transaminitis. Serum ferritin was high. EBV viral load was very high (>1,000,000 copies). Hepatitis and HIV tests were negative. All cultures were negative. Serum IL-2 (CD25) was high. CT of the abdomen and pelvis showed hepatosplenoomegaly and no LAD. BM biopsy confirmed Hodgkin lymphoma. The patient was started on Dexamethasone for the HLH and (ABVD+R) regimen. He responded well with complete resolution of his symptoms.

Discussion HLH is diagnosed with 5 out of 8 criteria: fever, splenomegaly, pancytopenia, hypertriglyceridermia, hemophagocytosis (in BM, spleen or LN biopsies), low or absent NK cell activity, high serum ferritin and high IL-2 (CD25). Our patient met 6 of these criteria and hence diagnosed with HLH.

HLH can be genetic or acquired secondary to infections (e.g., EBV), cancers (e.g., lymphomas), immune disorders (e.g., SLE) and transplant recipients. Our patient developed HL secondary to EBV which is the leading infectious cause of HLH. Mortality is very high without specific therapy which includes treatment of the cause plus a combination of chemotheraphy and immunosuppressive therapy or BM transplant in resistant cases.

Conclusion We should rule out lymphoma and HLH in patients with FUO and pancytopenia. Prompt diagnosis of HLH in the setting of Lymphoma and early treatment will regulate the impaired cytolytic activity of T-cells and NK cells with the ultimate resolution of HLH and a better outcome.

Infectious diseases/HIV/AIDS

Joint plenary poster session and reception

Thursday, February 13, 2020

Case report Solid organ transplant patients require lifelong immunosuppression to prevent organ rejection. Complex immunosuppressive regimens render the patients susceptible to infections and malignancy.

Case presentation A 50-year-old man with previous two renal transplants in 1995 and 2003 presented to our hospital after having an episode of seizure-like activity. His immunosuppressive regimen consisted of mycophenolate mofetil, prednisone, and sirolimus. Brain MRI showed multiple enhancing brain lesions in both frontal lobes and temporal lobes and the right caudate nucleus.

Brain biopsy from his right frontal lobe lesion confirmed polymorphous post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD), Epstein-Barr virus positive.

Patient did not have any other seizure activity during his hospital stay. His mycophenolate dose was reduced, and he was treated with rituximab and brain irradiation. He is currently stable with no further seizure episodes or focal neurological symptoms reported.

Discussion PTLD is a lymphoproliferative disease that can occur as an uncommon complication of immunosuppression after solid organ transplantation.

While most commonly occurring within the first year after transplant, our patient presented after 16 years of his second renal transplant. Epstein-Barr virus activation of B cells is reported in 90 to 95% of PTLD cases. In our case, serum EBV specific IgM and IgG antibodies were negative, whereas...
EBV DNA was detected by PCR in his blood and his brain biopsied lesions.

**Conclusion** Understanding nature of solid organ transplant patients’ immune status and possible complications is pivotal for the timely diagnosis and treatment of life-threatening complications of immunosuppression. High clinical suspicion and early imaging and biopsy can ensure early diagnosis of PTLD cases and hence early treatment.

**Case report**

A 38 year old African American man with newly diagnosed HIV presented to the Emergency Department after his girlfriend became concerned about his neurologic function. She noticed he completely ignored his left side, was getting into car accidents and drifting leftward while driving. He was also noted to have issues with his gait. In addition to neurologic deficits, the patient seborrheic keratosis covering his entire face and chest. He was noted to have white plaques covering his tongue. His CD4 count was 10/cu mm and CD4% was 2.4%. MRI showed numerous ring-enhancing lesions in the cerebral hemispheres and posterior fossa. Lumbar puncture was negative except for a positive serum toxoplasma IgG. The patient was started on treatment for toxoplasmosis. After 2 weeks of intravenous sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (TMP-SMX), he had a repeat MRI that demonstrated slight improvement in the ring enhancing lesions. He was switched to oral TMP-SMX and was discharged to inpatient rehab. Even after 2 weeks of treatment and improvement on MRI, he had significant neurologic deficits, requiring assistance with transfers and he still had left side neglect.

**Discussion**

Toxoplasmosis is a parasitic infection due to *Toxoplasma gondii*. Humans typically contract Toxoplasma from eating undercooked meat, exposure to cat feces, or mother to fetus transmission. Initial signs of infection typically are flu-like, including fever and body aches. In the immunocompromised population, headaches, loss of balance, issues with coordination, and seizures are more common. The classic finding on imaging is ring-enhancing lesions, though malignancies, abscesses, tuberculomas, and neurocysticercosis can also present similarly on imaging. All of these are more common in immunocompromised patients, so a good history and examination of cerebrospinal fluid are imperative in the diagnosis. Our patient’s immunocompromised state placed him at high risk for toxoplasmosis.

**Severe Acne in HIV and Hidradenitis Suppurativa**

A 38 year old African American man with newly diagnosed HIV presented to the Emergency Department after his girlfriend became concerned about his neurologic function. She noticed he completely ignored his left side, was getting into car accidents and drifting leftward while driving. He was also noted to have issues with his gait. In addition to neurologic deficits, the patient seborrheic keratosis covering his entire face and chest. He was noted to have white plaques covering his tongue. His CD4 count was 10/cu mm and CD4% was 2.4%. MRI showed numerous ring-enhancing lesions in the cerebral hemispheres and posterior fossa. Lumbar puncture was negative except for a positive serum toxoplasma IgG. The patient was started on treatment for toxoplasmosis. After 2 weeks of intravenous sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim (TMP-SMX), he had a repeat MRI that demonstrated slight improvement in the ring enhancing lesions. He was switched to oral TMP-SMX and was discharged to inpatient rehab. Even after 2 weeks of treatment and improvement on MRI, he had significant neurologic deficits, requiring assistance with transfers and he still had left side neglect.

**Discussion**

Toxoplasmosis is a parasitic infection due to *Toxoplasma gondii*. Humans typically contract Toxoplasma from eating undercooked meat, exposure to cat feces, or mother to fetus transmission. Initial signs of infection typically are flu-like, including fever and body aches. In the immunocompromised population, headaches, loss of balance, issues with coordination, and seizures are more common. The classic finding on imaging is ring-enhancing lesions, though malignancies, abscesses, tuberculomas, and neurocysticercosis can also present similarly on imaging. All of these are more common in immunocompromised patients, so a good history and examination of cerebrospinal fluid are imperative in the diagnosis. Our patient’s immunocompromised state placed him at high risk for toxoplasmosis.
Case report: A 26 yo male, a bisexual student, was admitted with severe facial folliculitis (figure 1). His symptoms progressed in 3 weeks, despite clindamycin and TMP/SMZ. He denied constitutional symptoms. Routine HIV testing in the ED was positive (viral load 30k, CD4 531/18%). On day 3 of admission, he was febrile to 102F and a draining right groin abscess was noted. Over the next 2 days, he developed abscesses in groin and axillae bilaterally, which were surgically drained. He was discharged on metronidazole, TMP/SMZ, and antiretroviral therapy. He was seen in dermatology clinic, diagnosed with HS, and prescribed isotretinoin. Over 9 months, his folliculitis improved significantly.

Discussion: A retrospective study of 2 large CDC databases examined 3.45 million ambulatory visits for HS from 2002–15 and found a significant association with HIV (OR 6.39), relative to smoking (OR 2.65) and obesity (OR 2.86). The virus activates the immune system via specific pro-inflammatory cytokines that also play a role in HS. The severity of facial involvement seen in our patient is unique, which may represent the rare diagnosis of acne conglobata (AC), a severe form of acne causing deep burrowing abscesses. AC is seen with HS as part of the follicular occlusion tetrad, which includes dissecting scalp folliculitis and pilonidal cyst.

Our patient is a unique case of HIV and HS with severe facial involvement, likely representing AC.

241 ABSCESS PREVENTING GAP CLOSURE IN DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS

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Case report: Perinephric abscesses are caused by one of two mechanisms: hematogenous seeding or reflux from the lower genitourinary tract. Risk factors include pregnancy, female gender, diabetes mellitus and urinary tract abnormalities. Dysuria and urinary frequency are frequently absent in these patients. A 22 year old female with a history of poorly controlled insulin dependent diabetes presented with abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting. She also reported she had diarrhea, fevers and malaise and stopped her insulin due to decreased appetite. Urinalysis was remarkable for pyuria. Her chemistry and symptoms were consistent with diabetic ketoacidosis likely due to urinary tract infection. She was admitted to the intensive care unit and started on broad spectrum antibiotics, insulin infusion and intravenous fluids. However, her nausea persisted and her anion gap never definitively closed. Given her tachycardia, leukocytosis in conjunction with her persistent acidotic state and abdominal pain, decision was made to obtain a CT abdomen and pelvis. This imaging was significant for a 5.6 cm mixed cystic and solid lesion on the posterior aspect of the right kidney. She was started on empiric broad spectrum antibiotics and underwent CT guided drainage of the lesion. Cultures of aspirated fluid grew candida albicans sensitive to fluconazole. She was started on a two week course of oral fluconazole 200 mg daily. Follow up imaging during that admission showed reduction in size of the perinephric abscess but showed a new collection in the inferior aspect of the right hepatic lobe concerning for extension of adjacent perinephric abscess. She underwent drainage of this collection which again grew candida albicans sensitive to fluconazole. She finished a new course of oral fluconazole 400 mg daily. Follow up imaging one month later showed resolution of abscesses. A persistently elevated anion gap frequently prompts the search for occult abscess. Empiric coverage of renal and perinephric abscess generally includes antimicrobials aimed at gram negative, staphylococcus aureus or polymicrobial infections. Fungal genitourinary tract abscesses are uncommon and generally associated with diabetes mellitus. This case confirms the need for drainage and rule out of less common causative organisms such as fungus in patients with relative immunocompromised states such as uncontrolled diabetes.

242 TWISTED ANKLE WITH A TWIST ENDING: NECROTIZING FASCIITIS FROM AN ANKLE SPRAIN

A 33-year-old woman with no prior medical history sustained a right ankle twisting injury while dancing at a wedding. She presented 48 hours after initial injury for progressive right leg swelling and pain. Exam showed an ecchymotic, diffusely tender and swollen ankle with no skin breaks nor crepitus. X-rays showed no fractures. She was placed in observation for possible compartment syndrome and over the next 12 hours she developed tachycardia, hypotension, and tachypnea but was afebrile. Laboratory and radiologic findings were within normal range except for a mild lactic acidosis. At 18 hours hospitalization she went to the operating room for fasciectomy and decompression. Intra-operative findings noted dishwater fluid upon incision with myonecrosis concerning for NF. At this time, blood cultures grew Streptococcus pyogenes (S. pyogenes). IV antibiotics were empirically started, and the wound was closely monitored. Two hours post-operative, the foot became progressively necrotic with ascending progression requiring AKA. Following AKA, the patient experienced a good recovery with few complications.

This case demonstrates the importance of early recognition of NF to prevent significant morbidity and mortality. NF spreads rapidly and requires prompt surgery and antibiotics. Early signs and symptoms of the infection can be difficult to recognize, especially in cases of antecedent blunt trauma where pain and swelling can mimic a musculoskeletal injury. Studies that propose a mechanism for this syndrome have shown that S. pyogenes strains associated with NF avidly adhere to vimentin, a cytoskeletal element that is highly expressed in regenerating muscle cells in vitro. Increased vimentin production in a patient with musculoskeletal injury could potentially increase vulnerability to S. pyogenes infection. This case of an ankle twisting injury leading to NF is a possible manifestation of this mechanism. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of a high index of suspicion for NF in a decompensating patient with pain out of proportion even in the absence of fever or leukocytosis.
THE TUBERCULOSIS MASQUERADE – DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS PRESENTING AS EFFECT OF LEUKEMIA TREATMENT

M Fasen*, University of Florida, Jacksonville, Fl.
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.243

Case report Tuberculosis (TB) is an ancient disease that has become a modern-day challenge. Immuno-compromised individuals, such as those with leukemia, are at great risk of not only infection but also dissemination of TB. Herein we describe a case of disseminated tuberculosis in the context of acute myelocytic leukemia and chemotherapy, thus complicating the course and therapy of both entities.

Case report A 24-year-old male presented to the emergency department with complaints of intermittent fever for the past several weeks. His history includes immigrating from Congo one year ago. Upon admission, he was found to be febrile and neutropenic with 85% myeloblasts found on peripheral smear. Acute promyelocytic leukemia M3 was confirmed on subsequent fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) that showed t(15;17). He was started on all-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA), idarubicin, arsenic trioxide (ATO) plus vancomycin and cefepime for neutropenic fever. After induction chemotherapy, the patient developed transaminitis and his chemotherapy regimen ATRA and ATO at half the original formulation, especially in those patients with underlying immunodeficiency, pulmonary, or cardiac pathology to avoid lethal consequences.

DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS PRESENTING AS EFFECT OF LEUKEMIA TREATMENT

The patient was initially admitted to undergo a posterior spinal fusion for scoliosis but was transferred to our pediatric service on the first POD for progressive respiratory distress and hypoxia requiring oxygen. She did not have cough, congestion or chest pain. The initial chest x-ray was concerning for pulmonary edema versus pneumonia and the patient was started on ceftriaxone. Despite antibiotics her respiratory distress progressed and she was transferred to the pediatric intensive care unit. Initially her white cell count was 29,000, C-reactive protein was 280 and early sputum culture grew Streptococcus Pneumoniae. Ultimately she experienced respiratory failure requiring intubation and sedation. Leukemoid reaction was noted on day 4 of her hospitalization with a WBC of 60,000. Further infectious workup revealed Bordetella Pertussis. She was started on Azithromycin. She improved clinically over the course of one week and was able to discharge home on 1L of oxygen via nasal cannula.

This case illustrates the emergence of severe pertussis in the USA, even among vaccinated patients. Although malignant pertussis, the most severe form, is better identified and studied in infants, it is important to consider pertussis within the differential diagnosis in patients who present with respiratory failure and leukemoid reaction, regardless of age and vaccination status. We hope to educate through this case, the importance of considering Bordetella pertussis even among vaccinated individuals, when evaluating patients who present with severe respiratory distress or develop respiratory failure. Pertussis can be diagnosed in all spectrums of age, in all geographical locations, especially after the revision of vaccination schedule and formulation, especially in those patients with underlying immunodeficiency, pulmonary, or cardiac pathology to avoid lethal consequences.

MALIGNANT BORDETTA PERTUSSIS: AN ATYPICAL PRESENTATION WITH LEUKEMOID REACTION IN A VACCINATED ADOLESCENT

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.244

Case report Bordetella Pertussis is known to cause severe symptoms with leukemoid reaction in infants. We describe a 16 year old vaccinated female with past medical history of mild pulmonary hypertension (group 3 diagnosed 10 years ago by a right heart catheterization), and idiopathic adolescent scoliosis presenting with clinical deterioration secondary to pertussis.

Thrombophlebitis as an Initial Finding in Hansen’s Disease

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.245

Case report Hansen’s Disease is an uncommon infectious disease caused by M. lepromatosis and M. leprae that classically infects the skin and peripheral nerves and can present with hypopigmented or reddish skin lesions with overlying loss of sensation as well as enlarged, tender peripheral nerves. Hansen’s disease is rare in the United States with 150–200 cases yearly. The following case is an instance of thrombophlebitis as the initial finding in Hansen’s disease.

A 21-year-old male originally from Micronesia presented to his primary care clinic with a 2 week history of left dorsal hand numbness and palpable cord on the radial dorsal wrist. He was diagnosed with thrombophlebitis of the cephalic vein, started on aspirin and referred for a left upper extremity venous duplex which confirmed superficial thrombophlebitis of the left cephalic vein. 2 weeks later the patient began to develop a reddish lesion over the dorsum of his hand that widened to about 5cm with increased numbness. At this time the patient was referred to dermatology and started systemic and topical antifungals. The lesion did not improve at follow up and topical steroids were started with no resolution of the skin lesion. Ultimately the patient underwent a punch biopsy which showed sarcoidal granulomas...
with surrounding lymphocyte predominant inflammation. AFB, gram stain, and PAS stain of this biopsy were negative. Repeat biopsy revealed a single appropriately sized and stained possible organism. A vascular biopsy of the lesion was obtained, however the sample was not sent for histopathology and AFB. The patient’s clinical presentation as well as skin biopsy showing no AFB organisms was consistent with the tuberculoid form of Hansen’s disease. The patient was started on dapsone and rifampin for a planned total duration of 12 months.

Leprous phlebitis was first described in the 1800’s with several cases reported in the 1980’s. It is believed to be caused by deposition of mycobacterium in the intima of vessels which spreads to peripheral nerves via the Vasa nervorum resulting in overlying paresthesia. This case represents a rare initial presentation of thrombophlebitis in Hansen’s Disease and highlights the importance of keeping a broad differential and using clinical presentation to make a diagnosis when laboratory tools are not useful in diagnostic confirmation.

A TODDLER WITH REFRACTORY ATYPICAL KAWASAKI AND CONCOMITANT ENTEROVIRUS VIREMIA

MM Hopper*, C Dye. University of Alabama Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.246

Case A 2 year old previously healthy male was admitted for dehydration and symptoms of a viral illness, including 4 days of fever, emesis, bilateral conjunctivitis and rash. Initial work up revealed Enterovirus viremia, a likely source of the patient’s presentation. However during the patient’s hospital stay, he remained persistently febrile, and labs were consistent with Atypical Kawasaki (anemia, elevated ALT, hypoalbuminemia and elevated inflammatory markers.) Initial echo was normal, and he was treated with IVIG. His fever responded dramatically to initial treatment of IVIG, and the patient was discharged home after remaining afebrile 24 hours. He was readmitted for recurrence of fever the following day. He received a second round of IVIG for recurrent Kawasaki. The patient underwent repeat echo revealing a right coronary artery more dilated than in the prior study but within upper limits of normal. He developed fever again and received Infliximab for refractory atypical Kawasaki on fourth day of readmission. After Infliximab he remained afebrile and was discharged home with cardiology follow up and continued aspirin course.

Discussion Kawasaki Disease (KD) remains a disease without a known cause. Several researchers have suggested that KD may be linked to common viral illnesses, including enterovirus. One population based cohort study in Taiwan found the incidence of KD was 56% higher in a cohort of children infected with enterovirus when compared to a cohort of children without enterovirus infection. (Weng, K.P, et al) Several other common viruses have been considered in the etiology of KD, but further studies suggest that enterovirus infection alone may be more strongly associated with KD. Conclusion As researchers continue to search for a cause of Kawasaki Disease, the increased association of enterovirus with KD supports claims that the virus is linked to the etiology of the disease. Our patient’s KD may have been closely linked to his concurrent enterovirus viremia.

REFERENCE
1). Further work up showed negative HIV, CMV, EBV, ANA and HbsAg. With supportive management, liver enzymes trended down with decreased bilirubin level and marked improvement in her symptoms over a week.

**Abstracts**

**MENINGOENCEPHALITIS: THE GREAT MIMIC**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.249

**Case report** A 63-year-old male with a history of melanoma metastasizing to lungs started on immunotherapy two months ago with Ipilimumab and Nivolumab once every three weeks, sinus surgery for deviated nasal septum two years ago presented for a routine follow-up to oncology clinic and was found to have a fever of 101.8. Before the clinic appointment, he and his wife had gone to the Outer Banks, North Carolina along with six other couples for a vacation. The patient had been complaining of intermittent headaches there and was finding difficult to watch television with light bothering his eyes. He had chronic sinus pain and stuffiness for which he used a neti pot with a mixture of saline and tap water regularly. During the hospital course, he started spiking daily intermittent high-grade fevers along with worsening of mental status. Infectious diseases were consulted for persistent fever who recommended lumbar puncture (LP) with routine CSF analysis and culture. The patient was started on empiric antibiotics/antivirals. His LP results returned with a mildly elevated total nucleated cell count of 17 with 100% lymphocytic predominance, an elevated protein of 126 and glucose of 70. Given extensive infectious workup and the failure to improve on appropriate treatment, other etiologies and medications were evaluated. Steroids were started eventually due to concern of chemotherapeutic adverse effects. After receiving steroids, there was a complete resolution of fevers and the patient self-exubated.

**Discussion** Despite unprecedented efficacy across multiple tumor types, immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy is associated with a unique and wide spectrum of immune-related adverse events including neurologic events ranging from a mild headache to potentially life-threatening encephalitis. Seriologic evaluation of chemotherapeutic adverse effects. Other reported neurologic adverse effects include inflammatory myopathy, aseptic meningoitis with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) lymphocytosis, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. Other reported neurologic adverse events include inflammatory myopathy, aseptic meningitis with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) lymphocytosis, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. Other reported neurologic adverse events include inflammatory myopathy, aseptic meningitis with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) lymphocytosis, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. Akeson's reaction, peripheral neuropathy, and myasthenia gravis. Other reported neurologic adverse events include inflammatory myopathy, aseptic meningitis with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) lymphocytosis, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy. Other reported neurologic adverse events include inflammatory myopathy, aseptic meningitis with cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) lymphocytosis, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy.

**Conclusion** Physicians need to be aware of the clinical presentation of serious but uncommon neurologic adverse effects associated with checkpoint inhibitors. Prompt diagnosis and management are critical to minimize serious complications and patient outcomes.

**A NOT SO TYPICAL PRESENTATION OF LUNG ADENOCARCINOMA IN AN HIV PATIENT**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.249

**Case report** 46 y/o African American woman with known HIV on anti-retroviral therapy was admitted with progressively worsening dyspnea. She endorsed orthopnea, ankle swelling with NYHA class 3 symptoms. Chest radiograph showed cardiomegaly with no acute infiltrate. On examination she was tachycardic and hypoxic with distant heart sounds. She had a palpable left supraclavicular lymph node and multiple axillary lymph nodes. She also had tenderness in her right calf. Her white cell count was minimally elevated with a left shift. EKG showed sinus tachycardia. An Echo cardiogram revealed moderate pericardial effusion with a normal ejection fraction. A pericardiocentesis performed drained serosanguinous fluid which was negative for infection. Doppler of the right lower extremity revealed a deep vein thrombosis and she was started on heparin drip. A chest CTA showed no pulmonary embolism but did reveal right paraphracheal adenopathy, right hilar mass and subcarinal nodes. Further imaging showed bilateral breast masses, bilateral pleural effusions, bilateral adrenal nodules, vertebral translucency and two brain lesions. Her CD4 count was 116 cells/mm³ and with T-lymphocyte CD4/CD8 ratio -0.11. She was started on prophylaxis with Bactrim in addition to her anti-retroviral therapy. An excision biopsy of the supraclavicular lymph node was consistent with metastatic adenocarcinoma. Pericardial fluid studies showed malignant large epithelioid cells, favoring metastatic adenocarcinoma. Patient continued to have worsening dyspnea prompting a repeat pericardiocentesis. However due to continued symptoms and re-accumulation of pericardial fluid, patient received a pericardial window. Patient decompensated shortly after pericardial window and was transferred to a higher center for further management, but died later.

**Discussion** Lung Cancer is associated with unique HIV-related causal mechanisms, and may be associated with worse outcomes in some people with HIV. The mean age of HIV infected patients at the time of lung cancer diagnosis is 45 years. Lung cancer is an important complication associated with chronic HIV infection. The clinician must remember that patients with chronic HIV are at higher risk for solid tumors from the rest of population and include this in their differential.

**YOU MAKE MY HEAR FLUTTER’ AN ARKANSonian TICK’S LOVE STORY: AN UNUSUAL CAUSE OF ATRIAL FLUTTER**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.250

**Introduction** The number of ehrlichiosis cases due to *Ehrlichia chaffeensis* reported to CDC has increased steadily since the first year of disease reporting. In the year 2000, only 200 cases of ehrlichiosis were reported, while in 2017 more than 1,642 cases were reported.1 Ehrlichiosis can present with a varied clinical picture. Typical symptoms including generalized weakness, joint pain and rash within days of weeks of tick bite. Case 46 y/o Caucasian male with past medical history of multiple sclerosis, plaque psoriasis presented with generalized weakness of 1 week duration. He also had associated fever and chills for the past day. He did admit to multiple tick bites from recent travel in Arkansas prior to the symptoms starting. He did not know the duration of tick attachment. On exam he had a fever of 100.5°F and a heart rate of 64 beats/min. Significant labs included a white cell count of 4.2 k/ul with
77% neutrophils, platelets of 83,000/ul. Sodium was 131 meq/l. His Bun was 12 mg/dl and creatinine was 1.4 mg/dl. Liver enzymes were within normal limits. EKG obtained showed variable block atrial flutter with heart rate less than 100 beats/min. (Prior EKG showed Normal sinus rhythm). Patient was treated empirically Doxycycline, intravenous fluids and metoprolol tartrate. Ehrlichia chaffeensis IgM Ab was positive with titers >1:40 consistent with Ehrlichiosis. Patient’s symptoms improved over the next couple of days and eventually discharged. Repeat EKG one month later showed normal sinus rhythm.

Discussion Ehrlichiosis is usually associated with anemia, thrombocytopenia and elevated liver enzymes. Severe cases have been associated with meningitis and seizures. Ehrlichiosis affecting the cardiovascular system has not been reported and not thought to be part of the typical presentation of Ehrlichia chaffeensis. We found one case report of atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response due to Ehrlichia. The pathophysiology on how the bacteria causes atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter is unclear, thus warranting further understanding on this mechanism. With number of cases of ehrlichia on the rise, this case also teaches the clinician that another rare cause of new onset atrial fibrillation and flutter could be due to Ehrlichia chaffeensis associated illness.

Case report Cavitary lung lesions found on chest radiograph are relatively common. Infectious and non-infectious etiologies can both present with diffuse cavitary lung lesions. The differential is broad and often presents as diagnostic challenge to the clinician. Case 43 y/o Ex-smoker (28 pack years) who worked as a painter in car body shop was admitted with sudden onset dyspnea. He was hypoxic and white cell count was slightly elevated with a left shift. Chest radiograph showed a right sided pneumothorax of moderate volume with cavitary lesions in right and left upper lung. Chest CT showed a thick walled cavitary lesion in left upper lobe and multifocal cavitary lesions throughout the lung. A chest tube was placed, followed by which patients symptoms improved. Blood cultures showed no growth. Patient was started on levofloxacin, rifampin and ethambutol due to concern for tuberculosis. AFB sputum cultures were negative. Bronchoscopy was done and specimen grew Stenotrophomonas maltophilia and AFB culture from the bronchial specimen grew Mycobacterium avium avium intracellulare but negative for tuberculosis. Cytology and pathology was negative for malignancy. MAI was identified by 16s RNA gene sequencing directly from the acid fast bacilli smear positive broth. Patient was started on trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole and rifampin base on sensitivity and transferred to higher center with an infectious disease service for further management and evaluation. Patient eventually did better after a prolonged course of antibiotics and was discharged home.

Conclusion Lung imaging of Mycobacterium avium intracellulare (MAI) can include a wide range of findings including atelectasis, bronchiectasis, cavities, consolidation, emphysema, ground glass opacity, linear opacities, mediastinal lymphadenopathy, nodule and over infection like TB with upper lobe disease. Our case shows that MAI continues to be reported in immunocompetent individuals. Patients with preexisting lung disease or immunodeficiency are at greatest risk for developing MAI infection. The clinician thinks of tuberculosis or fungal infection in the setting of upper lobe cavitary lesions; however our case shows that MAI can often mimic other cavitary lesions.
of herpetic whitlow and acute bacterial paronychia in an immunocompromised patient.

**Case presentation** A 21-year-old African American female with SLE on chronic immunosuppression, lupus nephritis, and atypical HUS on eculizumab presented with pain and swelling around her fingernails. She reported that the symptoms started on two digits of the left hand. She presented to local ED due to worsening pain and violaceous discoloration where she was diagnosed with paronychia. She underwent incision and drainage and was discharged on oral clindamycin.

Despite antibiotics, she had worsening symptoms and progression of involvement to multiple digits on the right hand. She was advised by local provider to transfer to University of Mississippi Medical Center for further care. On arrival to our ED, patient was noted to have erythema, edema, and crusting of the proximal and lateral nail folds on bilateral hands. Crusted erosions were noted on lower lip, and she disclosed that she had a habit of onychophagia. Regarding other exposures, she had used a chemical hair treatment the week prior.

Laboratory data revealed no leukocytosis. X-rays of bilateral hands showed soft tissue swelling and a small pocket of gas along the right fourth digit at the site of recent I&D. There was no radiographic evidence of osteomyelitis. A bacterial culture from an affected area grew MRSA with resistance to clindamycin; PCR detected HSV1. The patient was diagnosed with herpetic whitlow and acute bacterial paronychia involving multiple digits. She was started on acyclovir, doxycycline, and metronidazole with improvement in pain and swelling.

**Discussion** We present a complex presentation of herpetic whitlow in the setting of acute bacterial paronychia secondary to poor hand hygiene and nail biting. Incision and drainage should be avoided as it can worsen symptoms and lead to viremia or superimposed bacterial infection. In immunocompromised patients, treatment with systemic acyclovir is indicated with any form of herpes infection, localized or disseminated. Recognizing and diagnosing herpetic whitlow promptly is important for the treatment of the affected patient and for the prevention of transmission to other individuals.

### Abstracts

**254 A PECULIAR PRESENTATION OF PAROTITIS**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.254

**Case report** Neonatal suppurative parotitis (NSP) is an uncommon disease with a previously studied prevalence of 3.8:10,000 of neonatal admissions. While uncommon, its broad differential with daunting complications presents therapeutic necessities. Cellulitis-adenitis syndrome represents a possible focal manifestation of late-onset GBS infection, which is more common than parotitis, with an incidence estimated at 4%. Bacteremia is present in up to 90% of the cases and there can be meningitis associated in 33% of cases making aggressive treatment a consideration. We present the case of a 14-day-old male who presented with right-sided facial swelling and erythema with subsequent resolution symptoms. Clinical improvement, ENT and infectious disease agreed with the transition to oral clindamycin for an additional ten days with subsequent resolution symptoms.

Although rare, NSP should be suspected in newborns presenting with an erythematous pre-auricular mass with or without any predisposing factors. S. aureus is the most common pathogen isolated from infants with NSP. Expression of purulent fluid from Stensen’s Duct is pathognomonic of NSP and culture should be collected if possible. Most patients can be treated conservatively, provided that the empiric antibiotic treatment covers the causative agents according to the local sensitivity pattern and is started early. The prognosis of the disease is generally excellent.

**255 STREPTOCOCCUS VIRIDANS UROSEPSIS IN A PATIENT WITH NEPHROLITHIASIS**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.255

**Case report** Sepsis from gram negative urinary tract infection is a common cause of hospitalization in the US. While streptococcus viridans is a normal oral flora that is known to cause subacute bacterial endocarditis after dental procedures, it rarely can cause urinary tract infection. We present a case of viridans streptococcal bacteremia and urinary tract infection complicated with obstructing renal stones.

Case Sixty-year-old female presents with fever, flank pain, dysuria, and septic shock. She has polycystic ovarian syndrome, morbid obesity, hyperthyroidism on methimazole. She was tachycardic and hypotensive with leukocytosis and left shift. Elevated serum creatinine, pyuria, bacterium, and microscopic hematuria were noted. CT showed atrophic kidneys and large bilateral multiple calculi in the renal pelvis and the ureteropelvic junctions with modest hydronephrosis. Intravenous fluids, cefepime, and vancomycin were started. Right ureteral stent and a left percutaneous nephrostomy were placed. Blood cultures revealed viridans streptococcus Group identified by MALDI-TOF technique that also showed the same organism in urine culture. A surface echocardiogram showed no endocarditis. Intravenous cefepime yielded marked improvement and she was discharged on 4 weeks of cefuroxime.

**Discussion** Women are at most risk of urinary tract infection, usually due to enterobacteriaceae and staphylococcus saprophyticus. However a viridans group streptococcus positive blood and urine cultures in a patient with symptomatic UTI with renal stones is an atypical presentation. A viridans group streptococcus urinary tract infection with streptococcus mitis strain in a diabetic patient with a urethrocele was reported earlier. Streptococcus viridans forms biofilm on endocardium and can have similar pathological process in urinary tract providing...
ABRUPT THROMBOCYTOPENIC CRISIS IN AN IMMUNODEFICIENT PATIENT

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Case report 53 yo male with history of AIDS (CD4+ 78), presented to the ED with flank pain and fevers for two days. On initial exam he was ill appearing and tachypneic with BP of 99/70 mmHg. Labs were significant for a creatinine of 5.0 mg/dL, AST/ALT of 156/290, and LDH of 3,965 U/L. Urinalysis, renal ultrasound, chest X-ray and chest/abdomen CT were unremarkable. The patient was started on Rocephin and Zithromax. He developed severe sepsis on day two and antibiotics were broadened to Linezolid, Cefepime, and Amphotericin B with resolution of sepsis. He was started on dialysis. Due to concern for HIV nephropathy, antivirals were started. On day five the platelet count dropped abruptly from 215k to 84k and continued to drop to 12k. Blood cultures and urine antigen came back positive for his- toplasmosis. All antibiotics except amphotericin B were held. We ruled out DIC, HIT, and TTP based on labs and smears. His ferritin level came back >7k which raised concerns for HLH. Diagnostic BM biopsy was obtained and we empirically started high dose IV Dexamethasone. The platelets did not respond and IVIG was then started with subsequent improvement to 75k. The renal biopsy was finally performed that showed ATN. Bone marrow biopsy resulted showing hypercellularity of marrow and histoplasmosis, favoring both idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura and disseminated histoplasmosis. He was discharged with improving platelets and transitioned to Itraconazole. In follow up, platelets fully recovered.

Discussion Thrombocytopenia can have a wide differential and an immediate decline in platelet counts can delay diagnostic testing and limit medical treatments. The severe thrombocytopenia secondary to ITP complicated the management of severe sepsis, acute renal failure, and disseminated histoplasmosis in our patient with AIDS. Potential adverse effects of management often need to be expected for care in patients with multiple serious comorbidities. Thus, the appropriate pathogenesis should be identified, and therapy narrowed, to limit risks of treatment induced adverse events. The comprehensive, yet concise workup enables the most appropriate therapy to be chosen in conditions with multi-organ failure.

LEMIERRE SYNDROME: ATYPICAL PRESENTATION OF A FORGOTTEN DISEASE

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Case report Lemierre Syndrome (LS) is a rare life-threatening condition secondary to progressive oropharyngeal infection. It may extend to pharyngeal spaces of neck with complications such as internal jugular vein septic thrombophlebitis and bacteremia. Estimated 1/1,000,000 cases are reported worldwide annually in increasing trend. Most commonly seen in immunocompetent patients within 19–22 years old. We present the case of an immunocompetent elderly female with an unresolved sore throat which progressed to left neck swelling and dysphagia.

Case of 77-year-old female who came to the emergency room with complaints of sore throat of one week of
evolution. She self-treated with Azithromycin, however, she subsequently developed left neck swelling and dysphagia. Laboratory findings remarkable for leukocytosis. Admitted for Intravenous (IV) antibiotics (Doxycycline and Ampicillin-Sulbactam) with diagnosis of complicated-acute tonsillitis. After one week of therapy, accumulation of fluid was suspected in the neck for which Neck/Thorax CT-scan was done revealing large abscess in the anterior neck and parotid gland extending to the mediastinum with evidence of left internal jugular vein thrombosis. Incision and drainage was performed; Neck abscess culture reported Citrobacter freundii. Antibiotic therapy was optimized to Cefazidime/Avibactam and Tigecycline. Clinical improvement was slower than expected. Neck/Thorax CT-scan was repeated with evidence of new multiple abscesses requiring second surgical drainage. Multiple complications including pleural effusions and empyema requiring chest tube placement. After five weeks of antibiotic therapy, significant clinical improvement reported.

Advanced LS is a life-threatening severe illness. Differential diagnosis for early LS is broad considering all possible causes of oropharyngeal infections. Even with antibiotics, mortality by LS has been documented. Incidence is higher in younger populations with only a few cases reported in older populations. Elderly population is at greater risk for sepsis and septic emboli. Oral infections should have thorough evaluation due to potential extension to pharyngeal neck spaces such as jugular veins. The goal of this case report is to reinforce medical awareness of possible rare complications of oropharyngeal infections due to its high mortality.

259 A RARE CASE OF SERRATIA ENDOCARDITIS
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Case report Serratia marcescens is an uncommon cause of infective endocarditis. While this disease has historically been associated with intravenous drug use, more recent reports suggest that it is now largely a consequence of opportunistic infections of the chronically ill. Our case highlights several characteristic features of this infection, including isolation of a non-pigmented strain of the organism, an antibiotic susceptibility profile suggestive of AmpC β-lactamase production, and rapid clinical deterioration with multiple embolic complications resulting in death. In this review we discuss the history, epidemiology, and management of endovascular infections due to Serratia spp., emphasizing the continued importance of considering this organism in the differential diagnosis of endocarditis among intravenous drug users and as a potential indication for surgical therapy.

Infective endocarditis from Serratia marcescens is rare. Endocarditis is typically right-sided in intravenous drug users however Serratia tends to involve left-sided valves. Coincidentally; our patient’s echo findings show only right heart-valve involvement despite the presence of a PFO. With the incidence of intravenous drug use on the rise, patients are at a heightened risk of pathogen exposures. When picking an antibiotic for therapy; it is important to remember to place susceptibilities at the forefront of medication management.

260 A CASE OF NECROTIZING FASCIITIS DUE TO FUSOBABERUCCN NEMROPHORUM
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.260

Case report A 24y old African American male with no known past medical history presented with 2 day history of pain, swelling and redness involving his left upper extremity and left ankle. He also reported dyspnea and left sided pleuritic chest pain for 1 day. He denied any trauma, bites, water exposure or intravenous drug use. Physical exam revealed temperature of 101.6 °F, heart rate of 110/min; extreme tenderness, swelling, erythema and induration of left upper extremity and left ankle. Abnormal labs included wbc of 17000/µL, AST of 107 IU, ALT 85 IU and procalcitonin of >100 ng/ml. X-ray of left arm showed presence of gas in subcutaneous tissue. Computed tomography of the chest showed septic emboli and left sided pleural effusion. He underwent emergent surgical debridement of his left upper extremity and left ankle. Purulent material was noted to be extending from the subcutaneous tissue down to deep fascia at both sites. Wound cultures grew Fusobacterium necrophorum from the left arm and left ankle. Blood cultures grew Fusobacterium necrophorum. Pleural fluid analysis revealed ph. of 7; glucose of 11 mg/dL, LDH of 19950 units/L, protein of 3238 mg/dL suggestive of empyema. Chest tube was placed. He was treated with prolonged course of intravenous piperacillin/tazobactam and metronidazole for 6 weeks and had complete resolution of infection.

Conclusion Fusobacterium necrophorum is a gram negative anaerobe that is usually associated with head and neck infections including septic thrombophlebitis of internal jugular vein (Lemierre’s syndrome). It can cause necrotizing soft tissue infection in rare cases. Treatment involves early and aggressive surgical debridement and antibiotics. The antibiotics that are effective against Fusobacterium are piperacillin/tazobactam; metronidazole; clindamycin; ampicillin/sulbactam and penicillin in beta lactamase negative strains.

261 A SEVERE CASE OF COAGULASE-NEGATIVE STAPHYLOCOCCUS PROSTHETIC VALVE ENDOCARDITIS
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.261

Case report Infective endocarditis (IE) is of continued clinical importance, occurring in up to 15 per 100,000 people per year in the United States. While bacteria like Staphylococcus aureus and viridans group streptococci remain among the most common causative organisms, we continue to see a significant amount of disease by coagulase-negative staphylococci (CONS). While often dismissed as contaminant or of no significance, CONS remain a formidable cause of extensive disease pathology, notably in patients with prosthetic valves (PV). A 70-year-old man presented to the hospital with complaints of shortness of breath in the setting of recent bioprosthetic aortic valve replacement 3 months prior for moderate-severe aortic stenosis. He experienced progressive dyspnea on exertion for 4 days, occurring with minimal exertion as well.
as new orthopnea. He had been started on furosemide by his cardiologist without relief. He denied any other symptoms.

He was noted on exam to have a new 4/6 holosystolic murmur and 3/4 diastolic murmur at the right upper sternal border, but no peripheral stigmata of IE or embolic disease. Due to these new exam findings and complaint of dyspnea, he underwent transthoracic echocardiography (TTE), finding partial dehiscence of his PV with severe paravalvular aortic regurgitation.

IE was suspected in the setting of his presenting complaints as well as new TTE findings. Blood cultures grew *Staphylococcus epidermidis* on sequential tests and he was started on vancomycin. A transesophageal echocardiogram confirmed the TTE findings as well as a peri-valvular abscess around his PV extending up the aortic root towards his mitral valve. He was also noted to have progressive PR prolongation to over 0.4 seconds and required transcutaneous pacing.

CONS are often underestimated in the clinical setting. This patient’s course highlights how CONS infections may insidiously develop, yet still have catastrophic infectious complications. This patient required multidisciplinary care closely managed by Cardiology, Electrophysiology and Infectious Diseases services and was ultimately referred to Cardiotoracic Surgery at a quaternary medical center for advanced care.

**262 SEPTIC LUMBAR FACET JOINT ARTHRITIS DUE TO *STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE*: A REAL PAIN IN THE BACK**

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**Case report** Back pain is one of the most common reasons for visits to emergency clinics in the United States. Often degenerative diseases are the cause of back pain, however, frequently, it can be caused by infective processes. Rarely septic lumbar facet joint arthritis (SLFJA) have been reported as underline back pain etiology. SLFJA is a potentially fatal condition with high risk for devastating complications including spinal cord compression. *Staphylococcus epidermidis* is the main causative micro-organisms of SLFJA, but *Streptococcus agalactiae* is extremely rare. We describe a case of a male patient who presented to our institution with complaint of worsening back pain diagnosed with SLFJA due to *Streptococcus agalactiae*.

38 y/o male with past medical history of hypertension and diabetes arrived at the emergency clinic complaining of worsening back pain with associated night sweats, chills, and fever. Physical examination revealed tachycardia, and lumbar vertebral tenderness. Initial workup revealed leukocytosis and elevated inflammatory markers. Further questioning revealed a recent hospitalization for left leg cellulitis. The patient was admitted with diagnosis of sepsis secondary to possible bacteremia and started on broad spectrum antibiotics. Blood culture were positive for *Streptococcus agalactiae* sensitive to Ceftriaxone for which antibiotics were adjusted. MRI of the lumbar spine reported L4-L5 and L5-S1 facet joint septic arthritis. Neurosurgery services were consulted but in view of absence of signs of cord compression, medical management was advised. He completed 72 days of Ceftriaxone. MRI was repeated which showed significant decrease in extension of the epidural collection. Patient was discharge with a corset for back support and ambulating with assistance.

SLFJA as the underlying cause of back pain is rarely encountered. For this reason, diagnosis might be illusive at evaluation and proper management delayed. It is imperative to identified risk factors which might point to an infection as the etiology of backpain. Having a low threshold for suspicion for hematogenous bacterial seeding to vertebrae is important because of high risk of progressive adjacent structural damage, septicemia and ultimately death.

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**Case report** Due to the demand for kidneys for transplantsations, deceased donor kidney transplants (DDKT) account for nearly 68% of all kidney transplantations. All transplants warrant a thorough history of both donor and recipient with screening for infections and exposures. This is especially pertinent during the current opioid crisis. In this case, we report the discovery and management of a polymicrobial bloodstream infection in a kidney donor who died of an acute opioid overdose.

In our case, a 31-year-old female with a past medical history of end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis had received a DDKT. She had previously undergone pre-transplant screening for infections which included testing for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), cytomegalovirus (CMV), Epstein-Barr virus, hepatitis C virus (HCV) and tuberculosis, with only a positive CMV IgG. She tolerated the surgery well and had steady improvement in both her clinical condition and transplant function.

On post-transplant day 2 we were notified that additional microbiological data from the donor was available. The kidney donor was a 23-year-old male who had overdosed while using IV heroin 2 days prior to the surgery. Donor screening was performed as well as blood and urine culture. The donor was HIV and HCV negative, but had positive blood culture growth for *E. coli*, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) and *Pantoea agglomerans*. The recipient was treated with cefepime and ciprofloxacin and serial blood cultures drawn. Fortunately, no bacteremia occurred post-transplant and the recipient did well. We recommended follow-up HIV and HCV screening 4 weeks post-transplant.

In addition to the interesting challenge of antibiotic management in this post-transplant patient, this case highlights areas of concern for transplantation as a whole. Transplant protocols are aimed at screening for chronic disease conditions, however organs from high-risk donors such as those actively using IV drugs are at risk for acute acquisition of infections like HIV and HCV in addition to more common bacterial infections. Careful attention must be paid to ensure appropriate monitoring both pre- and post-transplant.
**Abstracts**

**A RARE CASE OF NOCARDIA PERITONITIS WITH SUSPECTED NOCARDIA ENDOCARDITIS**

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**Case report** Nocardiosis is commonly a disease of immunocompromised; however, one-third of infected patients are immunocompetent. Although Nocardia has the potential to disseminate, it most commonly affects lungs, brain, and subcutaneous tissues. We describe a unique case of nocardia peritonitis in a peritoneal dialysis (PD) patient with infective endocarditis and aortic valve perforation.

A 40-year-old patient with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) on PD presented with abdominal pain and confusion. He was afebrile, tachycardic, abdomen was diffusely tender. Peritoneal fluid cell count was 18,190/uL with 88% neutrophils. Treatment was initiated with vancomycin, cefepime, metronidazole for peritonitis. HIV, hepatitis panel, Clostridium difficile, blood culture, fungal culture were negative. Body fluid culture turned out to be positive for gram-positive, weakly acid-fast filamentous bacteria. Antibiotics were changed to meropenem and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX) was added. The organism found to be Nocardia nova which was sensitive to both meropenem and TMP-SMX. Chest x-ray was negative for infiltrates of abscess. MRI brain showed multiple acute punctate infarcts. CT abdomen showed multiple splenic infarcts. Physical exam then revealed a decrescendo diastolic murmur at the left sternal border. Transesophageal echocardiography showed an 8x3 mm vegetation on the left coronary cusp of the aortic valve with leaflet perforation and severe aortic regurgitation, also a concern for aortic root abscess. He underwent aortic valve replacement with bioprosthetic valve. PCR and culture of aortic valve specimen were negative for Nocardia. He already received 2 weeks of antibiotics by then for which he responded well clinically. Meropenem was changed to ceftriaxone based on sensitivities. Intravenous ceftriaxone and oral TMP-SMX was continued for 6 weeks post-surgery and plan made to continue TMP-SMX alone for 3–6 months.

CNS and cardiac evaluation should be considered in patients with nocardiosis as it has an affinity to the CNS and both native and prosthetic heart valves. Majority of cases with Nocardia endocarditis resulted in valve replacement, despite being on the potent antibiotics. Early diagnosis and prompt initiation of proper antibiotics are necessary to prevent dissemination.

**ISOLATED CRYPTOCOCCURIA AS A MANIFESTATION OF DISSEMINATED CRYPTOCOCCOSIS—A DIAGNOSTIC DILEMA**

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**Case report** Disseminated cryptococcosis is a rare, life-threatening infection commonly seen in HIV patients. It is frequently seen in immunocompetent patients. Pulmonary and central nervous system are the commonly involved sites of infection in an immunocompromised host. Here, we present a rare case of isolated cryptococcuria as a manifestation of disseminated cryptococcosis in a non-HIV patient.

A 71-year-old patient with a history of hypertension, diabetes, ulcerative colitis on steroids presented with altered mental status, vomiting, headache, shortness of breath for a month. On admission, he was having high-grade fever and was hypoxic. Lab studies showed anemia, leukocytosis, acute kidney injury and urinary tract infection. CT head was negative for acute process. CT chest showed multifocal pneumonia. His clinical condition deteriorated despite being on broad-spectrum antibiotics. Blood culture was negative. Fungal culture, urine histoplasma antigen, blastomyces antigen were negative. Fungal Beta-glucan was elevated. His urine culture grew Cryptococcus neoformans. Lumbar puncture was not consistent with cryptococcal meningitis, opening pressure was normal, gram stain, culture were negative. CSF cryptococcal antigen was negative. In the setting of respiratory failure, multifocal pneumonia and immunosuppression from chronic steroid use, we made the presumptive diagnosis of disseminated cryptococcosis, even though his serum cryptococcal antigen was negative initially. Serum cryptococcal antigen was repeatedly tested and was finally turned out to be weakly positive. He improved drastically after starting amphotericin and flucytosine. After two weeks of therapy, antifungals changed to fluconazole and he was discharged with a plan of continuing fluconazole for a total of one year.

Disseminated cryptococcosis is very rare in non-HIV patients. Isolated cryptococcuria can be a manifestation of disseminated infection. A high index of clinical suspicion is needed as it can be easily missed in non-HIV and immunocompetent patients and delayed diagnosis leads to unfavorable outcomes.

**TRYING TO STOMACH EXTRAPULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.266

**Case report** E.M. is a 2-year-old previously healthy Latino male who initially presented to Le Bonheur Children’s Hospital in Memphis, TN with 2 weeks of fever. His parents also reported intermittent abdominal pain, diarrhea, and anorexia. Prior to admission, the patient had completed a course of amoxicillin-clavulanate for suspected pneumonia as well as ciprofloxacin due to history of typhoid exposure. Despite these treatments and scheduled antipyretics, his fevers persisted for a total of 16 days prior to admission. Parents denied any recent tick or tuberculosis exposure, but they did endorse recent proximity to the United States-Mexico border as well as unpasteurized cheese intake. He was born in the US and had never traveled internationally. Upon admission, we obtained extensive workup. Labs showed non-specific signs of infection with leukocytosis and elevated C-reactive protein. Given gastrointestinal symptoms with no discernable cause, abdominal ultrasound was obtained—a large mass was quickly visualized. CT chest, abdomen, and pelvis then revealed a 6 cm right retroperitoneal mass and scattered pulmonary nodules. PPD and AFB gastric aspirates were positive. A biopsy during EGD ultimately confirmed the diagnosis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (MTC).
MTC comprises a slew of *Mycobacterium* species including organisms like *M. tuberculosis*, *M. africanaum*, and *M. bovis*. MTC cases are uncommon in the United States, but immunocompromised patients and patients from areas with high tuberculosis burden are at increased risk. In 2018, the CDC reported an incidence of about 2.8 cases of MTC per 100,000 persons. Extrapulmonary tuberculosis is rarer still—in 2016, it accounted for only about 20% of MTC cases in the US. This patient encounter demonstrates the importance of knowing the varied presentations of tuberculosis, how to diagnose it, and how to treat it.

**267** FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF CRANIAL ULTRASOUND ABNORMALITIES IN A COHORT OF NEWBORNS MOLECULARLY SCREENED FOR CONGENITAL CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTION

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**Purpose of study** Infants congenitally infected with cytomegalovirus (cCMV) may develop permanent neurological sequelae, but most are asymptomatic at birth. Cranial ultrasound (cUS) can determine gross brain abnormalities in newborns that may indicate silent cCMV damage.

**Methods used** To describe cUS abnormalities in infants with cCMV, a retrospective analysis was performed on cUS obtained from 60 known cCMV-infected infants identified by universal newborn CMV screening. For blinding, we randomly added controls. A single radiologist, blinded to cCMV diagnosis and previous cUS reading, evaluated each subject and systematically categorized any hyperechoic areas in cUS, and frequently elevated in bacterial and fungal infections, there is an increasing amount of evidence of elevated PCT levels in noninfectious disease processes such as, pancreatitis, rhabdomyolysis, heatstroke, cardiogenic shock, trauma, and autoimmune disease.

**Summary of results** 91.7% (55/60) of cCMV-infected infants had some LSV hyperechoic finding (15/55 LSV grade 1, 23/55 LSV grade 2, 17/55 LSV grade 3, 8/55 classic LSV). 90% (27/30) of classically asymptomatic cCMV infants had some LSV finding. A significant difference was found between viral load Ct value and presence of classic LSV (p=0.007). 12/30 (40%) infants with classic symptoms of cCMV had grade 3 vs 5/30 (16.7%) of those with asymptomatic cCMV (p=0.084). 10/20 (50%) of symptomatic newborns detected by routine evaluation had grade 3 vs 7/40 (17.5%) of asymptomatic infants (p=0.014). The kappa values for IRR between our reader and the original report for cCMV-infected (n=60), controls (n=27), and both groups combined (n=87) were 0.473 (fair), 0.471 (moderate), and 0.401 (fair), respectively. Significant differences were found between viral load copy number and having a LSV grade ≥2 (p=0.033).

**Conclusions** A high percentage of asymptomatic and symptomatic cCMV infants have some degree of abnormal LSV hyperechoic findings along the lenticulostriate vessels on cUS. Viral load correlates to more hyperechoic findings and the presence of classic LSV on cUS of cCMV infected infants. Adapting a grading system for LSV may improve accuracy of cUS in cCMV infected newborns. Whether LSV predicts later neurologic cCMV sequelae is unclear.
& Pelvis showed mild hepatosplenomegaly and a patchy consolidative change concerning for pneumonia or aspiration. She was started on ceftriaxone and azithromycin. Overnight, she began having fevers up to 103°F and antibiotic coverage was broadened to piperacillin-tazobactam plus azithromycin to cover for aspiration pneumonia and legionella. Her clinical state improved over the next few days and her antibiotics were de-escalated to clindamycin and azithromycin. Legionella urine antigen returned positive.

Discussion Legionnaire’s Disease is often misdiagnosed due to the clinically and radiographically similar presentation to other forms of pneumonia. Although patients may present with similar symptoms such as fever, cough, and fatigue; certain features such as gastrointestinal symptoms of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea as well as laboratory findings such as hyponatremia and transaminitis should raise the suspicion for Legionella. Studies have shown early diagnosis and appropriate antibiotic management is associated with improved outcomes; which makes it important to consider Legionnaire’s Disease.

**PARASPINAL THORACIC MASS WITH HISTOLOGY STRONGLY SUGGESTIVE OF CAT SCRATCH DISEASE**

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Case report Cat Scratch Disease (CSD) typically presents as self-limited, tender lymphadenopathy following inoculation with Bartonella henselae from an infected cat bite or scratch. The disease manifests histologically with granulomatous inflammation and a hallmark description of central stellate microabscesses. Warthin starry staining confirmation occurs in approximately two-thirds of cases. Several atypical presentations of CSD have been described, including ones with neurologic manifestations and visceral involvement. We present the case of a patient with a right thoracic paraspinal mass. Pathologic findings were suggestive of Bartonella henselae infection.

A 10-year-old male presented with abnormal chest imaging at an outside clinic. He complained of a dry cough, fevers, fatigue, and increased work of breathing associated with a 15 pound weight loss. A posteriorly-located right lower lobe mass was noted on chest X-ray and was confirmed with CT imaging. The initial differential diagnosis included malignancy, bronchopulmonary sequestration, and infection. MRI of the chest revealed a heterogeneous right posterior paravertebral soft tissue mass most consistent with tumor of neurogenic origin or granulomatous infection. Quantiferon Gold was obtained, and a PPD was placed to rule out tuberculosis (TB).

A tissue sample was collected via core needle biopsy. Preliminary biopsy results were negative for malignant cells. Quantiferon Gold and PPD were negative. Final pathology report revealed stellate microabscesses and granulomatous inflammation with epithelioid histiocytes. These findings were all suggestive of CSD. Warthin starry stain was negative. The family later reported that the patient frequently played with a kitten at his grandparents’ home. Diagnosis was unable to be confirmed by serology.

This case highlights the importance of keeping a broad differential diagnosis in patients with atypical presentations. Although neoplasm is initially suspected in a large percentage of atypical cases of CSD, it is important to explore other potential diagnoses through further lab testing and consultation with an infectious disease specialist when granulomatous inflammation is a consideration – as was the case in our patient.
A RARE CASE OF HLH TRIGGERED BY MRSA

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Case report Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis (HLH) is a rare disease that results due unregulated activation of the immune system. This activation can be because of multiple causes which are classified into Primary Familial HLH, Secondary HLH, and Malignancy-Associated Hemophagocytic Syndrome (MAHS)[1]. Secondary HLH is usually a result of immune activation through viral illnesses, most commonly EBV[2]. Here, we describe a case of HLH which was triggered because of MRSA bacteremia.

Patient is a 67-year-old male with history small cell lung cancer with Carboplatin and Etoposide, who was admitted to the hospital with fevers, mucositis, confusion, weakness and fatigue. He rapidly worsened with GI tract bleeding and septic shock requiring admission to ICU. He was initiated on Antibiotics and supportive therapy. Work up revealed hypertriglyceridemia (at 385), elevated ferritin (32,100) and severe pancytopenia. Both initial and repeat blood cultures (5/5) persistently grew MRSA raising suspicion for endocarditis.

A soluble IL2 receptor assay was sent and in view of high suspicion for HLH (met 4/5 criteria) he was initiated on high dose steroids. Despite aggressive measures including initiation of steroids for HLH, patient’s condition deteriorated and family decided to withdraw care with comfort measures only. He subsequently expired within the day. Post-mortem, an elevated soluble IL2 receptor (sIL2-r) at 22268 U/ml supports a diagnosis of HLH.

With this case we wish to draw attention to the fact that MRSA sepsis can be a trigger for HLH likely through reactivation of EBV. Although our patient was being treated with chemotherapy, his most recent cycle was four months ago and imaging from a month prior to admission showed no recurrence of disease. For this reason, secondary HLH triggered by MRSA-septicaemia is suspected to be more likely than MAHS.

REFERENCES

CRYPTOCOCCAL MENINGITIS PRESENTING WITH CRANIAL NERVE 6 PALSY IN A RENAL TRANSPLANT PATIENT

A Vellucci*, C Lopez, K Bateman. Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.274

Case report Cryptococcus neoformans is an opportunistic fungal pathogen that infects immunocompromised individuals. With the advent of HAART, there has been an increase of cryptococcal meningitis in non-HIV infected patients, namely solid organ transplant (SOT) recipients. Patients who are HIV-negative or have non-typical symptoms may experience a delay in diagnosis, resulting in higher morbidity and mortality. Currently, Cryptococcus is the third most common invasive fungal infection in SOT recipients, with mortality reaching 50%. Therefore, it is imperative to have a broad differential diagnosis for SOT patients presenting with focal neurologic deficits (i.e. CN nerve palsy).

Case presentation A 52yo African American woman with history of hypertension, CKD, and renal transplant presented with a 3-week history of headache and diplopia and had progressed to new onset imbalance, neck stiffness, vomiting, and blurry vision. MRI was unremarkable and an LP diagnosed cryptococcal meningitis (titer 1:320). She began induction with fluconazole for oral thrush. His HIV was well-controlled on antiretroviral therapy (CD4 619, HIV VL 44 copies/mL). He reported condomless oral and anal receptive sex with two new male partners over the past month. Upon representation to clinic, exam revealed adherent, serpiginous, white patches on the hard palate and buccal mucosa (figure 1). These were unchanged despite taking oral fluconazole. RPR drawn at his previous visit resulted as 1:128 during our clinic visit. Given his well-controlled HIV and failure to improve with antifungals, the oral lesions were thought to be mucous patches from secondary syphilis. He was treated with 2.4 MU IM benzathine PCN G and the lesions resolved.

Secondary syphilis presents in many ways, with a maculopapular full body rash most classically described. Oral manifestations like mucous patches are present in up to 1/2 of patients, but often overlooked by clinicians. These are described as ‘snail-track ulcers’ as they can coalesce together into elevated and often ulcerated plaques. A normal CD4 count made oral thrush unlikely in this patient. Consideration of his sexual history and elevated RPR titer were key in making the diagnosis of secondary syphilis.
therapy with IV amphotericin B liposome and flucytosine and was transferred to Tulane. Here, repeat antigen titer showed 1:160. Her hospital course was complicated by AKI, focal neurologic deficits, and persistently elevated LP opening pressures. As a result of her high fungal burden, persistent neurologic symptoms, and increased ICP, she required a longer length of induction therapy and VP shunt placement. Three days after VP shunt placement she began maintenance therapy with Fluconazole.

**Discussion**

The number of SOT recipients acquiring *Cryptococcus* is steadily increasing. As there is currently no prophylactic therapy, it is imperative we diagnose and begin treatment early. A more acute onset and a higher antigen level, as well as a presentation with less typical clinical manifestations has been noted in patients with T-cell suppression. Most patients are diagnosed within 17–28 months post SOT, however our patient presented 7 years after SOT. With internists normally being the first physicians to engage in a patient’s care, having an advanced organizer for diplopia (specifically CN6 palsy) can assist with correct diagnosis. With this case, we present an advanced organizer for diplopia (CN6 palsy) to assist with the differential diagnosis of CN6 palsy.

**Abstract 275**

**FREE AIR IN LIBERIA**

1RM Walker*, 1M Morrison, 1,2J Jr Walker. 1Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, OK; 2ELWA Hospital, Monrovia, Liberia; 3Texas Tech, Amarillo, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.275

**Case report**

A 62 yo M x ray technician came to ER in Liberia, West Africa co 2 day ho severe abdominal pain with severe rebound tenderness and w no bowel sounds.

Upright CXR showed large free air. He was taken to surgery and a 2 cm perf of the ilium was found repaired.

He recovered well.

**Discussion**

As a senior radiology technician, he had taught the technician working in the ER that day!

Typhoid fever is a public health challenge which is concentrated in impoverished areas of the developing world which is due to unsafe drinking water.

Typhoid intestinal perforation (TIP) is the most serious complication observed in 0.8–39%.

TIP mortality rate fluctuates from 5 – 80% due to many factors including access to care.

**Abstract 276**

**RARE CAUSE OF PULMONARY EMPYEMA**

U Wardan*. UF Health, Jacksonville, Fl.

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.276

**Case report**

60 year old male with past medical history of diabetes mellitus and end stage renal disease presented with respiratory distress. His blood pressure was 130/70, heart rate was 119/min, respiratory rate was 30/min and temperature was 100.8F. Significant laboratory findings included WBC count 3,000 with 10% bands and procalcitonin of 194. Computed tomography of chest revealed left fibrothorax and pleural effusion. He was admitted to intensive care unit for sepsis and hypoxic respiratory failure requiring intubation. Blood cultures and endotracheal aspirate returned positive for non-typhi Salmonella. Cardiotoracic surgery was consulted and pleurectomy with thoracotomy decortication was performed. Tissue culture obtained intraoperatively was also positive for Salmonella. He was treated with Ciprofloxacin based on susceptibilities with subsequent improvement. He later reported few episodes of diarrhea before admission. However, stool culture was negative for salmonella likely as it was ordered after he had already been on antibiotics. Despite negative stool culture, our patient likely had Salmonella gastroenteritis, which
led to bacteremia, seeding in his pleural space, with resultant empyema.

Salmonella is an anaerobic gram-negative bacilli which most commonly causes gastroenteritis. Other clinical manifestations include bacteremia, endocarditis, meningitis and very rarely, pulmonary empyema. Initial diagnostic workup for empyema includes stool cultures and blood cultures. Computed tomography scan of the chest with intravenous contrast should be ordered to evaluate for effusions and loculations. Diagnostic thoracentesis sample should be sent for LDH, glucose and protein. Sample should also be tested for aerobic, anaerobic, fungal and acid-fast bacilli cultures. Enteric Salmonella infection is generally susceptible to fluoroquinolones, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, macrolides, and third-generation cephalosporins. In addition to antibiotics, treatment for empyema includes drainage by catheter thoracostomy or video assisted thoracoscopic surgery.

LYME DISEASE PRESENTING AS ATRIOVENTRICULAR BLOCK

U Wardan*, H Patel. UF Health, Jacksonville, FL

Purpose of study: We sought to improve our rates of exclusive breastfeeding by surveying women delivering in our hospital to determine their impressions regarding breastfeeding and to use this to develop a specialized and targeted curriculum to teach pediatric residents in direct contact with post-partum mothers.

Methods used: Women admitted to the postpartum unit of our hospital were surveyed regarding the barriers they encounter when considering breastfeeding. After analyzing 500 surveys, we developed a targeted curriculum for residents rotating through the well baby nursery, that they in turn teach to post-partum women.

Table 1: Resident opinions pre and post rotation

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<tr>
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<th>Pre</th>
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<tr>
<td>Comfort (1–5)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td>Knowledge (1–5)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ability to help with a feeding (1–5)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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Figure 1: Rates of any and exclusive breastfeeding over time

Medical education/medical ethics/advocacy

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Summary of results Residents now complete the AAP online breastfeeding modules, hear a lecture about breastfeeding concerns in our population, receive a hand-out on this topic to discuss with patients, and round with lactation consultants. We distributed surveys to residents and to post-partum patients to determine if the new curriculum was increasing their knowledge base. Of 162 breastfeeding women surveyed, 92% reported that they had decided on breastfeeding prenatally. 55% reported that they knew more about breastfeeding after the resident teaching and 20% reported that the teaching influenced their decision on breastfeeding.

Conclusions Many women decide if they will breastfeed prior to giving birth which emphasizes the importance of encouraging breastfeeding prenatally. Both mothers and residents are likely to have their knowledge surrounding breastfeeding increased with a standardized breastfeeding teaching.

279 EVALUATION OF PROCEDURAL SEDATION CURRICULUM IN PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY MEDICINE FELLOWSHIPS
MJ Sims*, B Jackson, O Titus, L Robinson. MUSC, Charleston, SC

Purpose of study Pediatric procedural sedation has been performed with increasing frequency by pediatric emergency physicians over recent years. ACGME Pediatric Emergency Medicine fellowship core competency requirements do not specify the manner in which fellows should become proficient in pediatric procedural sedation. We surveyed the variety of training experience provided during fellowship and whether those surveyed felt their training was sufficient.

Methods used A 35-question survey offered to pediatric emergency fellows and recent (within 10 years) graduates collected data on pediatric procedural sedation training during fellowship. A follow-up questionnaire was sent to fellowship directors at programs where fellow or graduate respondents stated that a sedation curriculum existed asking details of their program.

Summary of results There were 95 respondents to the survey, 62% of which had completed PEM fellowship training. Of respondents, 43% reported having a formal sedation curriculum during fellowship. 54% of all respondents reported feeling comfortable in performing pediatric procedural sedation after formal training. 66.6% of responding programs include evidenced-based medicine literature review and 6/9 (66.6%) include simulation. Ketamine was the most frequently used agent for sedation (87%), propofol use, both as a primary agent and adjunct, was limited (84% reported using the drug in less than 10% of sedations) and only 36% of respondents reported that they expect to feel or did feel proficient in propofol use upon completion of fellowship.

Conclusions Pediatric emergency medicine fellowship requirements lack a clearly defined pathway for training in procedural sedation. Data collected from both current and former fellows depicts inconsistency in training experience and suboptimal comfort level in performing these procedures. We suggest that fellows receive a more comprehensive and varied experience with multiple teaching modalities in order to improve proficiency with this critical and complex aspect of emergency pediatric care.

Neurology and neurobiology
Joint plenary poster session and reception
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280 CONCURRENT ACUTE INFLAMMATORY POLYNEUROPATHY AND TRANSVERSE MYELITIS OF UNKNOWN ETIOLOGY IN AN ADOLESCENT WITH CEREBRAL PALSY
A Agarwal*, AF Bowman. Sacred Heart Hospital, Pensacola, FL

Case report Background: Concurrent acute inflammatory polyneuropathy and transverse myelitis (TM) occurs very rarely in childhood. Only a few cases of these conditions occurring simultaneously have been reported and represent a diagnostic challenge. Both conditions should be suspected when, in addition to the symptoms of acute inflammatory polyneuropathy, urinary retention at the onset of symptoms and sensory level deficits are present.

Case presentation 17-year-old male presented with acute onset numbness and tingling starting in his feet that rapidly ascended to his legs with associated weakness and inability to ambulate. The numbness progressed leading to acute urinary retention and halted once sensory deficits reached the level of T4 with associated chest pain. He reported an episode of diarrhea preceding onset of symptoms, and a recent history of the family dog with diarrheal disease. Initial neurological examination was significant for decreased to absent sensation in both lower extremities with normal sensation above the nipple line. Patellar, ankle and abdominal reflexes gradually became absent. CSF analysis was suggestive of acute inflammatory polyneuropathy with 2 WBC/cumm, the high protein content of 183 mg/dL with a normal glucose level of 57 mg/dL, negative bacterial cultures, and elevated albumin and IgG. Blood immunology-serology and non-culture microbiology tests to evaluate for infectious etiology were negative. MRI spine with and without contrast revealed lesion concerning for transverse myelitis at C7 level. Treatment with steroids and IVIG improved the strength and sensation, and bladder control was eventually regained.

Conclusion Overlapping cases of acute inflammatory polyneuropathy and TM without clear etiology represents a diagnostic challenge. Further reports are necessary to understand the pathophysiology and establish optimal treatments.

281 POSITIVE ICE PACK TEST IN PATIENT WITH WOUND BOTULISM
D Chackkhia*, AV Velander, CM Smith. Louisiana State University, Metairie, LA

Case report Wound botulism is a rare disease and if not diagnosed and treated early, can be fatal. Given the rarity of wound botulism, it is common to consider alternative diagnoses such as myasthenia gravis. The ice pack test is an evaluation tool for myasthenia gravis of debatable sensitivity and
A MISSED CASE OF OSTEOMYELITIS

M. Chavez*, F Abu-Farsakh, L Al, R Pattabhi, TM Reske, EA Aguilar. LSU Health Sciences Center in New Orleans, New Orleans, LA

Case report

Non-hematogenous osteomyelitis occurs as a result of bone infection from adjacent soft tissue such as diabetic wounds or decubitus ulcers. Stage IV pressure ulcers can lead to osteomyelitis especially in the elderly costing millions of dollars to our healthcare system. Many times, these ulcers are preventable if they are detected in the early stages.

Case description

92-year-old Caucasian male nursing home resident has a history Parkinson disease, Alzheimer’s dementia was evaluated for right 3rd digit worsening redness for 2 weeks. Patient had a 2-month history of recent right-hand contracture. 3rd digit examination revealed a stage IV ulcer once adjacent 2nd finger was lifted. 3rd digit showed a 1 × 1 cm bone exposure on the 3rd digit where the recent contracture had been reported and also had erythema, discharge and tenderness to palpation. Patient’s vital signs were stable. After discussion with family, decision was made to send to wound care for father debridement and ID consult. The patient’s labs showed a normal WBC and elevated ESR at 70 and CRP at 58. The rest of the labs were unremarkable. XRay showed acute osteomyelitis. No biopsy was obtained per ID recommendation. Patient’s hand was placed in a splint so that fingers would not rub on each other to cause blisters. Patient was treated with Bactrim DS twice a day for two weeks. His ESR/CRP levels showed improvement as well. Wound healed in 4–5 weeks.

Discussion

Non-hematogenous osteomyelitis can be preventable with frequent assessment of patient’s conditions, in our case a recent right-hand contracture. Non-hematogenous osteomyelitis costs our healthcare millions of dollars each year, puts patients at high risk for re-admission, and increases morbidity/mortality. With good education to all nursing home staff members on dealing with new contractures, we can possibly decrease the incidence of non-hematogenous osteomyelitis.
CEFEPIME-INDUCED GENERALIZED TRIPHASIC WAVES: PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

V Losada*, JC Baity, MM Nguyen, EC Mader. LSUHSC, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.284

Case report Generalized triphasic waves (GTWs)—now known as generalized periodic discharges with a triphasic morphology—were historically viewed as a distinctive electroencephalographic (EEG) feature of hepatic encephalopathy. It is now clear that GTWs may occur in the EEG of patients with toxic, metabolic, post-anoxic, or epileptic encephalopathy. GTWs have also been detected during isolated seizures and during nonconvulsive status epilepticus (NCSE). Although certain characteristics of GTWs (e.g. blunted waves, low discharge rate, symmetry, reactivity) make NCSE less likely, no features alone or in combination can reliably distinguish between GTWs due to simple diffuse encephalopathy and GTWs due to NCSE.

Case report A 78-year-old right-handed woman presented with a large right hemisphere infarct. Her hospital course was complicated by hemorrhagic conversion of the infarct and by aspiration pneumonia requiring intubation. Vancomycin and cefepime were started, the latter at a dose of 2 mg q12h. Ten hours after the first cefepime dose, she had a convulsion followed by isolated myoclonic jerks. EEG showed GTWs with anterior preponderance. Levetiracetam and valproate were administered. The lack of electroclinical improvement after 2 days prompted the addition of propofol. The GTWs started to break up at a propofol rate of 10 mcg/kg/min and GTWs were fully suppressed at 20 mcg/kg/min. A rate of 60 mcg/kg/min was required to maintain burst suppression at 12 bursts/min. When propofol was put on hold, the EEG reverted back to baseline showing the same GTWs. Cefepime was discontinued after 3 days and propofol was weaned off after 36 hours with no recurrence of GTWs. With resolution of encephalopathy, the patient was extubated and transferred to the floor.

Conclusion Toxic encephalopathy and seizures, with or without GTWs, are well-known complications of cefepime therapy. Because cefepime is a direct antagonist of GABAergic neurotransmission, it is reasonable to hypothesize that epileptic mechanisms are responsible for generating and perpetuating cefepime-induced GTWs. In our patient, GTWs were easily suppressed by propofol and reemerged when propofol was put on hold. This finding supports the notion of GTWs as epileptiform discharges that represent ongoing NCSE.

ISCHEMIC STROKE FOLLOWING PLASMA DONATION- A CASE REPORT

H Mallah*, J Makram, D Vangipuram, K Creed, J Abdelmalek, E Islam. Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.285

Case report Plasmapheresis is a procedure that involves the separation of all cellular elements of blood. It is considered relatively safe and used frequently for donation and therapeutic purposes.

We report a rare case of a patient who developed a fatal ischemic stroke after plasma donation.

Case report A 53-year-old male, known to have well-controlled hypertension, and light tobacco smoking, was transferred from the plasma donation center due to seizure, immediately after plasma donation. CT head without and CTA head neck were negative. His labs showed Hemoglobin 19.5 g/dl, and serum creatinine 1.7 mg/dl, with baseline hemoglobin 15 g/dl, and serum creatinine 1.1 mg/dl, last done four months prior. He was intubated due to unresponsiveness and respiratory failure. Head MRI showed an extensive area of restricted diffusion involving cerebellar hemispheres, vermis and right occipital lobe, compatible with ischemic stroke in the distribution of the posterior cerebral arteries. Head CT scan 18 hours following the event showed extensive infarction in the cerebellar hemispheres, vermis, pons, midbrain, and right occipital lobe, with posterior fossa edema, obstructive ventriculomegaly, and inferior tonsillar herniation. His clinical evaluation was consistent with brain death.

Discussion Even though Apheresis is a very safe procedure, fatal complications have been reported. They are extremely rare and can occur as a result of cardiac arrhythmia, adult respiratory distress syndrome, venous thrombosis, and hemorrhagic events. However, few cases of stroke were reported. These patients were found to have thrombophilia. Unfortunately, no thrombophilia workup was done on our patient due to his rapid demise.

His labs with relative polycythemia and acute kidney injury reflect volume depletion, likely due to the plasma donation, which is thought to have contributed to the stroke, as elevated levels of hematocrit is independent risk factor for stroke.

The timing strongly suggests that the procedure may have disturbed the homeostatic balance in favor of arterial thrombosis.

This case suggests that there may be an increased tendency to arterial thrombosis in donors following apheresis. Therefore, the effects of apheresis on the coagulation system should be studied thoroughly.

A CURIOUS CASE OF INTERNUCLEAR OPHTHALMOPLÉGIA THAT NEITHER INFARCTION NOR DEMYELINATION CAN EXPLAIN

M Nguyen*, V Losada, EC Mader. LSUHSC-NO Department of Neurology, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.286

Case report Disruption of the medial longitudinal fasciculus (MLF) in the dorsal paramedian pons or midbrain will manifest as internuclear ophthalmoplegia (INO). The two most common causes of INO are brainstem stroke (BS) and multiple sclerosis (MS). Other diseases can also cause INO but these are rare. Thus, the most common mechanisms of MLF injury are infarction and demyelination. We present a case of INO in which neither infarction nor demyelination is sufficient to explain the patient’s clinical course and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings.

Case report A 42-year-old woman with well-controlled mild hypertension experienced a 20-minute episode of blurred vision in the left eye, horizontal gaze diplopia, dizziness, and mild gait imbalance. The symptoms resolved completely but recurred 8 hours later. She was diagnosed with left INO due to BS in the emergency room. CT head was normal. The next day, she was transferred to another hospital. MRI brain showed DWI hyperintensity in the left paramedian midbrain at the exact location of the left MLF. The lesion was not seen on ADC map, T2-weighted, FLAIR, and contrast-
Case report: Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS) is a rare potentially life-threatening iatrogenic reaction to antipsychotic drugs characterized by hyperthermia, altered mental status, autonomic dysfunction, and Parkinsonian-like muscle rigidity, and tremors. Despite being a well describe condition, it can be easily overlooked. However, NMS should remain a critical consideration in the differential diagnosis of patients with fever and altered mental status because it carries a mortality as high as 10% if not promptly recognized and managed.

29-year-old male with past medical history of hepatitis C and schizophrenia brought to the emergency clinic from a psychiatric hospital due to hypotaxis. Transfer documentation explain patient had presented frequent episodes of aggressiveness in prior days for which multiple psychotropic drugs were given. Physical findings were remarkable for fever, tachycardia, upper extremities resting tremor and rigidity, as well as altered mental status. Laboratory workup was significant for elevated CPK but otherwise unremarkable. Head CT scan, brain MRI and lumbar puncture were inconclusive. In view of clinical findings concerning for NMS patient was admitted to the intensive care unit. After excluding other possible causes for symptoms, NMS was confirmed as offending etiology. All psychotropic agents were discontinued and supportive measures were followed. Neurology services concurred with diagnosis and recommended management with dantrolene, bromocriptine, carbidopa and levodopa. The patient began improving clinically and treatment was tapered once the patient was stabilized. He was then discharge back to psychiatric hospital to complete the work-up in the outpatient clinic.

Conclusion: NMS can explain patient had presented frequent episodes of aggressive behavior the exact mechanism of which is poorly understood and, as in our case, its diagnosis tends to be one of exclusion. Maintaining awareness of the clinical features of NMS is crucial for early diagnosis and a complete history, including medication review, and physical examination remains the most important tools for diagnosis.
Case report

Primary lateral sclerosis (PLS) is characterized by slowly progressive upper motor neuron (UMN) degeneration in the absence of lower motor neuron (LMN) involvement. PLS is suspected based on history, UMN signs on exam, and evidence of intact LMN function on electromyography (EMG). Other causes of UMN dysfunction must be excluded before diagnosing PLS. Although PLS is difficult to diagnose, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) may provide additional evidence in favor of PLS.

Case report

A 65-year-old woman with a 1.5-year-history of slowly progressive leg stiffness, gait instability, and frequent falls was referred to our clinic. Her right leg became stiff first followed by her left leg 6 months later. Past medical evaluations, including brain and spine MRI and EMG were unrevealing. Examination of the right lower extremity revealed moderate spasticity with mild weakness of knee and plantar flexors, central foot drop, and Babinski sign. There was some spasticity in the left lower extremity but weakness was not detected. Upper extremity, cranial nerve, and bulbar functions were normal. Sensory loss and cerebellar signs were absent. Our workup, including EMG, CSF studies, autoimmune panel, tests to rule out stiff person syndrome and familial spastic paraparesis, and spine MRI, were also unrevealing. Her past brain MRI and the one we requested (~1.5 years after disease onset) were reported as normal. However, when we carefully reviewed the images, we noted focal areas of hyperintensity in the cerebral peduncles on T2-weighted and FLAIR images.

Conclusion

MRI can show focal signal abnormalities in the corticospinal tract during the early stage of PLS. The signal change can be subtle and easily overlooked. We carefully inspected our patient’s MRI and found T2 hyperintensities in the left and right cerebral peduncles. The location (corticospinal tract projection to the legs) and asymmetry (left > right) of the MRI lesions perfectly matched our exam findings of asymmetric UMN signs (right > left) in the patient’s lower extremities.

GENETIC IMPLICATIONS OF FAMILIAL CHIARI MALFORMATION: A CASE REPORT

Purpose of this study

Highlight the prevalence of a large occurrence of familial Chiari I Malformation in a single family, suggesting a genetic predisposition to disease formation.

Methods used

This case report involves an analysis of various family members’ clinical presentation and MRI findings that led to a diagnosis of Chiari I Malformation (CM-I). Additionally, a literature review provides more information on CM-I pathogenesis, symptoms, and diagnosis.

Summary of results

Within one family, both parents and 3 out of their 4 biologic children were diagnosed with CM-I. The mother was a 43-year-old female with history of migraines, hypertension, nausea, bilateral shoulder pain, and numbness and tingling of both upper extremities. Her MRI showed 6 mm cerebellar tonsil extension below the foramen magnum, and she was subsequently diagnosed with CM-I secondary to pseudotumor cerebri. The father was a 42-year-old with history of increasing neck and shoulder pain; his MRI showed a cerebellar descent of 4 mm. Three of their four sons were symptomatic and met CM-I criteria. The second eldest child was a 22-year-old male who had a history of intermittent neck pain, headaches, and paresthesia of upper and lower extremities since middle school; MRI showed a 10 mm descent of the cerebellar tonsils. The third eldest child was a 21-year-old male with hypertension and presented with occipital headaches as well as chronic neck and shoulder pain; MRI showed cerebellar tonsils 6 mm below the foramen magnum. The youngest son was a 16-year-old who was incidentally found to have cerebellar tonsil herniation 12 mm below the foramen magnum on MRI. All four children were born without any congenital disorders and were healthy prior to CM-I diagnosis.

Conclusions

While CM-I is considered to be a sporadic condition, there are two genetic theories that postulate that CM-I arises from defects in hindbrain segmentation or from collision between the caudally-directed cranial growth and rostrally-directed cervical growth. A case with such large clustering of CM-I within one family has not been previously reported. It raises concern of a mutation induced by an exogenous teratogen that warrants further investigation.

REFERENCES


Case report In adults younger than 45 years old, incidence of ischemic stroke (IS) ranges from 3.4 to 11.3/100,000 per year. Recent data reports that while overall stroke incidence is declining, there is an increased incidence in the young. Stroke in young adults has major social and economic impact as it impairs the ability to work during the peak of their productive years.

A 24-year-old male with history of benzodiazepine, opioid, tobacco, and alcohol abuse was brought to the emergency department (ED) after being found unresponsive at home. Previous to event, patient consumed oxycodone, alprazolam and alcohol at a party. Opioid reversal agents were administered by EMS without response. In the ED, he had rapidly declining oxygen saturation and Glasgow Coma Scale of 7/15 for which he was endotracheally intubated and admitted to Intensive Care Unit. Initial head computed tomography (CT) was grossly normal. After 48 hours patient was extubated, but right sided hemiplegia and aphasia were noted. Repeated imaging showed worrisome findings of acute malignant infarction involving the anterior and middle cerebral territories of the left cerebral hemisphere and similar infarction areas contralaterally. He was successfully managed with osmotic therapy to use cocaine, her disease progressed and led to complete dissection of the vertebral arteries.

Long term management aims at identifying and correcting risk factors by rehab and counseling programs. Currently, there is no strong evidence to suggest an added benefit of anticoagulation compared to antiplatelet therapy for secondary prevention. Physicians should be aware of intracranial arterial dissection as a rare complication of cocaine use to prevent morbidity and mortality. Persistent headache disproportionate to the physical findings is an important clue.

Pediatric clinical case reports

Joint plenary poster session and reception

4:30 PM

Thursday, February 13, 2020

DEHYDRATION, INTRACTABLE VOMITING, AND METABOLIC ACIDOSIS IN A 6-YEAR-OLD FEMALE

S. Aziz*, M Martinez. Ochsner Louisiana State University Health Science Center, Shreveport, LA

Children with metabolic acidosis can present with an array of clinical signs and symptoms. It’s important to distinguish between high and normal anion gap acidosis. High-anion-gap metabolic acidosis often occurs in cases of ketoacidosis, toxic ingestion and renal failure. In their absence, further workup is required to exclude unlikely causes.

Case report 6-year-old female presented to the emergency room with a 2-day history of episodic non-bilious non-bloody vomiting. On initial presentation, she was neurologically intact, GCS 15, HR 132 and BP 124/78; >95%. Her episodes failed to resolve after oral and intravenous (IV) ondansetron which prompted further evaluation and admission. Laboratory was significant for a bicarbonate level of 14.2 mmol/l, anion gap progressively worsening headache, noted after using cocaine and cannabinoind. She had only minimal improvement with analgesics. Five hours before admission she developed left-sided hemiparesis and dysarthria, after snorting cocaine. On initial evaluation, blood pressure was 127/73 mmHg, other vitals were normal. The neurological exam revealed mild left side weakness, strength (4 out of 5) while cranial nerves, sensation, and coordination were intact.

Despite unremarkable MRI, CT Angiogram revealed the absence of intraluminal contrast within the right and left proximal mid V4 segments of the vertebral artery, consistent with acute or chronic occlusions/dissections with opacification of prominent right posterior communicating artery, retrograde opacification of the basilar artery and upper vertebral arteries with no significant stenosis involving the anterior circulation.

She improved significantly with intravenous heparin and was discharged to home on warfarin with a target INR of 2–3.

The exact mechanism by which cocaine causes dissection may be related to the stimulation of apoptosis in cerebrovascular smooth muscle cells, greatly reducing vessel wall integrity. Our patient’s initial insult may have happened two weeks before this admission, but despite enough collaterals, as she continued to use cocaine, her disease progressed and led to complete dissection of the vertebral arteries.

Long term management aims at identifying and correcting risk factors by rehab and counseling programs. Currently, there is no strong evidence to suggest an added benefit of anticoagulation compared to antiplatelet therapy for secondary prevention. Physicians should be aware of intracranial arterial dissection as a rare complication of cocaine use to prevent morbidity and mortality. Persistent headache disproportionate to the physical findings is an important clue.

Abstracts
of 23. A urinalysis demonstrated increased ketones 159 mg/dl. Toxicology panel including salicylates level, alcohol level and drug screening were negative. A review of possible ingestions were discussed. An electrocardiogram demonstrated sinus tachycardia. Abdominal x-ray was noncontributory. She received IV ondansetron and promethazine which failed to resolve her emesis. A nasogastric tube was placed. On hospital day 2 her emesis and acidosis resolved after aggressive fluid replacement and cause was attributed to viral gastritis.

Conclusion
Metabolic derangements can be a common finding in pediatric patients. It’s important to incorporate history and physical exam along with interpretation of lab values to help identify the cause. Keep in mind that not all ‘common causes’ present in a similar manner.

295 A CASE OF GIANOTTI CROSTI SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ENTEROVIRUS
OA Akhiwu*, A Dixon, H Adib, R Steele. Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.295

Case report Gianotti Crosti Syndrome (GCS), also known as papular acrodermatitis, is a syndrome involving an acute-onset rash following a viral infection. Historically, it was linked to Hepatitis B hence, defined by three cardinal manifestations: maculopapular rash, lymphadenopathy, and acute hepatitis. In the United States, GCS is no longer defined by these, as EBV is now the most common cause. Other viruses that are linked to the syndrome include CMV, enterovirus, coxsackie, adenovirus, and parvovirus, amongst others. The rash is a 1–10 mm symmetric, erythematous papules on the extensor surfaces of limbs, buttocks, and cheeks lasting 2–4 weeks. Management is supportive. This case study highlights an association of the syndrome with enterovirus.

Our case involves an 18-month-old, African American boy who presented with a worsening, non-pruritic, erythematous rash on both arms, thighs, and cheeks that had been present for 5 days after he was given Amoxicillin for Acute Otitis Media (AOM). When the rash erupted, Amoxicillin was discontinued due to concern for medication side effects. On presentation, he also had a fever, cough, and rhinitis. On physical exam, the patient’s left tympanic membrane was bulging, consistent with AOM. He was found to be positive for enterovirus and negative for CMV, EBV, and influenza with negative blood cultures. He was given IV fluids, antipyretics and restarted on amoxicillin for his AOM.

Identification of the cause of this rash was important as management varied by etiology. In this case, the patient’s AOM was sub-optimally treated due to concern for cutaneous drug eruption. The immediate identification of GCS could have prevented this. Also, if the patient was mistakenly diagnosed with Kawasaki disease, he may have received unnecessary IVIG. GCS is likely underdiagnosed due to the shift in the most common viral etiologies. GCS is a clinical diagnosis that only requires recognition of the characteristic rash.

296 TASER LODGED IN ZYGOMA
M Asal*, R Butchee. University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, Oklahoma City, OK
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.296

Case report 3 yo M with taser probe lodged in face. Event unwitnessed, child found pulling at probe.

No known loss of consciousness/seizure/respiratory distress.

Mother works at a jail.

Exam vitals normal, awake/alert/stoic, 2-cm probe firmly lodged 90° to pre-auricular zygoma), regular rate & rhythm, CN II-XII intact, 2 × 0.5 cm linear abrasion to mid-frontal scalp.

Work-up CK/troponins/EKG (normal); XR face.

Secondary risks associated with tasers introduce complexity in treatment. A shock was emitted but without witness of its impact. Tasers are easily available, delivering ranges of high-
VITAMIN B6 DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT ON HEMODIALYSIS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.297

Case report Vitamin B6 is a water soluble vitamin that functions as a coenzyme of erythroid specific 5-aminolevulinate synthase (ALAS2) which is involved in the synthesis of heme. Vitamin B6 deficiency can occur in patients with chronic renal insufficiency and end-stage renal disease, particularly those who require dialysis. Here we report a pediatric patient who developed an erythropoietin stimulating agent (ESA) resistant anemia that significantly improved following vitamin B6 supplementation.

A 16-year-old African American male with end stage renal disease secondary to obstructive uropathy, on chronic hemodialysis, experienced a decrease in his hemoglobin over a 3-month period from 11 to 6.5 g/dL, despite therapy with maximum dose of intravenous darbepoietin alfa (ESA) [0.9 mcg/kg/week]. His transferrin saturation was 41%, ferritin level 706 [80–388] ng/mL, mean corpuscular volume 87 [78–98] fl. His corrected reticulocytes count was 2.3% [0.2–1.8%]. Patient’s direct antiglobulin testing and stool for occult blood were negative. Additional laboratory findings were: Vitamin B12 635 [193–986] pg/mL; folate 8.4 [3.1–17.5] nmol/L; copper 1413 [665–1480] mcg/L; zinc 77 [60–120] mcg/dL and Ceruloplasmin 31.4 [15–30] mg/dL. PTH was elevated at 258 [9–69] pg/mL. Vitamin B6 level was low at 1.2 [5.3–46.7] μg/L. Bone marrow biopsy was normocellular (65%) with erythroid hyperplasia and rare dyserythropoiesis. Prussian blue staining showed increased iron storage. Supplemental Vitamin B6 (100 mg daily) was initiated and his labs improved to hemoglobin was 11.6 g/dL with transferrin saturation of 18%.

Vitamin B6 clearance is increased with standard hemodialysis and a further 50% increase in vitamin clearance is noted when receiving high flux high efficiency hemodialysis as seen in our patient. Vitamin B6 deficiency anemia should be considered in any pediatric patient on high flux hemodialysis who is not responding to standard ESA and iron therapy.

NOT JUST YOUR GRANDPARENT’S ILLNESS: A CASE OF HERPES ZOSTER IN AN IMMUNOCOMPETENT PEDIATRIC PATIENT

A Balachandran*, A Meraj, A Wahba, H Huh. University of Texas Health Science Center Houston, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.298

Case report Introduction: Herpes zoster (HZ) is a well-known viral infection to commonly affect the elderly; however, it can also happen in the pediatric population, accounting for only 1% of all zoster cases - most of which have a history of Varicella infection. It presents as a vesicular rash in a unilateral dermatomal distribution and is caused by reactivation of the Varicella zoster (VZ) infection that remains dormant after the Varicella infection or vaccine. When HZ presents in a pediatric patient, the clinician should consider an underlying immunodeficiency or malignancy as it more commonly occurs in an immunocompromised state. However, there have been reported cases of HZ occurring in the immunocompetent child.

Case presentation An otherwise healthy 9-year-old Hispanic female with no past medical history presented to our ED with an acute onset of painless left-sided vesicular facial rash and oral lesions 3 days prior to admission associated with fevers and decreased oral intake. The patient’s mother and patient denied history of Varicella, and immunizations were up-to-date. On exam, the patient’s lesions followed a clear dermatomal distribution of V2 and V3 along the left side of her face and the oropharynx. There was no sign of bacterial superinfection or optical involvement. Given concern for possible Herpes simplex virus (HSV) versus VZ infection, she was started on acyclovir. She was evaluated by a dermatologist who agreed with the differential. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of patient’s vesicles confirmed VZ infection. She was discharged on a 7-day course of oral acyclovir.

Conclusion Children developing HZ without a history of Varicella can be explained by a mild episode of chickenpox going unnoticed by the parent, acquiring a primary Varicella infection in utero or in infancy, or reactivation of the live attenuated virus administered in the varicella vaccine. In general, the course of the disease is milder in children with complete resolution in approximately 2–3 weeks, often without symptoms of acute sharp pain which is the hallmark of HZ in adults. Although HZ is a rare disease in childhood, it should be considered in the differential diagnosis of vesicular eruptions, even in children without an underlying immunodeficiency or malignancy.

A CURIOUS CRANIAL COLLECTION IN A CHILD

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.299

Case report Common causes of scalp swelling in neonates often presents as cephalohematomas, caput succedaneum or subgaleal hematomas due to birth trauma. In young infants, however, scalp swelling in the absence of a defined traumatic event is not as common. We present a case of a healthy 10-week-old infant who presented to the pediatric emergency department (PED) for a spontaneous, rapidly expanding scalp swelling with no known history of acute trauma.

The patient was a term female born via urgent cesarean section (C-section) secondary to prolonged rupture of membranes and maternal exhaustion. The C-section was complicated by deep engagement in the vagina requiring hand ‘push technique’ from the vaginal canal and a T hysterotomy incision. No instrumentation or scalp electrodes were used. She was intubated for poor respiratory effort and had an exam
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a genetically heterogeneous disorder characterized by unexplained enlargement of the myocardial wall in the absence of other cause. Familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy tends to occur in the interventricular septum. Several genes have been associated with HCM, but MYH7 and MYBPC3 are responsible for most cases.1,7

We report a 19-year-old female with multiple congenital cardiac malformations including pulmonary valve stenosis, atrial septal aneurysm and defect, and membranous VSD. Later in life she had moderate ventricular septal hypertrophy with mild dysfunction complicated by significant restrictive physiology and 1st-degree AV block. Her family history is negative for heart-related disease. Molecular testing identified a homozgyous likely pathogenic variant in MYH7 (c.1727 A>G; p.His576Arg). Additionally, two heterozygous variants of uncertain significance were found in FLNC and LMNA.

Pathogenic variants in MYH7 are associated with different phenotypes including cardiomyopathies and skeletal muscle diseases.1

The variant identified has been reported in the literature in individuals with HCM and in one HCM relative with myocardium deficiency.2,5,6,8 Pathogenic variants in MYH7 are usually inherited in an autosomal dominant manner, but the proband was found to have mild myopathic face and joint hypermobility. This patient’s phenotype demonstrates a severe cardiac muscle pathology with possible mild skeletal muscle involvement.

Identification of a homozygous variant in MYH7 is likely the explanation to her presentation. Homozygosity may have a dose-dependent effect on severity of disease. Further evaluation of the patient’s family may help determine if this likely pathogenic variant in MYH7 in a heterozygous carrier causes mild, asymptomatic, or no form of this disease.

Pathogenic variants in FLNC and LMNA are responsible for mostly AD and some AR skeletal and cardiac muscle disorders, the variants identified in the proband were classified as VUS. Their significance and contributions to the phenotype is unknown.

REFERENCES

Case report
Atypical antipsychotics are being increasingly prescribed in pediatric populations for a variety of mood and mental health illnesses. Side effects range from mild to severe. The 3 most common adverse effects of risperidone use are weight gain, extrapyramidal symptoms and daytime hypersomnia. Hypothermia is a rare side effect of risperidone with one pediatric case report leading to cardiac arrest. To date one pediatric case report demonstrates a case of mild hypothermia associated with risperidone without significant clinical sequelae. We report a rare case of a 13-year-old on risperidone therapy presenting with severe hypothermia and acute hypoxic respiratory failure and cardiac arrest with progression to multi-organ failure necessitating VV ECMO.

A 15 year-old male with a history of severe autism presented to an outside facility with acute encephalopathy and respiratory failure. On initial presentation he was moderately hypothermic to 29 Celsius with deterioration in neurologic status and progressive hypoxemia requiring endotracheal intubation. Chest radiograph demonstrated opacification consistent with pulmonary edema. Patient was actively rewarmed with persistent hypoxemia refractory to conventional mechanical
Niemann-Pick Type A Presenting as Failure to Thrive

Abstract 302

Failure to thrive (FTT) is a common pediatric symptom, accounting for 1.4–5% of pediatric hospitalizations annually. FTT is multifactorial and can be caused by both non-organic and organic etiologies. Laboratory investigations rarely reveal a medical cause for FTT and are reserved for cases in which an underlying etiology is suspected based on the child’s history or physical exam. Here we discuss an 8-month-old female who presented to gastroenterology for FTT. She had previously been well until an episode of gastroenteritis resulted in weight loss at 4 months old. After, she had feeding difficulties and did not regain weight. At presentation, she had hypotonia and motor delays attributed to malnutrition. She was admitted to the hospital, at which time she was below the growth chart for weight and height with a normal head size. Additional evaluation revealed mild transaminitis, hepatosplenomegaly, and decreased white matter bulk on brain MRI. On physical exam she had frontal bossing, bitemporal narrowing, and a prominent occiput. Genetics was consulted and advised screening for mucopolysaccharidosis, peroxisomal biogenesis disorders, and chromosome anomalies, which returned with normal findings. Gastrostomy tube was placed and weight gain improved; however, her transaminits and hepatosplenomegaly persisted, and she developed tachypnea with signs of interstitial lung disease on X-ray. At one year of age she underwent genome sequencing which returned with two pathogenic variants in SMPD1, consistent with a diagnosis of Niemann-Pick Type A (NPA). NPA is a rare lysosomal storage disorder caused by a deficiency of acid-sphingomyelinase and accumulation of sphingomyelin within cellular lysosomes. Infants may have a period of normal development before symptom onset. Initial symptoms may include hepatosplenomegaly and FTT, and cherry-red maculae may be seen at diagnosis. As disease progresses, interstitial lung disease develops, causing tachypnea and respiratory insufficiency. Development regresses and neurologic decline is progressive, with a life expectancy of 2–4 years. This case demonstrates the importance of considering genetic etiologies in the differential diagnosis of FTT.
Case report: Trauma is the most common cause of childhood morbidity and mortality. Trauma associated with all terrain vehicles (ATV) accidents is increasing in incidence. We present a case of blunt chest trauma in a 3 year old sustained while riding an ATV which resulted in a rare cardiac injury.

A 3 year old, previously healthy male was transferred to the pediatric emergency department (PED) for evaluation of blunt chest trauma sustained while riding a side-by-side ATV. He was thrown against the dashboard when the ATV struck a ditch, resulting in blunt chest trauma. He was reported to have immediate onset of difficulty breathing, and emergency services were called who transported him to the OSH. There, he received a non-contrast computed tomography (CT) scan of the chest which showed bilateral pulmonary contusions. He was then transferred to the PED where he was noted to be in respiratory distress with tachycardia. Physical examination showed no external signs of trauma or deformity to the chest or abdomen. Auscultation of the chest was only significant for bilateral rhonchi. Bedside extended focused assessment with sonography for trauma (eFAST) was negative. A chest x-ray was obtained which suggested bilateral pulmonary contusions. Shortly after arrival in the PED, he developed hypotension and worsening respiratory distress. He was given two normal saline boluses and a blood transfusion with continued decline in his blood pressure, thus was started on an epinephrine infusion. As fluid was given, his respiratory status declined and he was intubated for hypoxia and respiratory distress. After intubation, pulmonary edema began to come from the endotracheal tube. He was transferred to the intensive care unit where an echocardiogram was performed for further evaluation of the blunt chest trauma. He was intubated for hypoxia and respiratory distress. Cardiac injury is a rare but potentially life-threatening event associated with blunt trauma to the chest. Physicians should keep myocardial and cardiac valve injury in the differential list.

Case report: A 7-year-old previously healthy female was admitted to our institution for a two-week history of worsening ear pain, headache, and ocular abnormalities. Her symptoms began after swimming in a creek. A day later she complained of ear discomfort and subjective fever. She then developed right sided otorrhea, a bilateral temporal headache, diplopia, and exhibited an unsteady gait. She was evaluated at a local hospital, where she was diagnosed with otitis media and prescribed both amoxicillin and neomycin/polymyxin B sulfates/dexamethasone otic drops. A sinus CT showed chronic mastoiditis with large body habitus, unilateral cryptorchidism, pectus excavatum, failed hearing screens, feeding difficulties, and dysmorphic features. On exam, he had plagiocephaly, micrognathia, thin lips, hypertonic extremities, and truncal hypotonia. A chromosomal microarray was normal. By 6 months of age he exhibited an unsteady gait. He was evaluated at a local hospital, where he was diagnosed with otitis media and prescribed both amoxicillin and neomycin/polymyxin B sulfates/dexamethasone otic drops. A sinus CT showed chronic mastoiditis with large body habitus, unilateral cryptorchidism, pectus excavatum, failed hearing screens, feeding difficulties, and dysmorphic features. On exam, he had plagiocephaly, micrognathia, thin lips, hypertonic extremities, and truncal hypotonia. A chromosomal microarray was normal. By 6 months of age he failed multiple modified barium swallows, prompting G-tube placement.

Genome sequencing performed through the Alabama Genomic Health Initiative identified a variant of uncertain significance in ACTG1 (c.1000C>G; p.Glu334Gln) associated with autosomal dominant Baraitser-Winter Syndrome Type 2 (BWCFS). Though the variant remains classified as a VUS, the patient’s presentation is consistent with BWCFS.

Discussion: BWCFS is caused by variants in ACTB or ACTG1. ACTG1 accounts for >20% of the clinical cases of BWCFS. The disease is characterized by typical craniofacial features and intellectual disability, though there is a large range of phenotypic variability with reports of sensorineural deafness, seizures, renal anomalies, or pectus among other findings. The variant in this case has been reported once in a patient with BWCFS, who was reported to have a milder phenotype (Di Donato, et al, 2016). Further genotype-phenotype correlation may provide improved prognostic information.

Since its inception, genetic testing has evolved from karyotyping to sequencing entire genomes. As sequencing technology becomes faster and more cost-effective, widespread use of genome sequencing may become routine in clinical care. A rising challenge includes classification of variants. Laboratories apply evidence codes (Richards, 2015), and rare missense variants may fail to reach pathogenic status, especially when patients’ parents are not available for testing to confirm if a variant is de novo. Clinical evaluation and result interpretation in light of phenotypic findings is needed to provide appropriate counseling of patients about genomic variants.
ciprofloxacin and clindamycin due to water exposure history for pseudomonal coverage. She also received methylenepridolone 30 mg/kg daily for three days given her cranial nerve involvement. She clinically improved, and transitioned to oral antibiotics and a prednisone taper to complete a four week treatment course. Gradenigo syndrome is a rare but serious complication of otitis media, characterized by a triad of symptoms including otitis media, pain in the trigeminal nerve distribution, and ipsilateral abducens nerve palsy. Gradenigo syndrome should be considered in a patient who presents with otitis media and ocular findings.

**307 METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS (MRSA) AUREUS RETROPHYRANGEAL ABSCESS WITH MEDIASTINITIS IN A 13 MONTH OLD FEMALE**

M DeOliveira*, E Broussard. Duke University Hospital, Durham, NC

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.307

**Case report** A previously healthy 13-month-old female with no significant past medical history was transferred from an outside hospital with 4 days of fevers, decreased oral intake, and dehydration. Upon arrival, physical examination revealed left neck swelling with limited neck mobility. Given the degree of left neck swelling, a CT neck with contrast was done which revealed a retropharyngeal abscess extending into the superior mediastinum. She went to the operating room with ENT for incision and drainage of the neck abscess with placement of a penrose drain. She was empirically started on vancomycin and unasyn. Gram stain and culture from the operating room were positive for MRSA; in addition, a blood culture collected on admission was positive for MRSA. On POD 2 she developed worsening fevers with rising CRP and a chest CT showed progression of the mediastinal fluid collection to involve the great vessels with extension into the right pleural space with concern for internal jugular vein thrombosis versus external compression. She went to the OR again for re-excision and drainage with mediastinum wash out. After this, she was switched to daptomycin with improvement in her CRP and resolution of her fevers. Given the CT findings along with intraoperative findings of left internal jugular vein thrombus she was started on a heparin drip, however repeat neck US showed no thrombus so heparin was stopped. Echo was eventually required. Rituximab was also initiated before his ADAMTS13 activity level resulted as <5%. It can also be associated with neurologic, gastrointestinal, renal, and cardiac involvement. Typically associated with adults, it is considered rare in the pediatric population with a reported incidence of 1 per 10 million children less than 18 years old.

A 13-year-old male with a history of DRESS syndrome and IBD presented to the emergency department with vomiting, back pain, and dark urine for two days. Initial labs showed a creatinine of 1.9 mg/dl and a urinalysis significant for blood >100/hpf, protein of 100 mg/dl, and large hemoglobin. There was initial concern for nephritic syndrome with his urine protein to creatinine ratio 5,586 mg/g. However, additional labs including complement levels, ANA, and IgA were all unrevealing. He subsequently underwent a renal biopsy which showed thrombotic microangiopathy, acute tubular injury, and IgA nephropathy. Following the procedure, he was found to be anemic with a hemoglobin of 8.5 g/dL and thrombocytopenia with platelets of 10,000/m³. His hemoglobin continued to decline requiring PRBC transfusions, but his platelets stabilized. With no active GI symptoms to suggest infectious colitis, the working diagnosis became atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. A few days later, new onset seizures required transfer to the intensive care unit. He received one dose of eculizumab before his ADAMTS13 activity level resulted as <5%, consistent with thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. Exchange transfusions and prednisone were started with initial improvement in his hemoglobin, platelets, and LDH. Three additional exchange transfusions and increased steroid dosing were eventually required. Rituximab was also initiated before his labs remained stable.

This case of a rare condition in pediatric patients highlights the importance of considering thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura when evaluating patients for hemolytic uremic syndrome. While the two conditions share many similar features, the treatment for each is very different. As clinicians we must remember to consider thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura in pediatric patients with anemia and thrombocytopenia.

**309 CHRONIC GRANULOMATOUS HSV ENCEPHALITIS IN A PRESCHOOL CHILD**

1Ni Eboh*, S Dadashazar, J Khalid, A Healy, M Toon, D Hurst, R Jacob, F Levent. *Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX; 2University Medical Center, Lubbock, TX; 3Adventhealth for Health, Orlando, FL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.309

**Case report** We present a case of a 4-year-old girl who came with 1 minute tonic-clonic seizure, right-sided weakness, transient slurred speech and left eye ptosis. She was born vaginally at term to a mother with no prenatal care and was diagnosed with neonatal herpes simplex virus (HSV) encephalitis in infancy leading to acquired right sided cerebral palsy, epilepsy, developmental delay, and recurrent herpes labialis despite appropriate treatment. Admitted at 16 months after a follow up brain magnetic resonance Imaging(MRI) revealed worsening inflammatory or infectious process concerning for possible HSV relapse or autoimmune response to HSV but cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) studies and quantitative antibodies were normal. Tests for other etiologies were all negative. She had received intravenous acyclovir which was stopped after negative results. She was followed as outpatient and continued with no new concerns until index visit.She was alert with decreased right upper extremity and lower
extremity strength with no other neurological deficits or abnormal exam findings. Extensive workup ruled out an infectious or autoimmune etiology but MRI revealed linear tracts of increased T2 Flair signal in the left periventricular matter extending into the left thalamic region and scattered areas of calcification in the brain. She was subsequently diagnosed with chronic granulomatous HSV encephalitis based on history, exam findings and MRI results. She was treated with intravenous acyclovir followed by oral acyclovir which she continued for three months and then prophylaxis with clinical improvement. Chronic granulomatous HSV encephalitis is a rare complication of neonatal HSV encephalitis that causes significant neurological sequelae in children. There are no current guidelines on treatment for this condition. We present this case in order to create awareness of this complication and the need to further investigate potential treatment options.

### Hematuria after Correction of Congenital Heart Disease

**Abstracts**

310 HEMATURIA AFTER CORRECTION OF CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

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<td>SF, SC, WPC</td>
<td>University of Health Sciences, Oklahoma City, OK; The Children’s Hospital at OUHSC, Oklahoma City, OK</td>
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**Case report**

We describe a 3 year old F with a h/o complications of CHD, specifically L-Transposition of the Great Arteries, TAPVR and dextrocardia with heterotaxy. She had previously undergone multiple surgical corrective interventions including a BD Glenn procedure, right pulmonary artery-plasty, PDA ligation, and most recently a non-fenestrated Fontan procedure several weeks prior to this presentation for a new onset hematuria.

She was doing well clinically after her Fontan procedure when she was brought in for evaluation of a 1 day h/o a large amount of bright red blood in her diaper. Her medications include furosemide, chlorothiazide, baby aspirin, and sildenafil. In the ED her PE was normal for age except for a notable murmur and healed surgical scars. There was no evidence of bleeding on an external GU exam. Her labs showed normal Hg and normal renal function, but her urinanalysis was significant for >100 RBC/hpf. Urology was consulted and recommended renal ultrasound which showed multiple dilated varices in the right lower quadrant. A follow up CTA of the abdomen and renal veins showed multiple extremely large varicosities of the abdomen and renal veins. Her hematuria was subsequently attributed to the significantly dilated venous network in her pelvis. Cardiology then decreased her aspirin dose by half and added tadalafil to her medications in an attempt to decrease her central venous pressures. She had no further hematuria and was discharged home to be followed outpatient by cardiology.

The Fontan operation is a palliative procedure performed in patients with a functional or anatomic single ventricle. Patients with renal dysfunction related to decreased glomerular filtration have been described as a post-operative complication of Fontan. Additionally, bleeding manifested as hemoptysis and intracranial bleeding have been reported and are more common if patients are anticoagulated. However, hematuria secondary to pelvic venous dilation is uncommon and not frequently reported in the literature. It is important for non-cardiologists, particularly cardiology, to be aware of this relatively rare complication after a Fontan procedure.

### Successful Physostigmine Reversal of Severe Anticholinergic Toxidrome in a Child with Diphenhydramine Intoxication

**Abstracts**

311 SUCCESSFUL PHYSOSTIGMINE REVERSAL OF SEVERE ANTICHOLINERGIC TOXIDROME IN A CHILD WITH DIPHENHYDRAMINE INTOXICATION

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<td>DF</td>
<td>UAMS, Little Rock, AR</td>
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**Case report**

Purpose: To describe a case of severe anticholinergic poisoning from diphenhydramine successfully treated with physostigmine.

**Methods**

A three-year-old female ingested approximately 120–180 ml diphenhydramine elixir (2.5 mg/ml), resulting in a potential dose of 16–25 mg/kg. Approximately 30 minutes after ingestion, she developed tremors and visual hallucinations. On hospital arrival, she had tachycardia (heart rate 144), mydriasis (pupils 4–5 mm), cutaneous flushing, and normothermia. Central nervous system (CNS) manifestations included severe agitation and hallucinations. Lorazepam was given with no improvement. She was admitted to the PICU where her agitation and screaming were unresponsive to additional IV lorazepam and IV dexmedetomidine. Because of her marked CNS symptoms, 0.02 mg/kg physostigmine was administered after consultation with a toxicologist and poison control center. She calmed and nearly immediately fell asleep. Her tachycardia and cutaneous flushing improved.

**Conclusions**

Diphenhydramine is a widely used pediatric antihistamine with a wide margin of safety, but may result in severe anticholinergic toxicity in overdose. Anticholinergic drugs competitively inhibit muscarinic acetylcholine receptors in the central nervous system, heart, peripheral postganglionic nerves in smooth muscle, salivary and sweat glands, and the ocular ciliary body. These effects cause the anticholinergic toxidrome with symptoms of cutaneous vasodilation, anhidrosis, anhidrotic hyperthermia, nonreactive mydriasis, and mental status changes including delirium and hallucinations. Physostigmine is an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor that binds reversibly in both the peripheral and central nervous systems, causing an increased concentration of acetylcholine at muscarinic receptors. Physostigmine crosses the blood brain barrier, making it effective for reversing both peripheral and central effects of anticholinergic toxicity. While most ingestions do not require such therapy, this case describes the successful use of physostigmine in a pediatric patient with the anticholinergic toxidrome after ingestion of 12–20 times the therapeutic dose of diphenhydramine.

### A Rare Case of a Tounge Mass in a 17-month-old Male

**Abstracts**

312 A RARE CASE OF A TONGUE MASS IN A 17-MONTH-OLD MALE

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<td>BF</td>
<td>University of Alabama Birmingham, Birmingham, AL</td>
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**Case report**

We present the case of a 17-month-old patient who presented with a tongue lesion found to be ACTB-GLI1 fusion positive sarcoma.

Patient is a 17-month-old who presented with a lesion on his tongue noticed by his parents shortly after birth. He was referred to oral surgeon who initially suspected a vascular...
A RARE CASE OF INFANTILE OSTEOPETROSIS

K Gutermuth*, EN Bufkin, AM Coleman. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL

Case report Here we describe a 10woF, ex-36wk twin, with brief NICU stay for jaundice, who presented to the ED for abnormal lab evaluation. The patient had been followed by her PCP for failure to thrive & reflux. At her GI visit, she had labs obtained that noted anemia, thrombocytopenia, & hypophosphatemia. She had imaging which demonstrated cupping, and fraying at the distal physis of the radius & ulna consistent with rickets. Upon admission, the infant weighed 3.4 kg (1%, -2.35), length 48cm (<1%), & HC of 37 cm (38%) Exam revealed her to be small for stated age, chronically-ill appearing, pale, frontal bossing, & mild spenomegaly. The differential included congenital rubella, CMV, syphilis, & osteopetrosis. Upper GI revealed GER, abdominal U/S with mild ascites & splenomegaly, & a normal swallow study. Electrolytic disarray was noted with hyperchloremia, mildly low bicarbonate & albumin, normal calcium & magnesium, & hypophosphatemia. She had hypocellular marrow, negative for malignancy. Flow cytometry showed leukoerythroblastic anemia consistent with infantile malignant osteopetrosis (MO). Genetic testing revealed a homozygous pathogenic change in TCIRG1 gene.

Discussion She was diagnosed with infantile MO. MO has an incidence of 1 in 250K live births. 10 genes have been recognized to account for 70% of cases. Pathogenesis is due to failure of osteoclast development & function, resulting in increased bone density which weakens the bones & restricts growth. Typical presentation includes macrocephaly, frontal bossing, chonal stenosis, & nerve compression. Hypophosphatemia & hypocalcemia can cause seizures & secondary hyperparathyroidism. Due to abnormal bone expansion & interference in medullary hematopoiesis, causing pancytopenia.

She underwent stem cell transplant at 4 mo. Unfortunately, she is deaf and blind secondary to optic nerve canal compression & narrowing of her internal auditory canals. She required a gastrostomy tube due to failure to thrive. She tolerated her stem cell transplantation well with no evidence of GVHD, & her immunosuppression is being weaned. Our presentation of infantile MO may increase awareness of this disease, expand our understanding of the way in which this disease can present, & therefore, assist in earlier clinical suspicion, diagnosis, & potential treatment.

Abstract 314 Figure 1 MRI brain showing hemorrhagic, multiloculated lesion in the left frontal lobe with other patchy areas of internal enhancement.

REFERENCES

AN INFANT WITH FAMILIAL CEREBRAL CAVERNOUS MALFORMATION

S Hari Gopal*, W Gaylord, SE Sterner. University of Tennessee College of Medicine at Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN

Introduction Familial cerebral cavernous malformations (FCCM) are rare, with a strong genetic predisposition.

Case report A 19-month-old male presented to the Emergency Department (ED) with a history of staring off, lip smacking, and shaking of extremes for one month. He was diagnosed with febrile seizures in the context of sinusitis. The night prior to presentation, he had fever and vomiting, with worsening of these episodes. In the ED, he developed a fixed right-sided gaze with left-arm shaking. An MRI of the brain showed hemorrhagic, multiloculated lesion in the left frontal lobe measuring 3.4 cm, along with other patchy, punctate vascular lesions (figure 1). He underwent resection of a hemorrhagic cavernous malformation, and was started on Oxcarbazepine for seizure control.

Further questioning revealed a significant familial history of cerebral cavernous malformations on the maternal side, which prompted referral to genetics for further work up.

Abstract 314 Figure 1 MRI brain showing hemorrhagic, multiloculated lesion in the left frontal lobe with other patchy areas of internal enhancement.
LOXOSCELISM: UNLOCKING THE BITE OF HEMOLYSIS

A Hassan*, KM Galipp, R Sebastian, O Khan, K Sagdeo. University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.315

Case report Systemic manifestations and hematological abnormalities following brown recluse spider bite, termed loxoscelism, is a rare entity. We present a case with systemic features including acute hemolytic anemia with discovery of a preceding spider bite.

A 12-year-old boy presented with left shoulder pain, left arm paresthesia, and diffuse myalgias. Exam revealed a tender left axillary lymph node and shoulder contusion. He progressed and developed severe sepsis with leukocytosis and fever, and was started on IV vancomycin and ceftriaxone. He developed a diffuse exanthem that evolved into a scarlatiniform rash with sandpaper texture and later desquamation. The shoulder lesion developed increasing ecchymosis and a central eschar, which denuded to reveal an ulcerative necrotic lesion. On day 5, he developed lethargy and acute anemia with hemoglobin of 5.7 mg/dL, hyperbilirubinemia at 5.5 mg/dL, and low haptoglobin. Coombs direct antiglobulin test (DAT) was positive, including positive IgG and C3 on red blood cell surfaces, consistent with autoimmune hemolytic anemia. Peripheral smear revealed schistocytes and microspherocytes. He was started on high dose IV steroids and received RBC transfusions for symptomatic anemia with good clinical response. At discharge he was transitioned to an oral steroid wean, as well as oral amoxicillin.

Loxoscelism refers to systemic effects resulting from the bite of a spider of genus Loxosceles. The brown recluse spider, Loxosceles reclusa, is the common endemic species. Although rare, loxoscelism can cause significant morbidity from hemolytic anemia, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, rhabdomyolysis, and acute kidney injury. In this case, features are consistent with autoimmune hemolytic anemia with positive DAT and RBC surface C3 and IgG. The pathophysiology remains poorly understood with proposed mechanisms of erythrocyte membrane lysis caused by sphingomyelinase toxin and complement mediated immune destruction due to membrane disruption. Given the direct toxin-mediated damage along with autoimmune hemolysis, features are consistent with both intravascular and extravascular hemolysis. The standard treatment is supportive. Given the proposed mechanisms of hemolysis, steroids are a reasonable adjunct to therapy.

ABSTRACTS

Discussion Familial CCMs have a prevalence of 0.35–0.53%. They have an autosomal dominant inheritance pattern with mutations in CCM1 (KRIT1), CCM2 (MGC4607) and CCM3 (PDGDC10), affecting junction formation between vascular cells. Familial cases are typically small, asymptomatic, multiloculated lesions, scattered in different areas of the brain. Symptomatic episodes can be treated conservatively, unless the lesions are surgically accessible.

Conclusion In patients with focal neurological signs and imaging concerning for a cavernous malformation, a family history is vital. Genetic testing can confirm the clinical diagnosis of familial CCM, which can help in prenatal testing and counseling.

PRIMARY CHYLOPERICARDIUM: BLOOD IS RED, GREEN IS BILE. IF ITS WHITE, IT MUST BE CHYLE!

A Hassan*, C Sperrazza. University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, OK

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.316

Case report Primary chylopericardium is a rare entity, as the name suggests it is accumulation of chyle in the pericardium with no secondary cause.

A 14-year-old girl came to our emergency department with chest pain for the past 3 months. Pain was sharp, midline and worsened with deep breathing and lying flat but not on palpation. She denied dyspepsia, fever, diziness, rash, trauma or recent viral illness. At presentation, she was vitally stable. Initial labs and chest x-ray were unremarkable. EKG showed diffuse ST segment elevation with electric alternans pattern of QRS wave. Echocardiography showed large pericardial effusion with no tamponade physiology. She was taken to cardiac catheterization lab for immediate pericardiocentesis, roughly 700cc of fluid was drained and she was transferred to floor with a 5-french pig-tail catheter. Fluid appeared turbid with analysis showing triglycerides (TAG) 1121 mg/dL, Lactate Dehydrogenase 152 mg/dL and negative gram stain and culture. Computed Tomography (CT) Chest and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of Abdomen and Pelvis were negative for any mass. Lymphoscintigram did not reveal any lymphatics malformation.

By definition, chylous effusion should appear milky and opaque, with TAG more than 500 mg/dL, Cholesterol/TAG ratio of less than 1, negative cultures, lymphocyte predominance on cytologic examination and Fat globules seen on Sudan 111 staining. Primary Chylopericardium occurs due to malformations of thoracic duct which are usually picked up on lymphoscintigraphy but rarely, they are so miniscule and not seen at all. Pericardiocentesis with fat restriction in diet or by starting Total Parenteral Nutrition is first step. Somatostatin constricts lymphatics and has shown benefit by decreasing chyle formation. Surgical options include thoracic duct ligation with pericardial window or emobolization. Percardio- peritoneal shunt placement can also done.

Our patient responded to low fat diet with complete resolution of effusion.

THERE’S A FUNGUS AMONG US! PULMONARY BLASTOMYCOSIS IN AN IMMUNOCOMPETENT CHILD

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.317

Case report Pulmonary blastomycosis is a rare condition characterized by cough, fever, sputum production, and chest pain. It is usually seen in patients who are immunocompromised and live in the Ohio and Mississippi River valley basins. Disease presentation in immunocompetent children is rare. Blastomycosis is a slow growing organism and can manifest as broad respiratory symptoms but may present with systemic pyrogamulomatous infection and may spread to skin, bones, joints, and the central nervous system. Cutaneous lesions are a more typical presentation in children.

We herein report a rare case of pulmonary blastomycosis in a well-appearing, immunocompetent 8-year-old African American female who presented with a dry cough and persistent
fear for seven days. A previous admission for pneumonia and multiple rounds of antibiotics failed to resolve her symptoms.

On presentation, she had leukocytosis (WBC of 17.4) with neutrophilia and an elevated CRP (5.8 mg/dL). Her chest x-ray was consistent with a consolidation in the left lower lobe with left sided pleural effusion/empyema of the posterior upper pleural space. A CT of the chest showed scattered ground glass and tree-in-bud opacities throughout the lungs. A bronchoscopy revealed inflammation with greenish fluid, and bronchoalveolar lavage was performed for further testing. Preliminary results were negative, with further cultures and studies pending, and the fungal culture resulted on day 51 of the illness positive for Blastomyces dermatitidis. The patient was given itraconazole treatment for six months. Fever and cough resolved shortly after initiation of treatment.

Pulmonary blastomycosis is rare in children, and especially those who are immunocompetent. However, several studies have shown that pulmonary blastomycosis is more evident in childhood cases than originally expected. When the lung is involved in blastomycosis cases, the most common patterns of involvement are consolidations, medium sized lung nodules, and the interstitial ‘tree-in-bud’ pattern. A culture is the definitive diagnostic standard but is typically known to delay treatment due to its slow growing nature. Because of this slow growth, it is important to consider fungal etiologies in pediatric fever of unknown origin patients in the appropriate regions.

**Case report**

Tumors affecting the pituitary gland may cause a cascade of symptoms related to endocrinopathies resulting from compression of the pituitary stalk. Symptoms can often be subtle and attributed to more common pediatric problems. We present a case emphasizing the importance of keeping a broad differential diagnosis and of a complete and thorough physical examination for arriving at a correct and timely diagnosis.

The patient is a 6 year-old previously healthy male who presented with excessive weight loss. He fell from the 90th to the 32nd percentile in weight over the course of a year, initially attributed to being a picky eater. He then fell to the 5th percentile over the ensuing month despite attempts at dietary interventions, prompting referral to the emergency room for evaluation for a gastrointestinal cause. History obtained in the emergency room was notable for headaches for 6 months, which occurred randomly and did not wake him from sleep, intermittent emesis for the past 6 months, occurring primarily in the morning and shortly after waking, polyuria, polydipsia, and anorexia. He had developed diarrhea in the preceding week, although his family attributed this to consuming solely Gatorade during that time. Mother and patient denied gait or vision changes. Physical exam was notable for Tanner stage 3 coarse pubic hair, a phallicus and scrotum with a virilized appearance, and testicular volume of approximately 4 mL. Initial laboratory data was suggestive of panhypopituitarism with testosterone and estradiol levels above the upper limit of normal for a prepubertal male, and elevations in prolactin and serum human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). CT and MRI imaging found a mass in the suprasellar cistern with obstructive hydrocephalus. Biopsy confirmed a germinoma.

This case shows the subtle evolution of panhypopituitarism symptoms secondary to a suprasellar mass. More importantly, it portrays the significance of considering a broad differential when atypical symptoms present, such as sexual precocity noted on a thorough and complete physical exam. Adding a neuroendocrine workup to this patient who had been thought to have weight loss from a behavioral or gastrointestinal cause allowed the team to arrive at the appropriate diagnosis soon after admission.

**Abstracts**

**NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS OUTSIDE OF THE NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.319

**Case report**

Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) is a common diagnosis in the NICU but has rarely been described outside of the neonatal period. We present two infants with NEC following acute respiratory failure secondary to bronchiolitis.

A 6-week old female, born at 34 weeks gestation (corrected gestational age [CGA] of 40 weeks), presented with 1 day of tachypnea. She was hypoxic with wheezing and decreased breath sounds. Labs showed respiratory acidosis with pH 7.04/pCO2 85 and hemoglobin of 9.7; she was respiratory syncytial virus positive via RT-PCR. She was intubated and admitted to the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU). Furosemide was started due to pulmonary edema. On day 3 of hospitalization, she developed abdominal distension with bilious gastric residuals. Abdominal x-ray showed portal venous air; abdominal ultrasound showed complex ascites. She was diagnosed with NEC stage IIIa and completed 21 days of antibiotics.

A 6-month old female, born at 23 weeks gestation (CGA 49 weeks), presented with 4 days of cough and tachypnea. She was hypoxic with diffuse ronchi. Labs showed respiratory acidosis with pH 7.01/pCO2 91 and hemoglobin of 10.3. She was human metapneumovirus positive via RT-PCR. She was intubated and admitted to the PICU; enteral feeds were started on day 2 of hospitalization. She required a dopamine drip for 4 days due to hypotension and a bumetanide drip for pulmonary edema. Two days after extubation, she developed bloody diarrhea and bilious emesis. Abdominal x-ray showed pneumatosis intestinalis and portal venous gas. She was diagnosed with NEC stage IIa and completed 10 days of antibiotics.

We hypothesize that the comination of hypoxemia, anemia, hypotension and volume depletion led to impaired mesenteric oxygenation, which is postulated to be a predisposing factor contributing to NEC. We hypothesize that prematurity continues to be a risk factor as an immature intestinal tract may mount an exaggerated inflammatory response to the pro-inflammatory immune mediators associated with bronchiolitis, leading to disruption of the intestinal mucosal integrity. Ultimately, these cases highlight the importance of identifying risk factors for NEC in older infants for early diagnosis and effective treatment.
Case report Takayasu arteritis (TA) is a rare chronic vasculitis of unknown etiology. It rarely presents in the first year of life. Mitral valve regurgitation and congestive heart failure with subsequent sudden death has not been a reported presentation for TA.

Case description An 11-month-old previously healthy male presented with five days of decreased oral intake and rapid shallow breathing. He was tachycardic, afibrile, normotensive, and had a 2/6 systolic murmur. Transthoracic echocardiogram demonstrated moderate mitral valve regurgitation with left atrial and left ventricular dilation and decreased systolic function. The aortic arch and coronary arteries appeared normal with prograde flow on color Doppler. He was diagnosed with mitral valve dysplasia with resultant mitral valve regurgitation, related to congestive heart failure, and discharged home on the fifth hospital day with resolution of his respiratory symptoms and normal feeding. Two days after discharge, he developed irritability with respiratory distress and pallor. He was transported to the emergency department but suffered an arrest on arrival and could not be resuscitated. On postmortem examination, the coronary arteries were normally located but stenotic with concentric mural thickening. The great vessels had proximal thickening. Microscopically, the coronary, great vessels, and aorta demonstrated findings consistent with TA.

Discussion Takayasu arteritis in infants is associated with significant mortality. Awareness of this diagnosis with an appropriate index of suspicion is needed to make an early diagnosis and initiate treatment.

Case report Newborn girl born via uncomplicated SVD to 31 year old G8P5025 mother who was admitted for indirect hyperbilirubinemia for 10 days. The mother denied complications with previous pregnancies, and the patient was otherwise well-appearing. The patient was started on phototherapy on the 2nd day of life. Testing for hemolytic disorders and deficiencies was negative. The bilirubin was elevated from 16–17.5 for 5–7 days and treated with 7 days of phototherapy. A 48 hour trial of formula feeding was conducted to rule out breast feeding jaundice, but there was no decrease in bilirubin. Hyperbilirubinemia was likely secondary to maternal anti-Kell and anti-E antibodies. This diagnosis could not be confirmed due to lack of diagnostic criteria or testing. At discharge, the bilirubin was 11.7.

In addition, notable social factors presented challenges. When entering the patient room, she was surrounded by her parents and 4 siblings, who frequently stayed overnight. Her parents spoke Hakha Chin, a rare eastern Asian language, and only one phone translator was available. Dispatch of the translator took upward of 20 minutes. Daily discussions were via translator, which increased time with the family to ensure awareness of evaluation and care. This language barrier also often manifested with decreased provider interaction.

Lessons learned As with any uncertain diagnosis, there are significant demands on time and effort due to the lack of diagnostic criteria and indefinite evaluation. This evaluation involved detailed conversations with family and specialty services. Language barriers made it difficult to adequately support the family. In the face of these barriers, as a resident physician, it is important to manage expectations by allocating adequate time and preparing a plan prior to speaking with the patient or family.
administration. No adverse side effects of the medication were observed.

**Conclusions** Theophylline appeared to be beneficial for preventing severe recurrent bradycardia and asystole events in this seven-year-old patient suffering an acute cervical SCI, allowing us to forgo pacemaker implantation.

### 323 EFFECTS OF CONCENTRATED LIQUID ALBUTEROL ON PERI-ARREST STATUS ASTHMATICUS PATIENT

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.323

**Case report** 7-year-old male with moderate-severe persistent asthma transported from outside hospital, intubated in respiratory failure secondary to flu A+ infection and status asthmaticus. Patient had 1-day history of cold symptoms with respiratory distress progressively worsening overnight despite albuterol 2.5 mg nebs given every 1–2 hours. Patient taken to outside ED the next morning where he received additional albuterol treatments (4–5 nebs), 80 mg solumedrol, magnesium (mag) 1 g, 30 ml/kg NS bolus, and was placed on Bipap. He further decompensated and was intubated prior to transport.

Patient’s oxygen saturation was in the low 70s on arrival. Blood gas (BG) was 6.8/>135/62. High peak pressures prevented ventilator use, so bag mask ventilation (BMV) and manual exhalation was continued. Total medications given during resuscitation: albuterol 20 mg continuous/hr; ketamine 60 mg × 3 and then placed on drip 20 mcg/kg/min; intramuscular epinephrine (epi) × 2; magnesium 5 g total; NS 40 ml/kg; 6 ml (30 mg) concentrated albuterol (CA) via ETT. Oxygenation and ventilation had improved only after CA administration. Final BG prior to PICU transport was 6.95/116/349.

**Discussion** After giving high doses of epi, mag, albuterol, solumedrol, ketamine, and while waiting for terbutaline and amionophylline to arrive, patient did not improve and vital signs worsened suggesting impending arrest. CA, routinely administered via continuous albuterol nebulizer, was administered via endotracheal tube giving 30 mg of albuterol directly to the bronchial tree. Within 5 minutes, oxygen saturations had increased from the 60 s to the mid-90s. Within 10 minutes, patient began ventilating.

**Conclusion** Concentrated liquid albuterol administered via ETT to patients in status asthmaticus and extremis may be used in an effort to avoid arrest.

### 324 ACTH SECRETING THYMIC CARCINOID MASQUERADING AS DIABETES MELLITUS WITH HYPERTENSION/POSTERIOR REVERSIBLE ENCEPHALOPATHY SYNDROME AND PERFORATED VISCUS

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**Case report** A 17-year-old male presented with acute onset severe abdominal pain, emesis, 10 lbs. weight loss and fever. Three weeks prior to presentation, he was diagnosed with new onset diabetes mellitus and was experiencing intermittent episodes of confusion. No prior medical history.

Pertinent on physical exam: VS normal except for BP of 154/108 mm Hg. Thin, anxious teenager with diffusely tender, rigid abdomen with peritoneal signs.

Lab remarkable for serum glucose 187, glucosuria 150, no ketones.

A CT abdomen/pelvis showed free air in the abdomen and suspected perforated viscus. On exploratory laparotomy, a perforated duodenal ulcer was found and repaired.

Post-op course was complicated by worsening hypertension (194/122 mmHg), hyperglycemia, hypokalemia, intermittent episodes of confusion. Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) was confirmed by MRI brain showing bilateral frontoparietal, occipital and temporal areas of subcortical white matter increased T2 and FLAIR signal. The hypertensive emergency was treated with nicardipine drip.

Endocrine work-up surprisingly revealed abnormally high levels of ACTH, cortisolemia and cortisoliuria. High-dose dexamethasone suppression test failed to suppress cortisol and ACTH levels, consistent with ectopic ACTH secretion. To identify the source, a CT chest was ordered and revealed a mediastinal mass, consistent with thymoma.

Patient underwent radical thymectomy. Pathology review of the mass showed a grade 2 thymic carcinoid tumor. Tumoral markers (chromogranin A) were high.

After discharge patient was followed with serial chromogranin A levels until normal. ACTH stimulation test performed 5 months after surgery showed adrenal insufficiency. Patient is on steroid replacement therapy. Hypertension and hyperglycemia have resolved.

Thymic carcinoid is a primary neuroendocrine tumor of the thymus. It is extremely rare in the pediatric population and is associated with high mortality. A high index of suspicion is required as these patients often present with a paraneoplastic syndrome (constellation of signs and symptoms caused by humors secreted by the tumor, that lead to autoimmune and endocrine phenomena).

### 325 ACUTE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS IN A HEALTHY TODDLER PRESENTING WITH BELL’S PALSY

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.325

**Case report** Patient is a healthy 3-year-old female who presented with new onset altered mental status in the setting of a 3 day history of sore throat, fever and right sided facial weakness. She was seen at an outside hospital several days prior to presentation and diagnosed with Bell’s Palsy following CT head and labs. She was given one dose of IV antibiotics and discharged home however continued to have worsening symptoms that consisted of drooling, right sided facial weakness, truncal weakness, and lethargy with altered mental status. Upon arrival, she underwent an extensive work up that showed mild leukocytosis with normal differential, electrolytes, inflammatory markers, procalcitonin, urinalysis, and pan-cultures. The remainder of the extensive work up was unremarkable (serum adenovirus, ehrlichia, west nile virus, EBV IgG+/IgM-, HHV-6, mycoplasma, aspergillus, and is associated with high mortality. A high index of suspicion is required as these patients often present with a paraneoplastic syndrome (constellation of signs and symptoms caused by humors secreted by the tumor, that lead to autoimmune and endocrine phenomena).
Kounis Syndrome Following Allergy Injection

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.326

Case report Acute coronary syndrome secondary to hypersensitivity or anaphylaxis was first noted in 1938. The pathophysiological mechanism was later described by Kounis and Zavras as the release of inflammatory cytokines through mast cell activation which leads to coronary artery vasospasm, now termed Kounis Syndrome. In this case report, we describe a pediatric patient who had the uncommon complication of Kounis Syndrome.

A 9-year-old female presented to urgent care with chest tightness, palpitations, flushing, dyspnea and pallor after receiving her weekly allergy injection. She had been receiving weekly immunotherapy without complication previously. She was taken from the allergist’s office to urgent care where she was found to be tachycardic to 240–260 beats per minute. At that time, she was transferred to our emergency department for concern of anaphylaxis and received epinephrine.

Further evaluation in the emergency department showed evidence of acute cardiac ischemia on electrocardiogram (EKG) as well as elevated troponin levels. An echocardiogram demonstrated dyskinesis of the basal mid/posterior septum in the region of the right coronary artery and posterior descending artery distribution. The patient was transferred to PICU for monitoring overnight where she remained stable with no further symptoms. She was discharged home the following day on aspirin with close cardiology follow up. Serial echocardiograms have since demonstrated improvement in regional wall abnormalities. She has now developed supraventricular tachycardia which is not thought to be secondary to prior coronary vasospasm.

On presentation this case appeared to be typical anaphylaxis from allergy immunotherapy with co-existent chest pain. However, her EKG, echocardiogram, and elevated troponin levels suggest acute ischemia consistent with Kounis Syndrome. Kounis Syndrome has been described secondary to exposures, immunizations, and drugs; however, this has predominantly been noted in the adult population with only 3 case reports described in patients 10 years of age or younger. Corticosteroids, one of the mainstay treatments of allergic reactions, have previously been identified to paradoxically induce Kounis Syndrome. Excluding Kounis Syndrome in patients presenting with anaphylaxis and chest pain is paramount, as common treatment for allergic reactions may worsen morbidity.

327 RECOGNIZING AND RESPONDING TO POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS IN PARENTS WITH A SECOND CHILD WITH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

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Case report Our patient is a 2 month-old Latina female with prenatally-diagnosed hypoplastic left heart who was born days after the death of her four-year-old sibling, who also had congenital heart disease and died following complications related to gastrostomy-tube placement. Due to concerns for parental posttraumatic stress after having so recently lost a child, providers offered the family the services of palliative care and family psychology, which they continually declined, though the mother remained consistently at bedside. Our patient required gastrostomy tube placement; however, her mother understandably declined given her son’s death following complicated gastrostomy-tube placement. Our patient subsequently underwent nasojejunal tube placement and suffered an intestinal perforation requiring laparotomy. After this complication, the mother again declined additional support.

Discussion Events that pose real or perceived danger to themselves or loved ones, including critical illness of a child, put people at risk of posttraumatic stress. Less is known about the effect of intensive care unit admission of a second child on the family, particularly when additional cultural and language barriers provide additional stressors and complexity, such as in the case of our exclusively Spanish-speaking patient. Due to limited in-person interpreter services, video-conferencing was used. When an in-person interpreter was available, we learned both that the patient’s family believed the parents were cursed and the congenital heart disease was their punishment, and that the mother was concerned that the video-interpreter service was being monitored by Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Conclusion During and following pediatric intensive care unit admissions, care must be given to addressing the needs of patient families, particularly those who have had critically-ill children previously and those who face cultural and language barriers. The early integration of a cultural broker, along with offering families the in-person services of providers who share their language and culture, is likely to lead to enhanced communication between the family and the healthcare team and augmentation of mutual respect, understanding, and shared decision-making.
EVERY ROSE HAS ITS THORN: A UNIQUE CASE OF

Case report I.S. is a previously healthy 13-month-old female who presented to the ED with a skin infection. Her mom reported 3 red macules on her left palm and one on her thigh that began five days prior. They progressed to pustules and were incised and drained (I&Ded) by her PCP the morning before presentation. However, her abscesses redeveloped within hours of drainage and were again I&Ded in our ED. I.S. was admitted on IV Clindamycin for close observation overnight.

Interestingly, cultures from drainage in the ED grew acid fast negative, gram-positive branching rods and she was started on a combination of PO Bactrim and IV Ceftriaxone. She improved with daily antibiotics and twice daily peroxide soaks. A new lesion of her left elbow was noted on hospital day three, of which an ultrasound showed reactive necrotic lymph nodes. Orthopedic surgery I&Ded the new abscess, along with 2 redeveloping abscesses on her left palm, and infectious disease recommended PO Bactrim for a minimum of six weeks. Final cultures from the ED grew Nocardia, but 16S rDNA sequencing was unable to differentiate between Nocardia brasiliensis and Nocardia farcinica. Susceptibilities confirmed Bactrim as appropriate therapy. I.S. is doing well on PO Bactrim without appearance of new lesions.

This case is a unique presentation of Nocardiosis, an uncommon aerobic gram-positive bacteria typically found in soil or water. It is an invasive opportunistic infection in immunocompromised hosts, usually presenting as an isolated pulmonary infection or systemic infection. Cutaneous infection accounts for only 10% of cases. Cutaneous and lymphocutaneous Nocardiosis typically occurs from direct inoculation of the skin from trauma, commonly via splinters/thorns during gardening and farming. I.S. denied any such exposures. Nocardia is difficult to distinguish clinically from more common gram-positive bacteria that cause skin infections, which can delay diagnosis and treatment, as was the case with our patient. Diagnosis of Nocardia is made by isolation of the organism from clinical specimen and initial treatment is Bactrim while awaiting susceptibilities. Duration of treatment varies but can be up to 12 months even for immunocompetent patients with lymphocutaneous disease.

Case report Salmonella is implicated in less than 1% of all meningitis cases seen in neonates and infants under 1 year old. It carries a high risk of treatment failure and relapse due to its intracellular facultative nature, along with a high mortality rate. It is also strongly associated with disabling neurologic sequelae. There is limited data regarding the most effective treatment regimen for Salmonella meningitis in neonates.

We report a rare case of Salmonella meningitis of unknown source in a 5-week-old female presenting to a local Emergency Room with altered mental status, seizures, intermittent apnea, hydrocephalus and hyponatremia. In retrospect, this patient had 3 days of fever, irritability, back arching, and sporadic episodes of extremity shaking in the 2 weeks prior to her ER visit. Her serum sodium was 126, and a head CT scan showed profound acute obstructive hydrocephalus. Patient was transported to our PICU after receiving a fluid bolus and ceftriaxone. Her neurologic status deteriorated due to multiple apneas requiring emergent intubation and external ventricular drain (EVD) placement at bedside. Her initial CSF studies yielded strikingly abnormal findings including growth of Salmonella. With minimal literature regarding Salmonella meningitis treatment, determining an appropriate antibiotic regimen for this neonate proved to be quite challenging. After multiple antibiotic regimen adjustments, CSF clearance was obtained with a regimen of ceftriaxone and ciprofloxacin.

Initial brain MRI showed extensive venous sinus thromboses requiring anticoagulation therapy. Her seizure activity was controlled with levetiracetam. Once her CSF became sterile, a VP shunt was placed. Though the etiology of her Salmonella infection remains unknown, it is likely that her milk formula was prepared close to raw eggs or poultry. While this patient’s long term prognosis remains uncertain, so far she has demonstrated a great response to this treatment regimen. At present, our patient is completing her antibiotic course, is feeding by mouth, has a normal breathing pattern, has a mild increase in her tone requiring low dose baclofen, and is gaining weight appropriately. A multidisciplinary approach to management of a complicated and late presentation of Salmonella meningitis may help lead to a favorable prognosis.

A RARE CASE OF NEONATAL SALMONELLA MENINGITIS PRESENTING WITH SEIZURES, APNEA AND HYDROCEPHALUS

Case report Salmonella is implicated in less than 1% of all meningitis cases seen in neonates and infants under 1 year old. It carries a high risk of treatment failure and relapse due to its intracellular facultative nature, along with a high mortality rate. It is also strongly associated with disabling neurologic sequelae. There is limited data regarding the most effective treatment regimen for Salmonella meningitis in neonates.

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Abstracts

dysplasia. Endocrine work-up included thyroid function and ACTH stimulation tests, which showed hypothyroidism and adrenal insufficiency. She was started on scheduled free water replacement by mouth, a low-solute formula, and twice daily chlorothiazide with gradual improvement in sodium levels. To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of diluted formula due to improper mixing acting as inadvertent free water replacement and masking the expected laboratory abnormalities in the setting of diabetes insipidus. This case additionally serves as a reminder against premature closure as the medical team initially attributed her presentation and lab abnormalities to the dilute formula and aggressive fluid resuscitation at admission.

331 SPONTANEOUS PYO-HEMOTHORAX IN AN ADOLESCENT WITH VON WILLEBRAND’S DISEASE
Vd Nagarajan*, A Shenoi, V Radulescu, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.331

Case report Von Willebrand disease (VWD) type 3 is an uncommon subtype of VWD characterized by low levels of von Willebrand factor (VWF) and subsequent low factor VIII activity levels. Unlike type 1 and type 2 VWD which manifest with generally mucocutaneous bleeds, type 3 VWD manifests with both mucocutaneous and deep-seated bleeds like hematomas and hemarthroses, with hemothorax being an uncommon presentation.

Description An 18-year-old male with known history of VWD type 3 presented to the hospital with left sided chest pain and hemoptysis. CT chest showed completely fluid-filled left lung indicating parapneumonic effusion/hemothorax. He was started on Vancomycin and Levaequin and transferred to our PICU. He required intubation and mechanical ventilation followed by Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery and chest tube insertion. Pleural drainage was aspirated and suggestive of pyo-hemothorax. Patient constantly required VWD control, requiring almost daily doses of plasma derived, VWF containing factor VIII concentrate (Humate P) with the goal of keeping the VWF activity above 50% while not increasing the factor VIII activity above 150–200%. Antibiotics were continued for about 2 weeks. Repeat chest Ultrasound 9 days later showed resolution of pyo-hemothorax. After 10 days on ventilation, patient was able to be weaned off to room air in the morning and oxygen support by nasal cannula only at night and was discharged home on night oxygen support after 3 weeks.

Discussion Spontaneous hemothorax has a variable clinical presentation which includes a rapid progression of symptoms of chest pain and dyspnea that can be life threatening due to risks of hemodynamic instability and hypovolemic shock. Type 3 VWD, because of the low factor VIII activity levels, may present with hemarthrosis, intracranial and visceral hemorrhages, but a spontaneous hemothorax/pyo-hemothorax is very rare. Only a few cases of spontaneous hemothorax have been previously described in pediatric VWD with no spontaneous pyo-hemothorax reported yet. Management was challenging due to risks associated with endotracheal intubation and mechanical ventilation, and risk of bleeding after surgical drainage. Constant replacement of Humate P and close monitoring of hemodynamic and respiratory status was the key to successfully manage this patient.

332 KAWASAKI DISEASE WITH GIANT CORONARY ANEURYSM ON PRESENTATION COMPLICATED BY THROMBUS AND ACUTE ARTHRITIS; A RARE CASE
1J Nimri*, K Ponniah. 2OUHSC, Oklahoma City, OK; 3OUHSC, Oklahoma, OK 10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.332

Case report Kawasaki disease (KD) is an acute vasculitis of unknown origin that predominantly affects males <5 years of age. Coronary artery aneurysms (CAA); a significant complication of KD, usually develop 1 to 4 weeks after fever onset and increase the risk of coronary thrombosis or stenosis and myocardial infarction. The standard treatment of KD with intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) within 10 days of fever onset reduces the risk of CAA from 25% to less than 5%. Giant CAA (Z score ≥10) are extremely rare and seen only in 0.5–1% of adequately treated patients.

We present a rare case of KD in a 4 year old caucasian male who presented with 5 days of fever, cervical lymphadenopathy, oral changes, diffuse maculopapular rash and extremity swelling. Echocardiogram on day 5 of illness revealed good biventricular sytolic function and giant CAA in the left main and left anterior descending arteries (Z score 11.8 and 11.1 respectively). Appropriate therapy with IVIG and high dose Aspirin was initiated resulting in prompt resolution of fever. Echocardiogram on day 9 showed persistence of giant CAA with a small non-occlusive thrombus in the left main coronary. Plavix and Enoxaparin were initiated and subsequent Echo on day 12 showed resolution of thrombus. He was discharged on dual antiplatelet therapy, warfarin and a betablocker. Follow up showed persistence of giant CAA, without cardiac symptoms or signs of ischemia on stress echocardiogram.

Interestingly, on day 10 he developed arthritis of the small joints of bilateral hands while remaining afibrile, lab work showed a 44% increase in C-Reactive protein. Arthritis subsequently resolved after initiation of high dose steroids. Arthritis has been described in KD with reported prevalence of 31% in the pre-IVIG era and decreased to 2–7.5% with the introduction of IVIG. Developing arthritis after responding to IVIG makes this case a unique presentation and illustrates the role of glucocorticoids as adjunct therapy in the treatment of KD related arthritis.

Cardiovascular sequelae of KD including giant CAA and thrombosis can be life threatening. This case highlights the importance of early echocardiography in suspected KD and emphasizes the role of triple therapy in the treatment of coronary thrombus.

333 LITTLE GIRL, GIANT (CELL!) TUMOR
M O’Brien*, M Bhattacharjee, S Khera, McGovern Medical School, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX 10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.333

Case report Giant cell tumors (GCT) are uncommon bone tumors that most commonly present in the epiphysis of long bones. Of the <1% of GCTs located in the calvarium, most are found in the sphenoid or temporal bones. We report a rare case of a 10 year old female with GCT involving the right occipital bone causing compression on the posterior right cerebellum.

Case Our patient presented with a common complaint of frontal headaches that had been ongoing for the last two months
but had acutely worsened, now including blurry vision, and dizziness. The patient’s PCP referred her to an ophthalmologist who discovered disc edema and referred her to the ER. A CT scan of the head revealed a lesion close to the pons. The patient underwent occipital craniotomy with gross total resection with resolution of posterior fossa mass effect. Frozen pathology revealed the presence of uniformly distributed osteoclast-type multinucleated giant cells with mononuclear stromal spindle cells, which confirmed the diagnosis of GCT. Post-surgical recovery was uncomplicated and chemotherapy or radiation was not required due to total resection.

Discussion This case is unique because this is the youngest patient reported to present with a GCT of the occipital bone in the current literature. It highlights the importance of consideration of GCTs in the differential diagnosis of patients with cranial masses with coexisting neurological sequel of headache and cerebellar symptoms. Here, we report a case of GCT in the occipital bone and review the differential diagnosis with resolution of posterior fossa mass effect. Frozen pathology revealed the presence of uniformly distributed osteoclast-type multinucleated giant cells with mononuclear stromal spindle cells, which confirmed the diagnosis of GCT. Post-surgical recovery was uncomplicated and chemotherapy or radiation was not required due to total resection.

Discussion Most reported cases of salmonella myocarditis have been reported in adolescents or young adult males, possibly due to higher level of testosterone. Troponin has been shown to have a high specificity and low sensitivity in diagnosis, we believe that in our patient, estrogen level played a protective role leading to normal EKG and Echo. Cardiac MRI which is considered gold standard to reveal inflammation and edema. We did not obtain MRI in our patient as she continued to improve clinically. Salmonella Myocarditis should be strongly considered as differential diagnosis in patients presenting with chest pain after bloody diarrhea.

Troponin, CK, and CK-MB were 1.149, 228,11.20 respectively. CXR, EKG and ECHO were WNL. Patient was transferred to the ICU for further management. She subsequently had another episode of severe sub sternal chest pain with radiation to the left arm, requiring GI cocktail and morphine. Next day she had maculopapular rash which resolved spontaneously. EKG obtained at the time of symptoms remained normal as well.

On day 2, patient had diarrhea and stool study was obtained. Urine drug screen and Respiratory Pathogen Panel for viral infection were negative. GI panel was positive for Salmonella and EPEC and patient was started on Ciprofloxacin. Her troponin level peaked on day 3 to 8.2 (ng/dl) and was improving on Day 5 to 3.035.

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Case report Myocarditis in children is mainly of viral etiology and has various presentations ranging from from sudden death, arrhythmias, cardiogenic shock, etc. Salmonella is usually a self-limiting food-borne disease in immunocompetent and does not require any treatment, rarely does it cause complications with bacteremia, osteomyelitis, or myocarditis.

We report a previously healthy 14-year-old female presented to an outside hospital with acute chest pain. She suffered acute onset of severe mid-sternal chest pain lasted for an hour while she was sitting in class with shortness of breath and palpitation. Her chest pain did not improve with rest. She also had two weeks of history of diarrhea with one hematochezia, abdominal pain, sore throat, and intermittent rash. Last month her older brother also had salmonella enterocolitis and required hospitalization for 10 days.

Her chest pain was initially treated in local ER with GI cocktail consisting of Maalox, lidocaine and Donnatal, and had acutely worsened, now including blurry vision, and dizziness. The patient’s PCP referred her to an ophthalmologist who discovered disc edema and referred her to the ER. A CT scan of the head revealed a lesion close to the pons. The patient underwent occipital craniotomy with gross total resection with resolution of posterior fossa mass effect. Frozen pathology revealed the presence of uniformly distributed osteoclast-type multinucleated giant cells with mononuclear stromal spindle cells, which confirmed the diagnosis of GCT. Post-surgical recovery was uncomplicated and chemotherapy or radiation was not required due to total resection.

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from lower extremities. He had periorbital edema and weak femoral pulses on exam. Echocardiogram confirmed critical coarctation of the aorta and ejection fraction at 34–43%. He was transferred to the CVICU with surgical repair the following morning. Post-operative echocardiogram showed ejection fraction at 62%. He was discharged home at nine days post operatively.

Discussion This case illustrates the importance of including coarctation of the aorta in the differential diagnosis of a newborn presenting with acute respiratory distress. Newborns may initially be asymptomatic with worsening after closure of the arterial duct and may present in circulatory collapse, as was the case with our patient.

Case report Edema in children can be caused by many conditions including cardiac, lymphatic, renal, and gastrointestinal disorders but overall is a nonspecific symptom that makes for a challenging patient. This case aims to increase awareness of one common disease that may uncommonly present as edema in children. A 10-month-old previously healthy female presented to the emergency department with 2 weeks of bilateral periorbital swelling and 2 days of bilateral lower extremity swelling in the setting of hypertension to 140/72 mmHg, causing concern for nephrotic syndrome. Exam showed periorbital edema and bilateral lower extremity edema to the mid-calf. Initial workup was significant for hypoalbuminemia (1.6 g/dL) without proteinuria, which expanded the differential to include malnutrition, liver disease, and malabsorptive diseases such as protein losing enteropathy and celiac. Albumin and furosemide were given, and she was admitted to the hospital. During admission history and physical, the patient’s parents stated that her skin was ‘yellow’ recently and that she consumed 40 ounces of cow’s milk daily for the past 2 months. Exam demonstrated pallor without jaundice or icterus. A complete blood count and iron panel showed severe iron deficiency anemia (hemoglobin 6.6 g/dL, mean corpuscular volume 74.5 fl, ferritin 3 ng/L). Cow’s milk was restricted from her diet and she started ferrous sulfate supplementation. Her edema visibly improved and albumin rose to 2.1 g/dL within 24 hours. Hemoglobin improved to 8.6 g/dL at her outpatient visit 1 week post admission. This case demonstrates severe iron deficiency anemia (IDA) secondary to excessive cow’s milk intake that manifested as edema. Overconsumption of cow’s milk can cause iron deficiency because it has low iron content, it inhibits non-heme iron absorption, and causes gastrointestinal blood loss in infants. The patient’s edema was likely secondary to protein losing enteropathy (PLE), which is characterized by gastrointestinal losses of serum proteins. The mechanism of PLE secondary to IDA is unknown but is hypothesized to be either a hypersensitivity to cow’s milk protein or a direct effect of iron deficiency. The association of PLE and IDA due to cow’s milk overconsumption is important to recognize and demonstrates that IDA should be on the differential for edema of unknown etiology in children.

Purpose Highlight the unusual presentation of a young woman with delayed detection of an atretic encephalocele and intracranial mature teratoma in the posterior fossa that presented only with a headache.

Methods Analysis of the presentation, management, and operative findings of a pediatric female patient with an atretic encephalocele and large intracranial mature teratoma in the posterior fossa. A literature review provides additional information and compares our case to other rare posterior fossa teratomas.

Results A previously healthy 17-year-old female patient presented to the ED with occipital headache that started two
months ago and acutely worsened over 48 hours. She had no signs of nausea, vision changes, or focal neurologic deficits. CT scan revealed a posterior fossa tumor that was 4.9 cm × 4.6 cm × 6.5 cm that extended to the cervical medullary junction up to C1 with severe compression of the cervical medullary cord. Also noted was obstructive hydrocephalus with dilatation of the lateral, third and fourth ventricles, and an atretic encephalocoele at midline of the posterior neck with incomplete C1 ring. Due to the extensive hydrocephalus, a bilateral suboccipital craniectomy was done with gross-total resection (GTR) of the mass.

Histological examination of the tumor revealed a mature teratoma with keratin debris, bone with hair, fibroadipose tissue, and debris with cholesterol cleft. Thinning of the skull near the teratoma suggested chronicity. Beta-hCG tumor marker diagnosis was negative. Four months after GTR, the case was complicated by suboccipital pseudomeningocele with extension into the posterior paraspinal region down to the C3 level. The patient had blurry vision and difficulty with mobility. Beta-hCG and AFP were again negative.

Conclusions In this case, the patient’s symptoms consisted only of a severe headache that did not present until age 17. The lack of additional symptoms and late detection of atretic encephalocoele make this case an unusual presentation. Awareness of abnormal and classical intracranial teratoma presentation is crucial for better patient outcomes.

339 GROUP B STREPTOCOCCAL PERINEPHRIC ABSCESS IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

WJ Scott*, AJ Shaw, K Ferguson-Paul. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Cordova, TN

Introduction Group B Streptococcal (GBS) infections are most common among neonates and are uncommon in the school-aged and adolescent populations. While GBS perinephric abscesses are seen in older adults with poorly controlled diabetes, they are very rare in the pediatric population. We present a case of GBS perinephric abscess in a child with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes.

Case A 10-month-old male had many ER visits with continued fevers over 1 month. He received two rounds of oral antibiotics for otitis media and presumed URI. The patient had multiple caregivers with mom having visitation rights. Only 2-month vaccines were given. At the 4th visit to our ED, he had truncal ataxia. A head CT was normal. Blood and CSF cultures were negative. RSV PCR was positive.

Meanwhile, regression of the developmental milestones was noted. Due to the inconsistent communication between family and medical team and no prior well-child checks, the regression was initially overlooked.

Hepatosplenomegaly was noted on exam. CBC demonstrated pancytopenia; interpreted as viral-induced bone marrow suppression. Ferritin was borderline elevated.

A few days later, he had hemiparesis with facial palsy. MRI showed widespread microhemorrhages and areas of brain infarction.

The suspicion for HLH with CNS involvement was highly suspected. He met 5/8 criteria for HLH, e.g., fever, hepatosplenomegaly, pancytopenia, elevated ferritin, and elevated triglycerides.

Steroids, Etoposide, and Methotrexate were started immediately, but the patient continued to have neurologic regression and refractory status epilepticus.

He had spastic quadriplegia, bilateral cortical blindness, bilateral papilledema, retinal vasculitis, and breakthrough seizures. After 3 weeks of treatment, pupils improved from asymmetric and sluggish to become reactive. Mental status remains severely limited.

Discussion HLH is a life-threatening syndrome of excessive immune activation. Infection is a common trigger both in those with a genetic predisposition and in sporadic cases. Neurologic abnormalities have been observed in one-third of patients with HLH may include seizures, mental status changes, and ataxia.

For our patient, he had striking case of CNS involvement as described.

Conclusion HLH should not be overlooked in a child presenting with viral illness with symptoms that are inconsistent with the diagnosis, including unexplained anemia, thrombocytopenia, or regression of developmental milestones.

The difficult social history and diagnostic anchoring contributed to the morbidity and mortality of this patient.
Abstracts

341  CAPNOCYTOPHAGA ENDOCARDITIS
K Singhapakdi*, I Batten. University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.341

Case report A 13-year-old male who underwent mitral valvuloplasty and repair of anomalous left coronary artery as an infant presented with 2 weeks of fever and nonfocal complaints including abdominal pain, headaches and sore throat. Exam revealed a II/VI systolic murmur. Labs showed an elevated ESR, CRP, and WBC. Echocardiogram showed a mitral valve vegetation measuring 8 × 10 mm (figure 1). Blood cultures grew Caponocytophaga canimorsus (C. canimorsus), part of the oral flora of dogs and cats. Patient had a puppy who “licked the patient awake” every morning. The vegetation shrank with IV antibiotics, and the ESR and CRP normalized. At discharge he was advised against letting his dog lick his face.

C. canimorsus is found in the mouth of dogs. In a study of 56 human C. canimorsus isolates, 78% of the cases involved a history of dog bite, scratch, or prolonged exposure to a dog (1). In that same study, the median time from a dog bite to onset of symptoms was 3 days (range 1–10 days). C. canimorsus can cause septicemia, meningitis, endocarditis and ocular lesions, is difficult to isolate, and requires an extended incubation period. Symptoms are nonspecific and blood cultures are often negative (2), so clinicians should maintain a high index of suspicion for this organism.

Abstract 341 Figure 1  Echocardiogram shows vegetation on the anterior mitral valve leaflet measuring 8×10 mm

SOURCES

343  DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS: TOO SWEET FOR THE HEART
P Snyder*, W Sasser, M Marks, BF Foxworthy. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Mountain Brook, AL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.343

Case report A 10-year-old female became tachycardic, hypertensive and developed a II/VI systolic murmur after knee surgery. Despite minimal blood loss her heart rate rose to 170 bpm and her blood pressure rose to 166/104 mmHg. She denied pain, shortness of breath, headache, or dizziness. Echocardiogram showed moderate concentric left ventricular hypertrophy with a thick interventricular septum of 11 mm as well as dynamic left ventricular outflow tract obstruction (LVOTO) concerning for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM). She was given fluids and IV metoprolol which resolved her hypertension and tachycardia. One month later the patient had no murmur and echo showed normal left ventricular thickness with no LVOTO. Two months later the patient again underwent surgery and again became transiently hypertensive and tachycardic. A cardiac MRI at that time was normal with no evidence of delayed enhancement. Her transient symptoms are thought to be related to general anesthesia.

Dynamic LVOTO has been documented in the setting of HCM, stress cardiomyopathy, acute coronary syndromes and with inotropic use, but has also been observed in the setting of general anesthesia. The most common cause of dynamic LVOTO, which was noted on our patient’s post-operative echo, is systolic anterior motion of the mitral valve leading to turbulent flow in the LVOT. This produces a murmur and a decrease in ejection volume, usually resulting in hypotension; however there is a documented case in which hypertension occurred in an adult patient (1).

It is important to recognize dynamic LVOTO early, as fluid resuscitation and intravenous beta-blockers can rapidly resolve symptoms (2). Our case is unique because the patient presented with hypertension rather than hypotension, and because, to our knowledge, this is the first pediatric case reported.

SOURCES

342  TRANSIENT POST-OPERATIVE LEFT VENTRICULAR OUTFLOW TRACT OBSTRUCTION MIMICKING HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY
K Singhapakdi*, I Batten. University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.342

Case report A 17 year old critically ill male was transferred to the pediatric intensive care unit with newly diagnosed diabetes and diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). On arrival, patient was altered with a Glasgow Coma Scale of 10. Initial labs were notable for severe metabolic acidosis, hypokalemia and hypophosphatemia (1.5 mEq/L and 0.8 mEq/L, respectively). An insulin infusion started prior to transfer was continued. Men- tal status declined despite receiving mannitol. While preparing for intubation for airway protection, he developed a wide-complex tachycardia with a pulse. Rhythm converted to sinus following intubation and concurrent repletion of potassium and administration of lidocaine and amiodarone. Emergent head CT revealed no evidence of cerebral edema.

Patient remained intubated for five days without recurrence of arrhythmia. His hypokalemia and hypophosphatemia were
ABOVE AND BELOW: THE APPROACH TO KNEE PAIN

Case report Knee pain, while a common benign complaint in the pediatric population, can be an indicator of a far more serious problem. A complaint of knee pain can also distract providers from the actual area of pathology, as knee pain can often be referred from the hip or ankle. We present a 13-year-old male with chronic knee pain who, despite the queues on his history and exam, had a very delayed diagnosis of slipped capital femoral epiphysis (SCFE).

Nearly 3 years ago, our 13-year-old patient presented with knee pain which worsened with activity and radiated to his medial thigh. After developing an antalgic gait, he was diagnosed with Osgood Schlatter’s Disease and prescribed NSAIDs. At multiple follow up visits he was noted to have pain that worsened with activity and increased weight gain (BMI >99% for age). One year later, he was referred to Orthopedics and had an x-ray of his knee which was normal. Five months later, MRI of the knee was significant only for minor subluxation of the patella. He was instructed to continue NSAIDs and to rest. In June of 2019, 2½ years after his initial presentation with knee pain, he was evaluated by Pediatric Orthopedics. Based on history and exam, x-rays of the hips were preformed and showed displacement of the right femoral epiphysis consistent with SCFE. He promptly underwent surgical fixation to stabilize the hip and prevent the displaced femoral head from slipping any further.

SCFE is the most common hip disorder in adolescents and usually develops during periods of rapid growth, shortly after the onset of puberty. The classic presentation is an obese adolescent male with the complaint of dull achting pain in the hip, thigh or knee without any preceding trauma. Early surgical treatment of SCFE provides the best chance of stabilizing the hip and avoiding serious complications, including avascular necrosis of the femoral head and chondrolysis. Physicians should always perform comprehensive musculoskeletal exams on patients with joint pain. The differential diagnosis should include pathology of the joint above and below the location of pain in order to properly diagnose significant conditions such as SCFE.

CHRONIC COUGH GONE BAD: A 2-YEAR-OLD WITH UNDIAGNOSED ANOMALOUS LEFT CORONARY ARTERY FROM THE PULMONARY ARTERY (ALCAPA) THAT PRESENTED WITH SEVERE CARDIAC DYSFUNCTION DURING OUTPATIENT WORK UP FOR COUGH

Introduction ALCAPA is a rare congenital condition that has a poor prognosis associated with myocardial infarction or cardiac failure, if untreated. Symptoms in infants and young children generally include increased work of breathing and irritability, which can be misdiagnosed as acid reflux, colic, or respiratory illnesses. We are reporting a case of a pediatric patient who was presumed to have pneumonia but was eventually diagnosed with ALCAPA and required surgical intervention.

Case report A previously healthy 21-month-old female presented with persistent cough and increased irritability for one month; no other symptoms reported. Patient was evaluated in the community and received a chest x-ray, which showed mild cardiomegaly with concerns for possible infiltrate. She was diagnosed with community-acquired pneumonia and was prescribed antibiotics. However, her symptoms persisted, and she was re-evaluated 4 weeks later. Repeat chest x-ray continued to reveal cardiomegaly, which merited a referral to Pediatric Cardiology. An echocardiogram (ECHO) revealed dilated cardiomyopathy, a dilated coronary artery, and a Shortening Fraction (SF) of 6%. There were no signs of end organ failure. She was admitted for further management; Milrinone, Furosemide, and Enalapril were initiated. SF improved to 13% on repeat ECHOs, but 2 days later her SF decreased to 9%. Also, there was an increased echogenicity of the LV free wall and a small echogenicity at the apex of the LV, suspicious for a thrombus. She remained clinically unchanged. She was transferred to a tertiary cardiac center where further imaging studies diagnosed her with ALCAPA. She underwent open-heart surgery with a good outcome and improvement of cardiac function; she was eventually discharged with oral medications for cardiac support.

Conclusion Albeit rare, ALCAPA is the most common coronary artery anomaly in children. Awareness of this condition is essential for appropriate diagnosis and early surgical intervention to prevent complications. A high index of suspicion is warranted for children with ongoing respiratory symptoms with associated cardiomegaly; echocardiograms and electrocardiograms are encouraged for initial evaluation.
Abstracts

**346 RECURRENT HYPOGLYCEMIA IN A NEONATE**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.346

**Case report** Persistent hyperinsulinenemic hypoglycemia of infancy (PHHII) is a cause of recurring hypoglycemia after the first 48 hours of life. Permanent and transient forms exist, regardless of etiology it is imperative to recognize and treat prior to the onset of permanent neurodevelopmental injury. Diagnosis is made when an inappropriately detectable insulin level and suppression of counterregulatory mechanisms are documented with low serum glucose. In most cases, there is an identifiable perinatal stressor or physical manifestation such as macrosomia present. We report a case of PHHII in a neonate without significant stressors or typical phenotype.

Case A 3-day old male was admitted to intensive care with lethargy, poor feeding, hypothermia, and hypoglycemia to 21 mg/dL. He was born by elective C-section with vacuum extraction at 39 weeks gestation. Mild untreated maternal hypertension was reported. Birth weight of 6lb 13oz, appropriate for gestational age. On exam no midline defects, excess subcutaneous fat, or hepatomegaly. Despite dextrose-containing IV fluids, hypoglycemia recurred and seizure activity was seen. Brain MRI had no pituitary hypoplasia or anatomical anomaly. Sepsis work-up was reassuring. Critical sample showed venous glucose of 34 mg/dL, insulin of 1.3 uIU/mL, and low serum ketones. Diagnosis of hyperinsulinism was made and diazoxide was initiated, resulting in euglycemia off all IV fluids and passing a 6-hour safety fast with normal glucose of 75 mg/dL. He was born by elective C-section with vacuum extraction at 39 weeks gestation. Mild untreated maternal hypertension was reported. Birth weight of 6lb 13oz, appropriate for gestational age. On exam no midline defects, excess subcutaneous fat, or hepatomegaly. Despite dextrose-containing IV fluids, hypoglycemia recurred and seizure activity was seen. Brain MRI had no pituitary hypoplasia or anatomical anomaly. Sepsis work-up was reassuring. Critical sample showed venous glucose of 34 mg/dL, insulin of 1.3 uIU/mL, and low serum ketones. Diagnosis of hyperinsulinism was made and diazoxide was initiated, resulting in euglycemia off all IV fluids and passing a 6-hour safety fast with minimum glucose of 75 mg/dL. Financial barriers precluded sending of a congenital hyperinsulinism genetic panel. At 2 months of life there was continued euglycemia with normal growth and development on the same starting dose of diazoxide.

**Conclusion** Hypoglycemia persisting beyond 48 hours of life should be identified and treated to prevent permanent sequelae. PHHII should be considered as an etiology in the presence or absence of risk factors and phenotypic features. It is prudent to obtain serum insulin, free fatty acid, and beta-hydroxybutyrate level during a confirmed hypoglycemic event. Treatment of hyperinsulinism involves trial of diazoxide, which prevents insulin secretion by the beta-cell. This patient was diazoxide-responsive, indicating a transient acquired or medically treatable congenital form of the condition.

**347 CONGENITAL TEMPORAL TRANSCUTANEOUS SINUS TRACT LEADING TO AN EPIDURAL BRAIN ABSCESS**

LE Vanney*, J Carroll, M Wosiager, K Martin. OU-TU School of Community Medicine, Tulsa, OK

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.347

**Introduction** Cutaneous sinus tracts are common congenital malformations that develop from the first and second pharyngeal arches. They are found most frequently in the cervico-facial region, and typically present as preauricular, lip, thyroglossal, or branchial pits. They are usually asymptomatic, but can become infected.

**Case presentation** A 2-year-old female was born with a small pit on her right temple, approximately 1.5cm anterior to her right ear. The pit had sporadically drained clear fluid since birth. Two weeks prior to presentation, the pit stopped draining and she developed intermittent right eye swelling, fever, fatigue, anorexia, and weight loss. She completed an outpatient course of amoxicillin/clavulanate for presumed periportal cellulitis, but her symptoms continued to worsen. Upon presentation to the Emergency Department, the child met sepsis criteria. CT of the brain and orbit demonstrated orbital cellulitis along with a subperiosteal abscess with intracranial extension into the middle cranial fossa. Ceftriaxone and vancomycin were started. Neurosurgery and Oculo-plastics were consulted, and the child was taken for immediate craniotomy, orbitotomy, and surgical drainage of the abscess. A post-operative MRI showed resolution of the abscess, but confirmed a right temporal sinus tract extending from the skin surface to the right upper orbit. Intra-operative cultures grew Streptococcus intermedius. The patient was discharged with a 6-week course of ceftriaxone. A CT one-month post-discharge showed a small extra-axial fluid collection in the region of the previous epidural abscess. The sinus tract was subsequently surgically resected.

**Conclusion** This case illustrates the potential for severe intracranial pathology with a congenital temporal cutaneous sinus tract. Most congenital cervicofacial pits will not be patent; however, it is important to recognize the possibility that the sinus tract may have a communication with the intracranial space. Early imaging and surgical resection prior to infection is recommended for all patients with cervicofacial pits that intermittently drain.

**348 WHERE’S THE BLEED? A CASE OF SPONTANEOUS TONSILLAR HEMORRHAGE**

A Wahba*, A Meraj, A Balachandran, S Gavvala. University of Texas Health Science Center Houston, Houston, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.348

**Introduction** Spontaneous tonsillar hemorrhage is defined as continuous bleeding for more than one hour, or more than 250 mL of blood loss regardless of the duration of bleeding. It is associated with various pathologic conditions including acute or chronic tonsillitis, peritonsillar or parapharyngeal abscess, infectious mononucleosis, carotid aneurysm or pseudoaneurysm, and tonsil cancer. It is a rare complication with less than 100 cases reported in literature. Reported cases indicate an increased incidence in young patients, associated with a higher mortality rate.

**Case presentation** A 16 y/o Caucasian, previously healthy girl was referred to our emergency department for hematemeses and hemoptysis. She reported four episodes of intermittent hemoptysis and one episode of hematemesis of 300 ml in our ED. Associated symptoms include fever to 102, sore throat, and abdominal pain. A flexible fiberoptic laryngoscopy was performed and granulation tissue on the superior aspect of the right tonsil was noted but no source of hemorrhage was identified. The patient’s hemoglobin acutely dropped with continued symptoms, so emergent endoscopy was performed however no areas of bleeding were found. Computed tomography (CT) of head and CT angiogram of the head and neck were done that only showed enlarged nasopharyngeal lymphoid tissue. Given the negative endoscopy and area of granulation tissue in setting of sore throat,
the decision was made to perform emergent tonsillectomy for suspected spontaneous tonsillar hemorrhage with complete resolution of symptoms after surgery. Surgical pathology and flow cytometry showed marked follicular hyperplasia with focal ulceration, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) positivity, and no features of lymphoma.

Conclusion A spontaneous tonsillar hemorrhage presents as intermittent bleeding or blood clots identified in the mouth. Therefore, spontaneous tonsillar hemorrhage, though rare, should be included in the differential diagnosis of hematemesis, hemoptysis and posterior epistaxis, similar to our patient. In mild cases, conservative local control with cautery can be used to control bleeding. However, if local control is not successful, severe spontaneous tonsillar hemorrhage recurs or malignancy is suspected, tonsillectomy is recommended.

349 ORGANIZED CHAOS: A CASE OF SEVERE AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN THE ACUTE MEDICAL SETTING

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Case report Our patient is a 17-year-old Asian American female with past medical history of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Morbid Obesity, and Intellectual Delay who presented with worsening aggression towards herself and her parents; she recently had sustained a fractured left humerus and facial laceration due to these behaviors, and her parents brought her when they were unsure about their ability to care for her safely at home. At admission her home medications included scheduled fluoxetine, hydroxyzine, ziprasidone, and as needed olanzapine and clonidine. Parents endorsed interest in residential psychiatric placement following medical stabilization at admission; however, this was not attainable due to severe limitations in residential mental health facilities in Oklahoma. A multidisciplinary team approach was required to effectively manage her care; though each team recognized their role in our patient’s care, it took some time for us to develop a well-coordinated approach to her care. Medication changes included discontinuing fluoxetine and olanzapine and oxcarbazepine, sertraline, and chlorpromazine. Behavior management included implementing 5 basic behavior rules, an incentive program, a set daily schedule, daily physical activity, and a consistent care team. Our patient’s admission was complicated by disruptive behaviors, lack of parent engagement and regular presence, and behavior management limitations of medical team as our hospital is not a mental health facility. In all, our patient was admitted for 60 days prior to discharge home.

ASD is a pervasive developmental disorder with significant deficits in social communication and interaction across multiple domains. Individuals with ASD benefit from strict routines, predictable patterns of behavior and expectations, and stable environment and care team. Patients with ASD frequently require hospital admission, and it is imperative to have an organized interdisciplinary plan for care and communication in place in order to maximize the care provided and minimize the disruption in patient routine. Prior to our patient’s admission, we did not have a blueprint for behavioral health admissions in place, and our care teams have since change our approach to similar patients.

350 CURIOUS CASE OF A CLIVAL CHORDOMA

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Case report An 8 year old male with a past medical history of sensory processing disorder and asthma presented to the emergency room with complaints of fever for 7 days, headache and neck pain for 4 days and a new rash. He was seen by his pediatrician on day 2 of illness, where he had a positive rapid strep test and was started on amoxicillin. Due to persistence of fevers, neck pain and rash, he presented to the ER. Lab work obtained in the ER was notable for transaminitis. He was admitted for further workup, with EBV serology pending. Amoxicillin was continued. He had a recent history of tick bites, so tick titers were obtained and he was started on doxycycline. Infectious disease was consulted. It was felt his symptoms were most consistent with strep pharyngitis, with some features similar to EBV or a viral illness. He improved clinically and was discharged on hospital day 5. After discharge, EBV titers showed positive IgG but negative IgM. Tick titers were negative.

He followed up with his pediatrician for continued neck pain. A CT scan was obtained, which showed a soft tissue mass centered at the cranio cervical junction extending into the prevertrbral soft tissues and epidural space with destruction of the clivus. Biopsy results were consistent with a clival chordoma, favored to be a dedifferentiated chordoma. He developed dysphagia and continued to have increased neck pain, eventually requiring admission to the PICU for frequent monitoring. MRI was obtained which showed compression of the brainstem, cerebellum, and 4th ventricle. Surgical resection and radiation was not thought to improve prognosis, and the family decided to place the patient on comfort care. Autopsy at end of life showed a poorly differentiated chordoma.

Clival chordomas typically present with vague symptoms and are usually slow growing. The estimated incidence of chordomas is 1 per 1,000,000 people with 300 new diagnoses per year in the United States. Less than 5% of these are diagnosed in pediatric patients; however, they tend to be more aggressive than chordomas in adults. Poorly differentiated chordomas have a poor prognosis even with surgical resection and radiation therapy. This case demonstrates the uncertainty of clinical medicine when faced with a very rare and aggressive skull base tumor as well as the need for continued follow up.

351 DECOMPRESSIVE CRANIECTOMY FOR STROKE AND INTRACRANIAL HYPERTENSION WHILE ON VENOARTERIAL EXTRACORPOREAL MEMBRANE OXYGENATION


Case report A three-year-old with trichothiodystrophy-like syndrome presented with loss of consciousness after a fall. CT scan revealed right parieto-occipital subdural hematoma with overlying skull fracture. Patient had right sided hemiparesis prompting further imaging. MRI did not show evidence
of stroke, though edema of the cervical cord at the C2-C3 level was noted. On hospital day two, she developed respiratory failure requiring intubation. Following intubation, she deteriorated rapidly developing refractory shock. She was placed on VA ECMO via right neck cannulation. Infectious evaluation was notable for a viral respiratory panel positive for enterovirus. On ECMO day four, her left pupil became fixed and dilated. Heparin was stopped and mannitol and hypertonic saline were given for presumed intracranial hypertension. Emergent CT scan demonstrated a large, right middle cerebral artery distribution ischemic stroke. Following discussion of risks and benefits with family, neurosurgery performed a decompressive right craniectomy. Systemic anticoagulation continued to be held and she was successfully weaned from ECMO 32 hours later.

Risks associated with surgical interventions are compounded while on ECMO. Systemic anticoagulation is typically held in the perioperative period, decreasing the risk of surgical bleeding but increasing likelihood of ECMO circuit dysfunction. Neurosurgical intervention on ECMO is rare. Review of the ECMO experience at the University of Michigan ECMO between 1990 and 2009 found only three of 81 patients with intracranial hemorrhage underwent craniotomy. Two survived with minimal neurologic deficits. 1 Our patient’s constellation of neurologic findings was perceived to be due to enterovirus mediated acute flaccid myelitis. Repeat imaging of her cervical spine demonstrated near resolution of swelling. She has undergone extensive rehabilitative and now attends pre-school with mild residual hemiparesis.

REFERENCE
patients with SJS/TEN. Previous data for use in children is limited to one case report. The shortened time to complete re-epithelialization and significantly shortened length of hospital stay can be attributed to the use of etanercept in this case of TEN as the rapidity of his response is unexpected with the adjunct therapies used.

**354 PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH PERNICIOUS ANEMIA PRESENTING WITH PANCYTOPENIA A CASE REPORT**

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**Purpose of study** We describe a case of a 16-year-old patient with a history of diabetes mellitus type 1 who presented with a one-month history of fatigue and diarrhea who was found to have severe pancytopenia secondary to pernicious anemia.

**Methods used** Chart review.

**Summary of results** A 16-year-old African American girl with a history of DM1 presents with one-month history of fatigue, dizziness, headaches, vomiting, non-bloody diarrhea, and intermittent abdominal pain. She has a regular diet comprised of vegetables, fruit, meats and grains. She had a previous diagnosis of microcytic anemia two years ago. At the time, her anemia and vitamin B12 levels had improved with iron supplementation and a multivitamin.

A complete blood cell count shows the following: WBC 2.27 K/UL, absolute neutrophil count of 320, hemoglobin level 5.6 g/dL, hematocrit 16.1%, platelet 48 K/UL, RBW 30.5%, MCV 101.3 fl, MCHC 34.8 g/dL, reticulocyte count 2.8%. LDH 11,693 U/L, AST 165 U/L, ALT 93 U/L, total bilirubin 4.5 mg/dL, direct bilirubin 0.8 mg/dL, uric acid 4.5 mg/dL. Basic metabolic panel is within normal limits. Bone marrow aspirate and biopsy were performed and was normocellular for age with left shifted trilineage maturation and dyserythropoiesis. Flow cytometry on bone marrow aspirate was negative for an abnormal blast population. Folate was normal (171) but Vitamin B12 was severely low (<146). Her homocysteine level was also elevated (>150). Methylmalonic acid was moderately elevated (7.94 umol/L). This is consistent with Vitamin B12 deficiency leading to megaloblastic anemia and hemolysis within the bone marrow due to ineffective erythropoiesis. Intrinsic Factor blocking antibody from serum was positive identifying pernicious anemia as the cause of her vitamin deficiency.

Patient received weekly cyanocobalamin 1000 mcg injections for Vitamin B12 deficiency. CBC after 2 weeks of treatment were WBC 10.68 K/UL, hemoglobin level 11.4 g/dL, hematocrit 33.6%, platelet 329 K/UL. Her energy level was markedly improved. Diarrhea and abdominal pain resolved. After one month of weekly parenteral B12 supplementation, she was transitioned to monthly doses.

**Conclusion** Vitamin B12 and folate deficiency should be suspected in a patient who presents with pancytopenia, macrocytic anemia, or a history of previous vitamin deficiency.

**354A HEART RATE VARIABILITY DURING FEEDING IN PRETERM INFANTS**

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**Purpose of study** Heart rate variability (HRV) is a marker of integrity of the autonomic nervous system (ANS). HRV during perinatal life may correlate with central nervous system maturation. In this study, we evaluate HRV during infant feeding in preterm and term infants.

**Methods used** 5-minutes of ECG was collected from 38 infants (25 preterm, 13 term) during bottle feeding. Heart rate (HR), mean RR interval (MRR), standard deviation of consecutive RR intervals (SDRR), and standard deviation of the difference of consecutive RR intervals (SDDRR) were calculated. Frequency domain parameters were calculated from the power spectrum density curve of the RR intervals. Low frequency power (LF) refers to the area under the curve (AUC) for frequencies 0.01–0.2 Hz and relates to sympathetic activity. High frequency power (HF) refers to the AUC for 0.2–1.5 Hz and indicates parasympathetic activity. LF/HF describes the balance between branches of the ANS. Independent variables were gestational age (GA), birthweight (BW), postmenstrual age (PMA), weeks before first nipple feed (WBFN) and weeks post first nipple feed (WPNF). Correlations were identified with linear regression.

**Summary of results** HR is lower and MRR is higher in term infants than preterm infants. For bivariate analysis, results are given as (slope; p-value). SDRR is associated with GA (-353; 0.022), BW (-0.004; 0.039), PMA (-1.661; 0.037) and WPFN (7.78; 0.017). LF is associated with GA (-62.33; 0.0341), BW (-0.301; 0.03), PMA (-121; 0.023), and WPNF (447; 0.045). In multivariate analysis, no significant relationships were identified.

**Conclusions** We found decreasing SDRR and LF with increasing GA, BW, and PMA in contrast to other researchers. We found increasing SDRR and LF with increasing WPNF, suggesting more HRV as infants get more attempts to improve feeding skills. The increasing HRV with practice is a new finding and is likely related to the integration breathing into suck-swallow runs. Early preterm feeding consists of runs of apneic swallows yielding less sinus arrhythmia when compared to more experienced feeders with integrated suck, swallow, and breath rhythms. More frequent breathing causes variation in vagal tone and thus increased HRV during feeding. Further analysis will include correlations between HRV and developmental outcomes.
Purpose of study Herpes neonatorum is uncommon, but infants born to women with active herpes simplex virus (HSV) lesions or history of is very common. As neonatal infections have high mortality and morbidity, AAP guidance on work-up and treatment for asymptomatic infants born to moms with active HSV lesions at delivery is extensive. Management includes surface cultures, blood HSV PCR, possibly CSF HSV PCR and treatment with IV acyclovir. These tests are invasive and prolong hospital stay. We aimed to review cases of infants born to moms with active HSV lesions at delivery to determine utility of these invasive tests.

Methods used We performed a retrospective chart review of infants exposed to maternal genital HSV at the time of birth. We identified infants born from October 2014 to August 2016 at our level 3 NICU. Summary of results In this cohort, 37 infants had been exposed to a mom with genital HSV with a mean maternal age of 26±5 years, 84% were African American, 54% were male, mean gestational of 37±3 weeks, mean birth weight was 2665±812 grams and 78% were born by cesarean section. Twelve had active lesion at delivery with no prior history, 8 had active lesion at delivery with prior maternal history, 16 had no active lesion at delivery but had a prior history and 1 mom had no history or active lesion but her infant developed CNS disease. All surface cultures were negative except 1 was positive for HSV-1, who remained asymptomatic. Table 1 below reflects results of various tests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active lesion at delivery</th>
<th>n=12</th>
<th>Surface Cultures</th>
<th>Blood HSV PCR</th>
<th>CSF HSV PCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active lesion at delivery</td>
<td>n=10</td>
<td>Negative 10/10</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No prior maternal history</td>
<td>n=11</td>
<td>Negative 11/11</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior maternal history</td>
<td>n=7</td>
<td>Negative 7/7</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior maternal history</td>
<td>n=5</td>
<td>Negative 5/5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active lesion at delivery</td>
<td>n=10</td>
<td>Negative 10/10</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No prior paternal history</td>
<td>n=8</td>
<td>Negative 8/8</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No active lesion at delivery</td>
<td>n=3</td>
<td>Negative 4/4</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior paternal history</td>
<td>n=16</td>
<td>Negative 16/16</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions Asymptomatic infants born to mothers with active HSV lesions at delivery undergo invasive testing that is rarely helpful. Except for 1 infant in our cohort, all surface cultures, HSV blood PCR and HSV CSF PCR were negative and all infants remain asymptomatic. Larger data sets need to be evaluated for utility of current strategy.
Abstract 358 Figure 1 X-rays with bell shaped chest, rib crowding, stippling of bones of feet and vertebra

(30) of equivalent day of life for controls, and 3 subsequent days prior.

Summary of results We report 42 cases and 84 controls with similar characteristics; mean GA 27.5±2.7 vs. 27.5±2.6 BW 1124±3.65 vs 1097±338, and male gender 57% vs 58% respectively. Comorbidities such as IUGR, PDA, BPD and ROP were nearly identical.

Volume of feeds on D0 was 132±57 mL/kg/d in cases vs 108±30 in controls (p<0.05). No differences in feed type (human milk 69% vs 71%) or feed delivery (bolus feeds 76% vs 63%) were found. On D0 49% of cases had at least 1 GR vs 70% of controls. No differences were found on the previous 3 days. The total volume of GR and the percent of GR from total feed volume were similar.

Bloody stools were present in 45.2% of cases vs 1.2% in controls (p<0.05) on D0. Emesis and abdominal signs (abdomen firm, loopy, hypo/hyperactive bowel sounds, discoloration) were also different on D0 (26.2% vs 2.4%, and 69.0% vs 2.4% respectively). Abdominal girth change over 24 hrs was greater in cases vs controls (1.7±0.5 vs 1.0±1.2 cm increase). 2–3 days prior D0 only abdominal sings were still higher in the cases (p<0.05).

Conclusions We demonstrate GR frequency, volume or percentage of feeds have no association to the diagnosis of NEC whereas abdominal signs along bloody stools play a critical role for diagnosis. Abdominal girth change in 24 hrs (>1 cm) could be a predictor of NEC in VLBW infants.

CHONDRODYSPLASIA PUNCTATA WITH OPTIC NERVE HIPPOPLASIA AND THORACIC DYSTROPHY

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Case report This case demonstrates a rare mutation and constellation of features in an otherwise well-described disease. Baby was a 35 week male delivered by emergent c-section for fetal bradycardia. Mother was transferred for preterm labor and fetal anomalies including absent nasal bone, mandible regression, obstruction of oropharynx, and abnormal spine curvature.

Baby was intubated at delivery for respiratory distress. Features included low set ears, midface hypoplasia, large tongue, small chest wall, contractures in fingers and toes.

X-rays revealed rib crowding with bell shaped chest and abnormal stippling of bony epiphyses and apophyses. Eye exam showed bilateral optic nerve hypoplasia. MRI spine revealed cervical cord edema and severe stenosis of the thoracic spinal canal. Genetic studies were sent with the suspicion of chondrodysplasia punctata and identified a hemizygous missense variant c.337C>T, p.(Leu113Phe) in the Aryl Sulfatase E region of small arm of X chromosome.

At 3 months old, mother withdrew support after progressively worsening respiratory status despite maximal ventilator support and 100% FiO2.

Chondrodysplasia punctata (CDP) is a disease characterized by the appearance of stippling on bones on radiological images. The X-linked recessive form has an estimated prevalence of 1 in 500,000, almost exclusively males. It is caused by a deficiency of the arylsulfatase E enzyme (ARSE). Bilateral optic nerve hypoplasia and asphyxiating thoracic dystrophy has not been described in literature prior. This particular missense mutation has been described once prior in 2007.

359 PATHOGENIC COPY NUMBER VARIANTS IN CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS: AN UNDERLYING GENETIC RISK FOR NEURODEVELOPMENTAL IMPAIRMENT

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Purpose of study Congenital heart defects (CHD) are the most common congenital anomalies worldwide. Known genetic causes include aneuploidies and copy number variants (CNV). Chromosomal microarray (CMA) testing is recommended as the first-line genetic screen for CHD patients without clear genetic association.

Our objective was to identify an association between head circumference (HC) at birth and pathogenic CNV or abnormal karyotype in CHD.

Methods used We conducted a retrospective review of CHD patients admitted to a single-center, academic NICU in Houston, Texas, from January 2013 to December 2018 (total n=490). Data collected included HC at birth, echocardiogram, extracardiac anomalies, karyotype results, and CMA results (Z-scores -0.90 vs. -0.47, P=0.007). There was no difference in the central nervous system (CNS) or extracardiac anomalies, as determined by physical exam and/or imaging.

Conclusions We observed a higher rate of pathogenic CNV in conotruncal and LVOTO patients compared to previous studies. Patients with pathogenic CNV or abnormal karyotype have a smaller HC at birth without a difference in rate of

CNS anomalies suggesting an underlying genetic risk for neurodevelopmental impairment independent of CNS anomalies or post-surgical morbidity. Abnormal CMA/karyotype results could guide counseling of the patient's family on long-term prognosis.

**Purpose of study** There is inconsistent evidence suggesting association of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) and inhaled nitric oxide (iNO). We aimed to (i) To determine if there is an association between the use of iNO and ROP in very preterm infants (≤32 weeks of gestation or ≤1500 gram birth weight) (ii) To determine factors predicting ROP in infants who had early exposure (before 32 weeks of corrected gestation) of iNO.

**Methods used** We used the national multicenter Kids’ Inpatient Database (KID) database during years of 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2016. Infants who died before 32 weeks of corrected gestational age and transferred out were excluded. Infants who had a procedure code of iNO use (ICD-9: 0010, ICD-10: 3E0F7SD) before 32 weeks of corrected gestational age were identified as iNO use. Weight-based analysis was performed using SAS 7.1. The outcome of any ROP was examined using regression analysis.

**Summary of results** Among 334,153 very preterm infants, incidence of iNO use was 2.4 per 1,000 overall and 6.1 per 1,000 for extremely preterm infants. The iNO use in this cohort increased from year 2003 (0.7/1000) to 2012 (3.7/1000) and then dropped in 2016 (2.1/1000). Odds of any ROP was not significant after adjusting for confounders (aOR: 1.28, CI: 0.97–1.69, p = 0.07) in whole cohort. After stratified by gestational age, odds of having ROP was significantly higher for gestational age ≤28 weeks (aOR: 1.33, CI: 1.01–1.76, p = 0.04) (figure 1).

**Conclusions** In our cohort, ROP was significantly associated with iNO use if gestational age at birth was ≤28 weeks. The trend of iNO use in very preterm infants is increasing.

**Case report** Bacterial meningitis is a life-threatening infection of the central nervous system that requires swift diagnosis and treatment. Bacterial meningitis has a high morbidity and mortality of 5%–15% across all pediatric ages. Some of the risk factors for meningitis in neonates include prematurity, low birth weight, and prolonged rupture of membranes. Group B streptococcus and Escherichia coli are the cause for about 70% of neonatal bacterial meningitis cases and while other bacteria are rarer, their potential to cause neurologic destruction cannot be understated. Clinical manifestations of neonatal bacterial meningitis can be nonspecific, such as temperature instability and poor feeding.

We present a case of a 31 4/7 week gestational age female infant born via cesarean section due to prolonged decelerations. Infant required intubation and surfactant administration but was quickly extubated. Initial septic work up including blood culture was negative. On day of life six, routine head ultrasound showed significant intraventricular hemorrhage. Her clinical status deteriorated quickly with seizure activity, apnea requiring intubation and hemodynamic instability. Blood and cerebral spinal fluid cultures were positive for Serratia marcescens. Despite aggressive...
adams-oliver syndrome: is it on your maternal expressed breast milk vs. donor

pathway. and 4 are play role in the in the NOTCH signaling casually related to AOS; two function in the CDC42/RAC1 patients with familiar form of AOS. There are 6 genes are likely to have anomalies in additional systems than those of inheritance, however sporadic cases also occur and more focal dermal hypoplasia.uals. In differential diagnosis may consider trisomy 13 and place AOS high in the differential diagnosis of such individ-

(CTMC, congenital heart defec t, vascular anomaly) should TTLD, family history) or one major and one minor feature making the diagnosis. The presence of two major (ACC, TTLD, family history) or one major and one minor feature (CMTC, congenital heart defect, vascular anomaly) should place AOS high in the differential diagnosis of such individuals. In differential diagnosis may consider trisomy 13 and focal dermal hypoplasia.

Etiology heterogeneity is the basis of the various mode of inheritance, however sporadic cases also occur and more likely to have anomalies in additional systems than those patients with familiar form of AOS. There are 6 genes are casually related to AOS; two function in the CD42/RAC1 and 4 are play role in the in the NOTCH signaling pathway.

We present a case of a female born at 32-weeks-gestation with a large scalp defect and limb anomalies as well as cutis marmorata with normal underlying skull. The combination of scalp and terminal limb defects and livedo reticularis suggests the diagnosis of AOS. This patient has no family history of scalp and limb defects. Although AOS is a multisystem disorder, no other major internal organ involvement was discovered in this patient. Molecular testing is planned in order to provide accurate counseling for the family. This case demonstrates the importance of determining an accurate diagnosis to initiate management as early as possible and surveillance for cardiovascular, neurologic and/or ocular manifestations.

Abstract 363 Table 1 Demographic characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Feed</th>
<th>Number of Infants</th>
<th>Maternal Race</th>
<th>Mode of Delivery</th>
<th>ANS</th>
<th>GA (weeks)</th>
<th>Birth Weight (g)</th>
<th>5-Minute APGAR Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MBM</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>88% African American</td>
<td>10.3% Caucasian</td>
<td>1.6% Other</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
<td>97.3%</td>
<td>26.3±2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBM</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>81.2% African American</td>
<td>12.8% Caucasian</td>
<td>6% Other</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>94.7%</td>
<td>26.6±2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P-values p=0.07 p=0.04* p=0.3 p=0.13 p=0.02* p=0.02*

Abstract 363 Figure 1 Clinical outcomes
Abstracts

**Abstract 363 Table 2 Growth and nutrition outcomes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Feed</th>
<th>Length of Stay (days)</th>
<th>VON Growth Velocity (g/kg/d)</th>
<th>Day of Life Enteral Feeds Started (days)</th>
<th>Days to Target Feeds (110 kcal/kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MBM</td>
<td>79.3±40</td>
<td>13.4±4</td>
<td>3.86±2</td>
<td>27.5±11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBM</td>
<td>72.6±39</td>
<td>13.1±4</td>
<td>3.14±1.5</td>
<td>23±10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P values</td>
<td>p=0.14</td>
<td>p=0.97</td>
<td>p=0.21</td>
<td>p&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

groups. Days to full enteral feeds were 23±10 for DBM and 27±11 days for MBM (p<0.001). There was no significant difference in the incidence of HAI, ROP, BPD, NEC and mortality.

**Conclusions** DBM may be safely substituted for MBM as the first feed in instances where MBM is unavailable to avoid delay in timely initiation of enteral feeds.

**Abstract 364 TRANSLATION OF THE 2017 GUIDELINES ON EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CEREBRAL PALSY INTO CLINICAL PRACTICE**

M Hamilton*, A Duncan. UT Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.364

**Purpose of study** Cerebral Palsy (CP) is the most common physical disability in childhood, and the average age of diagnosis is around 2 years. Recent guidelines note that CP diagnosis is possible prior to 12 months utilizing standardized assessments – neurologic exam (Hammersmith Infant Neurologic Exam or HINE), motor test (General Movements Assessment or GMA, Alberta Infant Motor Skill or AIMS) and neuroimaging (MRI). GMA results of cramped synchronized or absent fidgety movements are predictive of CP with 98% sensitivity. We instituted recommended assessments and a standard 3–4 month follow-up clinic visit for earlier CP diagnosis.

**Methods used** Tiny Tot Clinic (TTC) is a multi-disciplinary follow-up clinic in an urban setting, associated with a large Level IV NICU, that provides neurodevelopmental and behavioral health services from NICU to school-age. Clinic staff included a physician and Licensed Psychological Associate. The average age of CP diagnosis was at least 2 years prior to interventions.

Following selection into the CP Foundation Early Detection Network in June 2017, a 6-month planning period ensued. After SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities Threats) analyses, a flow process was created and TTC visit schedules and processes were refined. New practices included: 1) GMA or AIMS or GMA, Alberta Infant Motor Skill or AIMS, and neuroimagining (MRI), 2) GMA results of cramped synchronized or absent fidgety movements are predictive of CP with 98% sensitivity, 3) We instituted recommended assessments and a standard 3–4 month follow-up clinic visit for earlier CP diagnosis.

**Summary of results** In the NICU, 154 GMAs have been performed; 8 infants with cramped-synchronized NICU GMAs were referred to TTC; 4 would not have been referred prior to implementation. At the 3–4 month visit, 15 children had absent fidgety GMAs. A total of 21 and 17 infants have been diagnosed with High-Risk for CP or CP respectively, at an average age of 4 and 9 months CGA.

**Conclusions** Earlier detection of CP can be achieved with a multidisciplinary NICU follow-up team, even in a lower-resource setting. It is crucial to implement an early detection process to utilize the period of highest neuroplasticity in the first year of life for intervention in these infants diagnosed with High-Risk for CP or CP.

**Abstract 365 CASE OF NEONATAL THYROTOXICOSIS-INDUCED PULMONARY HYPERTENSION REQUIRING ECMO**

L Hannah*, A Makkar. The Children’s Hospital at OU Medical Center, Oklahoma City, OK

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.365

**Case report** Neonatal thyrotoxicosis is a rare phenomenon caused by passage of maternal thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulins across the placenta or by mutated thyrotropin receptors. While not clearly understood mechanistically, hyperthyroidism in the newborn has been associated with pulmonary hypertension (PHTN). We report second known case of neonatal thyrotoxicosis-induced PHTN requiring extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO). Infant’s mother had healthy pregnancy except for hyperthyroidism treated with methimazole. The infant was born at outside facility at 34 weeks gestation via C-section due to breech presentation. After delivery, the patient developed respiratory distress with poor oxygenation, requiring high-frequency ventilation and inhaled nitric oxide. Echo showed severe PHTN. She was transferred to our center for ECMO with OI of 143. The infant was placed on V-A ECMO. She was tachycardic and hypertensive, and noted to have goiter on exam. Thyroid testing showed peak free T4 of 11.4 and TSH of <0.01. Infant was started on methimazole for thyroidositis. The infant received 5-day course of ECMO, complicated by left-sided periventricular hemorrhagic infarct on day 2 of ECMO. The infant received amikar for the bleed, which stabilized. She tolerated lung recruitment starting day 3 of ECMO, assisted by starting flolan in addition to ongoing sildenafil and milrinone for PHTN. Serial Echo showed resolving PHTN that was monitored by toleration of decreasing flows with increasing SvO2s and PaO2s. (figure 1) On day 5, infant tolerated clamping trial and was decannulated. Infant weaned to room air by 2 weeks of life and discharged home on methimazole with scheduled endo follow up.

**Abstract 365 Figure 1 Flow, PaO2, and SvO2 Trends on ECMO**
LOSS OF BREAST MILK FAT, PROTEINS, AND GROWTH FACTORS DURING GAVAGE FEEDING

A Jain*, 1JI Coon, 2P Young, 3A Okorodudu, 5S Jain, 1UT Houston, Houston, TX; 2University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX; 3UTMB, Galveston, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.366

Purpose of study Depending on different methods of gavage feeding, substantial losses of nutrients occur of express breast milk (EBM) and donor breast milk (DEBM). Our objective was to compare the losses of calories, protein and growth factors in EBM, DEBM and DEBM fortified with prolacta based on gavage feeding method.

Methods used We used EBM, DEBM and fortified DEBM with Prolacta (26 cals/Oz) and clinically available gavage feeding system in our NICU was used in vitro to measure pre and post-feeding nutrient contents of total calories, proteins and trophic factors. Creamaticrit was used to measure fat and caloric contents in the milk. Bead assay was used to measure the growth factors and total protein was measured in the biochemistry lab. We compared continuous, bolus feeding with feeding syringe horizontal versus vertical.

Summary of results Continuous feeding with horizontal syringe method was associated with significant losses of calories in EBM 14–37% p <0.001, DEBM 11–31% P=0.01 - <0.001, DEBM+Prolacta 5–24%, p=0.1-p<0.001. Bolus feeding with vertical syringe method had the least amount of nutrient losses.

Conclusions We found significant loss of fat and calories associated with gavage feeding. Continuous with horizontal syringe method losses maximum nutrients and bolus with vertical syringe losses minimal nutrients. Fortification of DEBM also decreases nutrient losses in all, methods of gavage feeding.

ASSOCIATION OF US NEONATAL MORTALITY WITH CHANGES IN PRACTICE, 2000–2017

RG Jones*, I Loyd, M Anderson, T Ganwe, V Ivanov. Oklahoma University, Oklahoma City, OK

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.367

Purpose of study Evaluate associations of US neonatal mortality trends with changes in Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP) recommendations.

Methods used CDC period-linked infant mortality files for all singleton live births in US hospitals (2000–2017) except infants with serious birth defects were utilized. We plotted trends for each ICD-10 code listed for >1000 neonatal deaths. Joinpoint regression software was used to analyze trend changes.

Summary of results From 2000–2017, overall mortality (OM) declined from 3000 (95% CI: 2920–3080) to 2360 (2300–2420) deaths per million (dpm), with no statistically significant inflection points. Respiratory mortality (RM) consistently decreased, though the rate of reduction slowed by 1.37 (1.07–1.67) dpm/mo in Aug ’09 (95% CI: Aug ’08-Sep ’10). Respiratory distress, sepsis, dysrhythmia and atelectasis followed a similar pattern. In babies born ≥36 wk, respiratory mortality dropped by 45.4 (40.4–50.5) dpm from Sep ’05 to Mar ’06.
Asphyxia and pulmonary hypoplasia followed a similar pattern. Since May '05 (Dec '03-Feb '07), meconium aspiration mortality (MM) slope increased by 0.14 (0.07–0.21) dpm/mo. Conclusions NRP updates did not correspond to detectable trend changes in RM or OM. The surprising decrease in RM in babies born ≥36 wk may be associated with implementation of cooling therapy. The increase in MM started near the publication NRP 5th edition and continued through publication of later editions. These relationships should be further explored.

368 A NOVEL CHD7 MISSENSE VARIANT CAUSING CHARGE SYNDROME

The patient is a male infant born at term who developed respiratory distress shortly after birth. Pertinent physical exam findings included noisy breathing, cupped ear, micrognathia, prominent forehead, mouth with downturned corners, small penis, and decreased tone for age. An NG tube could not be passed through either nasal passage. The patient underwent fiberoptic nasopharyngoscopy which revealed bilateral choanal atresia. Stents were subsequent placement.

An MRI of the IAC revealed absence of CNs VII and VIII as well as IAC atresia, absence of the lateral and posterior semicircular canals, and incomplete separation of the cochlear apparatus. A comprehensive ABR showed profound SN hearing loss. Karyotype resulted 46, XY, and the patient’s aneu- plody panel and state NBS were normal.

The patient fulfilled the diagnosis of CHARGE syndrome based on the clinical criteria. Findings consistent with the syndrome included: choanal atresia, CNs VII and VIII anomalies, genital hypoplasia, malformed internal and external ear, decreased tone, short stature, and prominent forehead.

Molecular analysis of the CHD7 gene was performed which revealed a heterozygous missense variant, c.5243 T>C (p. Leu1748Pro). The patient’s mother and father were not carriers of this variant, confirming de novo origin. This variant has not previously been published and is currently classified as a VUS; however, in-silico analyses support a deleterious effect.

CHARGE syndrome is a multiorgan malformation syndrome, first described in 1979. The ‘CHARGE’ mnemonic was coined as a way to memorably summarize the original cluster of features, including C-coloboma, H-heart disease, A- atresia of the choanae, R-retarded growth and development, G-genital hypoplasia, and E-ear anomalies or deafness.

CDH7 was established as the major causative gene in the syndrome in 2004. Most known pathogenic CDH7 variants are truncating nonsense and frameshift variants, and while there are reports of pathogenic missense variants, they represent only a small percentage of the known pathogenic variants. Our patient’s CDH7 variant adds to the growing literature of likely pathogenic missense variants.

369 THE DANGER IN DIAZOXIDE

L Keyp*, A Swindall, PK Gaston, AJ Talati, J Desai. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

Purpose of study We sought to review the hospital course of infants admitted to our NICU that received Diazoxide in the previous six years.

Methods used We performed a retrospective chart review of all infants admitted to the NICU at Regional One Health from January 1, 2013 until August 15, 2019 that received Diazoxide as treatment for persistent hypoglycemia secondary to hyperinsulinemia. Patients were stratified as either having a benign course on the medication or having an adverse outcome to the medication. An adverse outcome was defined as any known negative side effect of the medication, that lead to medication discontinuation, which a patient developed within 2 weeks of medication initiation. Statistical analysis was performed using the student t-test and chi-squared test to determine differences.

Summary of results 15 patient charts were reviewed. Of these patients, 8 (60%) were classified as having a complication requiring discontinuation of the medication. Six of eight patients required intubation with mechanical ventilation and two patients developed severe pulmonary hypertension and required nitric oxide within two weeks of initiating the medication.

Conclusions Diazoxide is commonly used to treat persistent hypoglycemia in the neonatal period and is known to cause fluid retention and, rarely, pulmonary hypertension. Sixty percent of our study population had an adverse outcome to the medication. Previous studies suggest 5% of patients may have respiratory decompensation and require ventilator support while on Diazoxide, however, 40% of our patients deteriorated and then required mechanical ventilation. Based on our data, respiratory deterioration may be more likely to occur when Diazoxide is used in preterm infants, those with lower birthweights, and especially those with a history of intrauterine growth restriction.
ARE YOU MY MOTHER? DONOR MILK VS. MOTHER’S MILK IN THE NICU: A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

C Irwin, L Key*, A Talati, J Desai. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.370

Purpose of study We sought to determine if very low birthweight infants who are receiving primarily mother’s milk would have more appropriate weight gain and have better secondary outcomes, namely, necrotizing enterocolitis, intraventricular hemorrhage, bronchopulmonary dysplasia, retinopathy of prematurity, late onset sepsis, length of hospitalization, and mortality, than patient’s receiving donor milk.

Methods used This was a prospective, observational cohort study. Patients with birthweight of less than 1250 grams and no major congenital malformations had their parents approached for consent to enroll in the study. Patients were then classified as ‘donor breastmilk’ or ‘mother’s breastmilk’ based on what type of milk they were primarily receiving, which we determined to be more than 75% of the specific milk type.

Summary of results To this point we have completed primary data collection on fifteen patients with twenty-nine enrolled. We would like to have an equal number of patients in each arm of the study, however, the rates of exclusive breastfeeding are very low amongst our patient population and we have a skewed sample at this point with twice as many patients receiving donor breastmilk compared with mother’s milk.

Abstract 370 Table 1 Breastmilk Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mother (N=4)</th>
<th>Donor (N=11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational Age (weeks)</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthweight (grams)</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Z-score</td>
<td>-0.73</td>
<td>-0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average kcal/kg/d on full enteral feeds</td>
<td>114.5</td>
<td>123.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z-score after 4 weeks on full enteral feeds</td>
<td>-1.39</td>
<td>-1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Z-score from birth to 4 weeks full enteral feeds</td>
<td>-0.66</td>
<td>-1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPD</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEC</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Onset Sepsis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions Due to our small sample size to date, we are unable to detect a statistically significant difference between the two groups. It is interesting to note that despite starting at a lower Z-score and a supposed lower calorie content in the mother’s milk group compared with the donor milk group, at the end of four weeks of full enteral feeds, the mother’s milk group had a higher Z-score than the donor milk group. We also see a trend of a lower incidence of NEC, BPD, and late-onset sepsis in the mother’s milk group.

CEREBRAL REGIONAL OXYGEN SATURATION DETECTED BY NEAR-INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTRAVENTRICULAR HEMORRHAGE IN EXTREMELY PRETERM INFANTS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.371

Purpose of study Extremely preterm infants are at high risk for developing intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) in the first week of life due to the immaturity of cerebral blood vessels and lack cerebral autoregulation. Changes in cerebral blood flow can be assessed by monitoring cerebral oxygenation. Cerebral near-infrared spectroscopy, a non-invasive method that measures cerebral regional oxygen saturation ($rSO_2$), may be beneficial for detecting IVH. Our objective was to determine whether changes in cerebral $rSO_2$ in the first 7 days after birth predict the development IVH in extremely preterm infants.

Methods used This is a pilot retrospective cohort study performed on infants born at the University of Alabama at Birmingham with gestational ages between 25 to 29 weeks from April 2018 to April 2019. $rSO_2$ was obtained on all infants who required supplemental oxygen greater than 40% FIO2 regardless of the mode of respiratory support. In addition, we obtained blood gases and pulse oximetry data. Intra-ventricular hemorrhage (IVH) presence and grading were determined by day seven head ultrasound reports read by pediatric radiologists.

Summary of results 93 infants were included in the analysis. 16 infants developed IVH, of whom 4 had severe IVH (classified as grade 3 or 4); the remainder served as controls. Mean $rSO_2$ among infants who developed IVH did not significantly differ from that of controls (73.2%; 95% CI 69.4–77.1% vs. of 75.7%; 95% CI 74.2–77.2%, P=0.13). There were no significant differences in mean maximum $rSO_2$ saturations between infants who developed IVH and controls (85.2%; 95% CI 80.9–89.5% vs. 86.5%; 95% CI 84.9–88%, P=0.29).

No differences in mean minimum $rSO_2$ saturations in infants with IVH and controls (57.0%; 95% CI 51.7–62.3 vs. 61.5%; 95% CI 59.4–63.7%, P=0.07).

Conclusions In this pilot retrospective cohort study, cerebral oxygen saturation monitoring did not show significant associations between infants who developed IVH and controls.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF COOMBS POSITIVE INFANTS WITH HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA

M Konjeti*, K Shah, K Upadhyay, A Talati. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.372

Purpose of study Hyperbilirubinemia after ABO hemolytic disease remain a significant problem in neonates. However, the clinical course after a positive Coombs test is not usually predictable. The objective of this study was to evaluate the
Abstracts

HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE-SPIRONOLACTONE PRETERM NEONATES TREATED WITH

M Loaiza*, K Carter, Y Pang, AJ Bhatt. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS

Purpose of study Maternal infection is a risk factor for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Although the underlying neuropathology remains largely unknown, neuroimaging studies consistently showed that there is a period of brain overgrowth in ASD infants, which may be caused by dysregulated neuronal growth. Given that microglia are critically involved in both neurogenesis and programmed neuronal death in homeostatic conditions, whereas activated microglia are known to exhibit different phenotypes linked to either pro-inflammatory or anti-inflammatory functions, this study tested a hypothesis that lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-activated fetal microglia altered neural development by promoting neurogenesis.

Methods used Time-pregnant C57BL/6J mice at E12.5 were injected intraperitoneally with endotoxin LPS (50 ug/kg body wt) and controls received saline. On a postnatal day 1 (P1), brain sections were prepared for immunohistochemical analysis of microglia and neurons. Flow cytometry was conducted to analyze microglia phenotypes on E15 and P4, and parvalbumin + neurons were counted in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC).

Summary of results We found that maternal LPS challenge significantly increased Iba1+ microglia in the neurogenic regions, including the subventricular zone (SVZ) of lateral ventricles and the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus. Interestingly, the majority of microglia exhibited a unique phenotype characterized with double positive immunostaining for CD86 and CD206 in the control P1 brain, which was significantly increased by LPS treatment. LPS exposure also resulted in a marked increase of Ki67+ cells in the SVZ and DG, suggesting potential over-production of neurons. We also found that TGFβ+ neurons, which were only observed in the deep (layer III-IV) but not the superficial layers (I-II) of P1 control mice, were distributed throughout cortical layers LPS-treated pups. On P21, the total number of PV + neurons in the mPFC was significantly lower than control.
Conclusions Overall, our data showed that a mild maternal LPS exposure leads to enduring activation of fetal microglia, which is associated with increased neural progenitor cell proliferation and reduced PV+ neurons, and this may alter cytoarchitecture and local circuits in highly laminated structures such as cerebral cortex and hippocampus.

Purpose of study Despite extensive research as well as progress in neonatal care, there are no specific prevention or treatment strategies available for white matter damage (WMD), a major component of brain injury in very low birth weight (VLBW) infants which results in significant morbidity and mortality. The majority of the existing animal models focus on the severe WMD typically induced by a single insult, which is not fully reflective of clinical scenarios. Although WMD has multifactorial etiologies, low-grade inflammation and hyperoxia exposure are the two most common noxious factors in the perinatal period. Therefore, we hypothesized that the combination of low-grade inflammation and hyperoxia is an innovative mechanism of WMD in the developing brain.

Methods used C57BL/6j wild-type mice were randomized to 4 different groups at birth. Pups in LPS+RA and LPS+HyO2 groups were given LPS by intraperitoneal injections at P2 (1 μg/kg) and P3 (0.5 μg/kg); pups in Sal+RA and Sal+HyO2 were given the equivalent volume of saline. After the second dose of LPS/Sal, pups were exposed to room air (LPS+RA & Sal+RA) or 85% O2 in an Oxygen chamber (LPS+HyO2 & Sal+HyO2) with their dams for 48 hrs. Animals were sacrificed at P5; brains were collected after perfusion-fixation. Serial brain sections were examined by immunohistochemistry with markers of progenitor or preoligodendrocytes (PDGFr) and oligodendrocyte lineage (Olig2). Statistical analysis was performed via two-way ANOVA followed by the Holm-Sidak method.

Summary of results PDGFr marker showed a statistically significant interaction between LPS and Hyperoxia (F1, 32=7.748, P=0.009). Pups in LPS+RA (P=0.008) did, but LPS+HyO2 did not have a reduction in PDGFr positive cells compared to Sal+RA and Sal+HyO2, respectively. There was a statistically significant difference between LPS+RA and LPS+HyO2 (P=0.010). There was no significant difference between Sal+RA and Sal+HyO2. There were no significant differences in Olig2 positive cells between all four groups.

Conclusions LPS caused a reduction in progenitor or preoligodendrocytes without a reduction in total oligodendrocyte in the developing brain at P5. Hyperoxia alone did not affect but reduced the effect of LPS. Further experiments at different time points and neurobehavioral tests are essential.
readmissions in this population. The purpose of this study is
two-fold:
1. Determine the proportion of infants with NOWS colonized
with MRSA during the newborn hospitalization and the effect
of parental presence on colonization rates.
2. Evaluate the effect of MRSA colonization on the length of
hospital stay and infection rates during the newborn
hospitalization and healthcare utilization during the first year
of life.

Methods used The medical records of 681 infants diagnosed
with NOWS at Norton Children’s Hospital from January
2014 to December 2017 were reviewed. Forty eight infants
were MRSA colonized. Case controls were matched 2:1. The
study population consisted of 117 infants (39 MRSA positive
and 78 controls). Data on infections during the initial NICU
stay and ER visits and rehospitalizations during the first year
of life was collected. A generalized estimating equation was
used to assess the predictive value of total parental presence
on MRSA colonization, and the predictive value of MRSA col-
onization on the frequency of ER visits and readmissions.

Summary of results No differences were noted in demographic
characteristics. Of the infants diagnosed with NOWS, 48 (%)were
MRSA positive. Total duration of parental presence was
not correlated with increased risk of MRSA colonization when
compared to controls (OR=0.99, 95% CI=(0.95, 1.02)).
Infants diagnosed with NOWS and with MRSA did not have
an increase in length of hospital stay (OR=1.00, 95% CI=
(0.14, 6.92)) or readmissions (OR=0.63, 95% CI=(0.29,
1.32)) when compared to controls.

Conclusions This study showed a baseline prevalence of
MRSA colonization for infants diagnosed with NOWS of 7%,
which should be monitored as non-pharmacologic interven-
tions for NOWS treatment are increased.

Abstract Table 1 Select congenital heart defects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>% total</th>
<th>%CHD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No CD</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSD or ASD</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDA only</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAA type B w/VSD</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truncus Arteriosus</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetralogy of Fallot</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CHD</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract Figure 1 Proportion of CHD in Louisiana and Atlanta² samples

Studies in other regions are needed. Parish distribution raises
questions of whether the Cajun founder’s effect is at play
with 22q11 deletion. Patients from north LA may seek treat-
ment in TX, possibly explaining the lack of pts in those par-
ishes. Further studies are needed to determine if Cajuns
experience inherited 22q11 deletion syndromes at a higher
rate.

Purpose of study To profile the 22q11 patient (pt) in LA to
determine if this chromosomal abnormality shows regional dif-
fferences in presentation compared to a popularly accepted
prevalence study.

Methods used A database was generated from Children’s Hospi-
tal of New Orleans 1997–2017. A retrospective chart analysis was
used to represent the USA. Our study increases power for
extrapolating to the USA. Limits persist- LA and GA are

Abstract 379 CAN BIRTHWEIGHT INFLUENCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME?

NS Noordin*, M Jameson, D Shah, B Bailey. ETSU Quillen College of Medicine, Johnson City, TN

Purpose of study One baffling question in regard to NAS is
that why do only 35–40% of opioid exposed pregnancies
result in NAS while sparing the rest. Is there a discriminatory
factor other than in utero opioid exposure involved? Thus,
we wanted to investigate whether birth weight can influence
the development of NAS; that is, are neonates of a low birth
weight or high birth weight (with respect to gestational age
thresholds) more likely to develop NAS.

Methods used We conducted a retrospective chart analysis of
18,728 deliveries within the Mountain States Health Alliance
System between July 1, 2011–June 30, 2016 at 5 delivery sites
in Northeast TN and Southwest VA. From this sample, we
identified 2,392 newborns as positive for prenatal opioid
exposure, and then we stratified them into 2 categories: birth
weight ≤3.5 kg (proxy for low or average birth weight with
respect to gestational age thresholds) and birth weight >3.5
kg (proxy for high birth weight with respect to gestational age
thresholds). SPSS statistical analysis followed.

Summary of results Even after controlling for significant con-
founders such as pregnancy smoking and marijuana use (see
**HEMATOLOGICAL CHANGES IN INFANTS WITH DIFFERENT SUBTYPES OF NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS**

A O'Connor*, M Hitt, C Blackshear, P Garg. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.381

**Purpose of study** Fulminant necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) represents a severe subtype of NEC and is associated with high mortality and pan-intestinal necrosis. We aim to study the hematological differences in fulminant NEC and non-fulminant medical/surgical NEC neonates.

**Methods used** A retrospective study of 102 pts with a diagnosis of medical and surgical NEC was done at level 4 NICU at UMMC. All infants who died within 48 hours of NEC onset (Fulminant NEC), from 2013 to 2016 were compared with matched control who developed non-fulminant medical or surgical NEC. We recorded pts daily CBC beginning the day before NEC diagnosis, through 4 days post-diagnosis and again at 7th day after NEC onset. p value of <0.05 was considered significant.

**Summary of results** 102 infants included for analysis and were predominantly male (68%) and African American (68%). The non-fulminant surgical NEC infants (n=47) were born earlier (26 vs. 29 wks; p=0.001) and had a lower BW (780 vs. 1080 gms p<0.001) compared to the medical non-fulminant babies. The fulminant cases had earlier onset compared to the medical non-fulminant cases (24 vs. 29 d; p=0.008).

**Relative blood values** Except on the day of NEC onset in the surgical non-fulminant group (7% vs. 12%; p=0.047), the WBC profiles were similar in the surgical and medical non-fulminant group patients, respectively. The fulminant infants had consistently lower neutrophils (e.g. 19% vs. 30% surgical non-fulminant 24 hours post-onset; p=0.049) and lower lymphocytes measured on the day of NEC onset (p=0.006). The mean platelet volume trended lower in the fulminant and surgical non-fulminant patients compared to the medical non-fulminant infants.

**Absolute blood counts** Lymphocyte & platelet count trajectories were consistently lower in the surgical non-fulminant vs. medical non-fulminant infants (e.g., 2.6 cells/mm3 vs. 5.3 cells/mm3 immediately after onset; p<0.001). The neutrophils & monocytes suggested similar trajectories.

**Conclusions** Our data suggest that three subtypes of NEC have significantly different hematological profiles. The fulminant NEC is characterized by severe thrombocytopenia and

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**Peroxisomal Biogenesis Disorder 6A (Zellweger)**

A Nuttli*, J Gallois, S Olister, R Zambrano. LSUHSC-New Orleans, Metairie, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.380

**Case report** Zellweger spectrum disorder is a rare genetically heterogeneous autosomal recessive disorder of peroxisome biogenesis. Within this spectrum, Zellweger syndrome is the most severe manifestation with presentation in early neonatal life. We report a case of a term male infant prenatally diagnosed with ventriculomegaly. He was born via cesarean section with a birth weight of 2740 grams (<10th percentile). Following delivery, he was admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) for respiratory distress and further evaluation of dysmorphic features including sloping forehead, wide nasal bridge, bilateral epicanthal folds, low set and posteriorly angulated ears, corneal clouding, and a high arched palate. Extremities displayed elongated digits, bilateral palmoplantar creases and feet with overlapping toes and hypoplastic nails. There was also significant generalized hypotonia and an absent suck. Initial genetic work up revealed abnormal very long chain fatty acids most consistent with a disorder of peroxisomal biogenesis/function. This was later confirmed on whole exome sequencing, after he was found to be compound heterozygous for pathogenic variants in PEX10. Additional laboratory results supporting this diagnosis included abnormal urine and plasma bile acids and plasmalogens. Ophthalmology exam confirmed bilateral congenital glaucoma. Head ultrasound showed bilateral ventriculomegaly as suspected but also revealed bilateral grade 3 intraventricular hemorrhages. Around 2 weeks of life, the infant developed persistent clinical and subclinical seizures requiring multiple antiepileptics and a short period of mechanical ventilation.

Unfortunately, there is no curative treatment for Zellweger syndrome. Care focuses around supportive therapies. Our patient’s severe manifestations from such a young age portend a poor prognosis. He was given bile acid and vitamin supplements, antiepileptics, and dorzolamide drops for increased intraocular pressures. Surgical interventions were deferred. The patient was discharged home from the NICU on day of life 51. He went home on hospice care with continuous nasogastric feeds and no supplemental oxygen requirements.

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**Abstract 379 Table 1 Logistic regression results predicting NAS development**

| Table 1 above, infants who were in the low to average birth weight group were almost twice as likely to develop NAS compared to infants who were in the high birth weight group. Conclusions While the mechanism of opioid transfer in the placenta is complicated, we speculate differences in free opioid bioavailability to be a key factor. Being equipped with this knowledge that opioid exposed neonates of low to average birth weight (with respect to gestational age thresholds) have a higher risk of developing NAS will allow physicians to identify such at-risk infants early and this will subsequently lead to better outcomes in cases of NAS.

| Table 1 above, infants who were in the low to average birth weight group were almost twice as likely to develop NAS compared to infants who were in the high birth weight group. Conclusions While the mechanism of opioid transfer in the placenta is complicated, we speculate differences in free opioid bioavailability to be a key factor. Being equipped with this knowledge that opioid exposed neonates of low to average birth weight (with respect to gestational age thresholds) have a higher risk of developing NAS will allow physicians to identify such at-risk infants early and this will subsequently lead to better outcomes in cases of NAS.
neutropenia on the presentation day and 24 hours after NEC, while surgical non-fulminant NEC had significantly low WBC and absolute lymphocyte count on the day of NEC presentation.

382 BEVACIZUMAB FOR RETINOPATHY IN PRETERM INFANTS: TWO-YEAR DEVELOPMENTAL FOLLOW-UP
K Parker*, M Zayek, F Eyal, R Bhat, A Rifai. University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL, UMMC, Madison, MS
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.382

Purpose of study To investigate rates of death or neurodevelopmental (ND) impairment among extremely low birth weight (ELBW) infants treated with intravitreal bevacizumab (IVB) for type 1 retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) in comparison with laser ablation.

Methods used In this retrospective study we included ELBW infants [gestational age (GA) ≤26 wks, birth weight (BW) <1000 g] who were born from Jan 2009–Dec 2016 and treated for ROP. Infants were divided into 2 groups: the IVB group (n1=61) received IVB injection alone (n 1a=31) or followed with subsequent laser ablation (n1b=30); the Laser group received laser ablation without IVB (n2=85). The primary outcome was death or severe ND impairment (NDI) at 24 months corrected age (CA), defined as any Bayley III composite score <70; moderate to severe cerebral palsy; or bilateral deafness or blindness. Logistic regression was used to test for final predictors of outcomes.

Summary of results By 24 months CA 10 (16%) infants in the IVB group and 3 (3%) in the Laser group had died, p<0.01. Infants in the IVB group were smaller in size for GA (SGA) and received a larger number of red blood cell (PRBC) transfusions by 42 days of age than the Laser group. There was no difference in any other characteristic or major morbidity between the groups (table 1). Mortality rate was higher in the IVB group by bivariate analysis but not statistically different by logistic regression. Neither the primary composite outcome, death or severe NDI, nor any other ND outcome were different between the groups.

Conclusions The use of IVB appears to be a safe option for the treatment of type 1 ROP among the smallest ELBW infants. This study is limited by its small sample size.

Abstract 382 Table 1 Infant characteristics and outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Laser group (n=65)</th>
<th>IVB group (n=61)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BW (g)</td>
<td>545 (473–640)</td>
<td>481 (420–583)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA (weeks)</td>
<td>24 (23–25)</td>
<td>23 (22–24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGA</td>
<td>17 (20%)</td>
<td>24 (39%)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of PRBC transfusions by 42 days of age</td>
<td>6 (4–9)</td>
<td>13 (4–25)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expired prior to discharge home</td>
<td>2 (2%)</td>
<td>9 (15%)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Followed/expired after discharge</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death/cognitive score &lt;70</td>
<td>15 (23%)</td>
<td>16 (32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death/language score &lt;70</td>
<td>21 (33%)</td>
<td>25 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death/motor score &lt;70</td>
<td>26 (41%)</td>
<td>16 (32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death/severe NDI</td>
<td>34 (53%)</td>
<td>31 (62%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p

383 OUTCOMES OF MULTIPLE GESTATION COMPARED TO SINGLETONS: ANALYSIS OF MULTICENTER KID DATABASE
JM Patel*, N Dankhara, JL Fish, J Desai. UMMC, Madison, MS
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.383

Purpose of study To compare mortality and length of stay (LOS) outcomes of multiple gestation births as compared to singleton births: Analysis of Multicenter KID database.

Methods used Data from national multicenter Kids’ Inpatient Database of the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project from the years 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2016 were analyzed using complex survey design using SAS. Neonates with ICD9 and ICD10 codes indicating singleton, twin or triplet, and higher-order multiples were included. Mortality was compared between these groups after excluding transfer outs to avoid duplicate inclusion. To analyze LOS, we included neonates who were inborn, and excluded transfers and deaths and unusual discharges less than 33 weeks corrected gestational age.

Summary of results A total of 23,045,139 neonates were analyzed for mortality; 2.99% were twins, and 0.13% were triplets or more. A total of 22,865,117 neonates were analyzed for LOS after inclusion-exclusions. Mortality was noted significantly higher in multiple births. (Singleton: 0.27%±0.0047 vs Twins: 1.69%±0.0354 vs Triplets or higher: 5.29%±0.2449, p<0.0001). After adjusting for baseline characteristics, the odds of mortality remained significantly higher for Twin

Abstract 383 Figure 1 Length of stay comparison of multiple births by gestational age categories

TRACHEA-ESOPHAGEAL FISTULA AND KLINEFELTER SYNDROME

M Piatek*, M Hanna, A Do. University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

Background The incidence of esophageal atresia (EA)/tracheoesophageal fistula (TEF) in neonates is 1 in 3500 births. It has been previously described in trisomy 21, trisomy 13 and trisomy X. We are reporting a case of Klinefelter syndrome with EA/TEF and pulmonary hypoplasia.

Case presentation A preterm, 1600 grams male neonate was born by spontaneous vaginal delivery to 24 years old, gravida 2 mother. Prenatal screening laboratory studies were unremarkable. Prenatal ultrasound findings included polyhydramnios and absent stomach bubble. Infant was intubated and given surfactant in the delivery room. Appar scores were 1, 2 and 5 at 1, 3, and 10 minutes respectively. A Replogle catheter was inserted to 11 cm. Chest x-ray showed: right hemithorax with no lung aeration, mediastinal shift to the right and right atretic mainstem bronchus. Echocardiogram was significant for cardiac position severely shifted to the right and right atretic mainstem bronchus.

Discussion There are five different types of EA/TEF, with the most common one being EA with a distal TEF. EA/TEF has been previously described in trisomy 21, trisomy 18 and trisomy X. Several reports described X-chromosome duplication with gastrointestinal anomalies. It has been reported that gene on X chromosome that escape the X inactivation can have significant effect on foregut development. Five cases of EA/TEF with association with X chromosome anomaly were described. In this case, we were presented with pulmonary hypoplasia, and EA/TEF type D: esophageal pouch with proximal and distal tracheoesophageal fistula. In addition, our patient presented with mildly hypoplastic right PA and with the absence of right upper lobe bronchus.

Purpose of study We aim to review the data on parental choice for post-delivery care and intervention over the past 3 years, and examine whether there has been an increase in the number of parents who choose full intervention. We also aim to examine the survival outcomes and trends over time regarding survival and the relationship between counseling and intervention choices including number of consultations regarding postnatal delivery plans.

Methods used We conducted a retrospective chart review of maternal patients referred to high-risk prenatal clinics around the Houston area between 2016 and 2018 with a prenatal diagnosis of Trisomy 13 or 18 identified via a positive screening or abnormal ultrasound. Maternal and neonatal demographics, postnatal care choice and neonatal outcomes were obtained using the Fetal Center database, Care4, and Viewpoint. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis was utilized for neonatal survival. Maternal demographics were compared to known outcomes of Texas on previously reported survival information in this population.

Summary of results 97 maternal patients were identified with a positive screening for Trisomy 13 or 18 and/or an abnormal ultrasound. Regarding postnatal care choice, 40% were undecided or had unknown management, 37% chose to terminate, 17% chose comfort care, 5% chose full intervention, and 1% chose expectant management. As the number of genetic counseling sessions increased, more parents chose comfort care. Regarding neonatal outcomes in the 97 patients, 37% were terminated, 23% died in-utero, 11% were liveborn, and 29% had unknown outcomes due to loss of follow-up. Out of 53 pregnancies with Trisomy 18 diagnosis, only 9 were liveborn, with a median age of death of 6 days. Out of 16 pregnancies with Trisomy 13 diagnosis, 2 infants were liveborn, with a median age of death of 1 day.

Conclusions Survival for Trisomy 13 and 18 has not increased over time compared to previous Texas studies. A majority of parents choose termination, with the second largest choosing comfort care, and a very small number chose full intervention. As genetic counseling was associated with increasing number of parents choosing comfort care, early counseling may be important for these maternal patients.

Purpose of study Most infants born preterm have higher percent body fat (%BF) at term equivalent age than infants born at term. This difference in %BF is often attributed to early exposure to enriched postnatal diets prescribed to promote weight gain among preterm infants. If higher than usual feeding volumes do not result in clinically meaningful %BF gains, this dietary intervention could decrease postnatal growth
failure and reduce adverse health outcomes among preterm infants. We hypothesized that %BF is equivalent in infants receiving higher and usual feeding volumes.

**Methods used** In this nested equivalency trial, very preterm infants (≤28 6/7) were randomly assigned to receive either usual feeding volumes (140–160 ml/kg/day) or higher feeding volumes (180–200 ml/kg/day). The primary outcome was %BF measured by air displacement plethysmography at 36 weeks postmenstrual age (PMA) or hospital discharge (whichever occurred first). We predefined the range of equivalence to be ~2 to 2 percent units of %BF based on the assumption that the actual difference in %BF would be zero.

**Summary of results** We assessed body composition of 84 preterm infants at 36 weeks PMA. Mean birthweight was 1471 g (SD: 256) and median gestational age was 30 weeks (IQR: 30–31). No imbalances in baseline characteristics were found. The median length of hospital stay was 35 days (IQR: 29–40). The mean %BF was 14.1 ±SD 3.5 in the usual feeding volume group and 15.1 ± SD 3.7 in the higher feeding volume group (p<0.001, within the predefined range for equivalence).

**Conclusions** In very preterm infants, higher feeding volumes did not increase %BF by more than 2 percent units at 36 weeks PMA.

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**Abstract 387 Figure 1** Time to therapeutic anticoagulation — Neonates

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**388 MATERNAL BODY MASS INDEX (BMI) AND NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS (NEC): A CASE-CONTROL STUDY**

P Sharma*, LS Brown, L Brion, J Mirpuri. University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Irving, TX

Purpose of study Background: NEC is a devastating disease with high morbidity and mortality. The aim of this study was to determine if maternal BMI is associated with NEC.

**Methods used** Methods: This is a single-center, retrospective case-control study of infants admitted to Parkland Hospital NICU during a 10 year period (2009–2018). Cases of NEC stage 2 and above were identified and matched by gender, gestational age, weight and year of birth at a ratio of 2 controls to 1 case. Electronic medical records were reviewed for maternal factors. Maternal BMI was categorized into normal BMI, overweight and obese. Chi-square and logistic regression were used to determine statistical significance and P<0.05 was defined as significant.

**Summary of results** Results: 113 infants were identified as having NEC and compared to 226 controls. In univariate analysis, maternal hypertension, pre-eclampsia, premature rupture of membranes, maternal exposure to antibiotics, placental abruption and gestational diabetes were not associated with an increased odds of NEC. In this population, 91.7% of cases and 86.3% of controls had maternal BMI at delivery in the overweight or obese category. The average pre-pregnancy BMI prior to pregnancy was overweight (28.92 vs 28.63 kg.m-2; cases vs. controls). Univariate analysis showed an association between an overweight maternal BMI and NEC (p<0.01). On forward stepwise logistic regression, maternal BMI was no longer associated with NEC.

**Conclusions** Maternal factors were not associated with the development of NEC in this case-control study. We speculate that the high percent of overweight and obese mothers prior to pregnancy and at delivery in this population may have limited the ability to assess any association between maternal BMI and NEC.
Case report: This is a newborn infant male born via cesarean section admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit for persistent tachypnea. Initially, his presentation was presumed to represent transient tachypnea of the newborn. Despite treatment in the neonatal intensive care unit, he continued to experience tachypnea without improvement. Chest radiography was within normal limits. Echocardiogram was suggestive of pulmonary artery sling. This prompted a cardiology consult with a recommendation of a subsequent barium swallow, which confirmed the diagnosis. He was discharged home from the neonatal intensive care unit with outpatient cardiology follow-up.

He was readmitted to the hospital at twelve days of life after presenting to the emergency department with worsening tachypnea at home. While on the cardiology service, he underwent a CT angiogram, which again showed a pulmonary artery sling between his trachea and esophagus. He showed some improvement in respiratory rate and continued to feed appropriately, so he was again discharged home.

Pulmonary artery slings are rare vascular anomalies that present less than five percent of reported vascular malformations. It is the only vascular anomaly with a vascular structure between the trachea and esophagus. Patients affected by this can present with respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms that can span a spectrum of severity; this case represents milder symptoms on that spectrum. Pulmonary symptoms include coughing, tachypnea, wheezing, respiratory distress, expiratory stridor, and frequent respiratory infections. Esophageal complaints may include feeding difficulties, dysphagia, and vomiting. Associated anomalies include tracheobronchomalacia, tracheal stenosis, tracheal rings, sepal defects, PDA, or other vascular malformations, which have not been seen in this patient. Definitive treatment is surgical correction.

When seen in outpatient cardiology clinic, this patient continues to grow well and remains asymptomatic. This allows him further growth and development, reducing the risk of complications during surgical correction which hopefully could be delayed for several years.

Methods used: Retrospective review was employed. All subjects were divided into prolonged antibiotic group (received antibiotics >72 hours) and control group (received antibiotics ≤72 hours) and compared for hospital re-admissions for RSV with more requiring ICU care. Administration of Palivizumab might benefit this population. On average, the length of stay of those who did not receive Palivizumab was longer than those that did receive it. Our next step is to analyze the cost of re-admission to determine cost-benefit of Palivizumab in this neonatal population.

Summary of results: Prior to the change of recommendations, 53 neonatal charts were reviewed and 95% of preterm infants (29w0d-31w6d) received Palivizumab. Re-admission rate for RSV was 9% (N=9) with 1 ICU admission. In the two RSV seasons post change, 86 neonatal charts were reviewed and 10% (N=9) received Palivizumab due to chronic lung disease. Of the 86 patients, re-admission rate for RSV was 19.7% (N=17) with 5 ICU admissions. The length of stay prior to the change in 2014 averaged 3.7 days (range 13 hrs-9 days) compared to post change, averaging 5.7 days (range 1–15 days).

Conclusions: In the cohort of infants 29w0d-31w6d who did not receive Palivizumab due to the change in AAP recommendations, there were more re-admissions for RSV with more requiring ICU care. Administration of Palivizumab might benefit this population. On average, the length of stay of those who did not receive Palivizumab was longer than those that did receive it. Our next step is to analyze the cost of re-admission to determine cost-benefit of Palivizumab in this neonatal population.
Abstracts

significantly higher in prolonged antibiotic group. However the total cost of antibiotics although greater in the prolonged antibiotic group ($416.27±2229.4 versus $25.01±58.65 p<0.08) was not found to be significantly different between both groups.

Conclusions Prolonged antibiotic use in VLBW infants at birth with negative blood culture significantly increases duration of hospital stay, number of courses of antibiotics use and the total cost of hospitalization. We must be cautious exposing VLBW infants to prolonged antibiotics with negative blood culture.

392 ALTERED LINEAR GROWTH IN VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS IS ASSOCIATED WITH PROLONGED ANTIBIOTIC EXPOSURE

M Stephens*, N Desai. University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.392

Purpose of study Emerging evidence has demonstrated that early exposure to antibiotics may increase the risk of childhood obesity. We previously reported that prolonged antibiotic exposure >11 days was associated with disproportionate growth in VLBW infants. The aim of this study was to identify factors associated with disproportionate growth in VLBWs exposed to prolonged antibiotics.

Methods used This is a retrospective chart review of all infants weighing <1200 grams admitted to the NICU at the University of Kentucky from January 2012 to December 2013. Exclusion criteria included death during hospitalization, birth with a malformation or transfer before 34 weeks corrected gestation. Serial anthropometric data (BMI, height, weight, length and z-scores), demographics, comorbidities, total number and types of antibiotics were recorded from admission to discharge. Disproportionate growth was defined as BMI >50% according to Olsen growth references. Caloric intake was calculated on the first day of full enteral feeds and in two weeks intervals until 36 PMA.

Summary of results Medical charts of 233 infants were reviewed, 36 died, 11 were transferred and 188 met inclusion criteria. The number of days of antibiotics ranged from 0–142 (median 7 days). After adjusting for confounders, 90 infants (47%) had BMI >50% at discharge. Of these, thirty-five (39%) received >11 days of antibiotics. Analysis of antibiotic classes demonstrated that all classes with the exception of macrolides were positively correlated with increased BMI at discharge (p<0.05). Decreased weight at discharge was significantly correlated to duration of antibiotic treatment (p<0.0017) but not at 1 year follow up. However, decreased length was noted to be significantly correlated at both discharge (p<0.0016) and at 1 year follow up (p<0.0027). Caloric intake was not found to have significant correlation in either groups.

Conclusions Our data demonstrate that prolonged antibiotic exposure in VLBW infants is associated with disproportionate growth. Impaired linear growth and not infant weight or caloric intake was significantly associated with disproportionate growth as seen by the persistence of stunted linear growth at 1 year. We speculate that prolonged antibiotic exposure causes dysbiosis and alterations in gut metabolism, which subsequently may lead to stunted linear growth.

393 NEONATAL TRANSPORT: DOES NOISE AND VIBRATION EXPOSURE AFFECT HEARING LOSS?

A Tran*, EG Szyld. OUHSC, Oklahoma City, OK

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.393

Purpose of study Current data demonstrate despite excessive exposure to noise and vibration during transport, preterm and critically-ill term neonates remain physiologically stable throughout transport. We hypothesize that neonates exposed to high noise and vibration levels during transport will have a high Auditory Brainstem Response (ABR) screen failure rate, particularly in rotary wing air transport (RWAT) versus ground ambulance transport (GAT).

Methods used A retrospective chart review was performed of neonates transported in first 7 days of life over an 8-month period. Subjects with known neurological conditions prior to transport and incomplete chart data were excluded. Sound, vibration and vital signs were continuously recorded throughout transport. ABR results and subsequent comorbidities emerging throughout hospitalization were recorded.

Summary of results Of 253 charts reviewed, 109 were analyzed: 66 were by RWAT and 43 by GAT (figure 1). Failure rate was 1.5% in RWAT and 2.3% GAT groups. Despite vibration and sound exposure exceeding published recommendations, only two (2) neonates failed the ABR screen; one from each transport group.

*Data not collected or missing, >7 days of age, HIE or known neurologic condition, 3rd party transport, unable to consent due to language barriers.

Conclusions Hearing screen pass rate was similar in infants transported both by GAT or RWAT and comparable to the general population. Larger multicenter studies are needed to systematically assess the impact of sound and vibration during transport on newborn health outcomes.

Abstract 393 Figure 1 Population flowchart
Purpose of study Neonates with necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) may require intestinal resection with enterostomy and mucous fistula. They often require prolonged total parental nutrition (TPN) and are at risk for poor growth, cholestasis, and infection. A proposed nutritional strategy of mucous fistula refeeding (MFR) is accomplished by collecting enterostomy output and instilling contents into the MF. We evaluated the hypothesis that patients with surgical NEC who received MFR had improved clinical outcomes (growth, complications, resource utilization) when compared to patients without refeeds.

Methods used This retrospective case-control review identified subjects from a single quaternary NICU through Children’s Hospitals Neonatal Database (CHND). Study cohort included patients who underwent NEC surgery with resultant enterostomy and MF and survived to discharge. Demographics, clinical outcomes and resource utilization were obtained from CHND and electronic medical records. Statistical analysis was performed by univariate and bivariate analysis using Wilcoxon Rank-Sum t-tests or Chi-squared. An adjusted multivariable analysis used logistic and linear regression.

Summary of results 48 patients were identified; 31 underwent MFR and 17 did not. Reasons for no MFR included distal bowel stricture, recession of MF, and difficulty maintaining cannulation. Demographics were similar between groups. The MFR group reached full feeds after intestinal reconnection 19 days earlier; required 22 fewer TPN days; and had less cholestasis defined as lower peak direct bilirubin and less urosidol usage (all P<0.02). The MFR group also had higher weight gain between initial surgery and reconnection (P=0.04) and 22 less central line (CL) days (P=0.08) with similar length of stay (LOS) and CLABSI rates.

Conclusions Neonates who underwent bowel resection for NEC and received MFR had better interoperative growth and less cholestasis without an increased infectious risk when compared to patients that did not receive MFR. Although LOS was not different, the decrease in resource utilization for the MFR cohort is reflected by fewer TPN and CL days by approximately 3 weeks.

Purpose of study Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is a preventable cause of intellectual disability if detected and treated early and occurs in 1:1500–3000 children. There is limited information on the best method for screening CH in preterm infants. Thyroid dysmaturity is associated with hypothyroxinemia of prematurity and delayed thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) elevation. While hypothyroidism detected in preterm infants was thought to be related to transient and/or mild CH, we previously demonstrated higher rates of true CH in the NICU. Our objective is to compare the detection rate of hypothyroidism in preterm infants in the NICU between serial state newborn screening (NBS) vs. a CH screening algorithm to follow thyroid function labs starting at approximately 30 DOL or prior to discharge in all infants born at under 34 weeks gestational age (GA).

Methods used We abstracted GBD data for deaths and years lived with disability (YLD) from NTDs for 195 nations in 2007 and 2017. GDP in 2015 was obtained from the Global Health Data Exchange. Nations were grouped by UN geo-scheme. Data regarding folic acid fortification programs were obtained from the Food Fortification Initiative. The Healthcare Access and Quality Index was used to rate healthcare for each nation in 2000 and 2016. Bar graphs were constructed to visualize relationships.

Summary of results 20 of the 20 (100%) nations with the most deaths and 16 of the 20 (75%) with the highest YLD due to NTDs in 2017 were in the lowest 2 GDP quartiles. 13 of the 20 (65%) nations with the highest deaths and 11 of the 20 (55%) with the highest YLD due to NTDs have documented folic acid fortification programs. The regions with the highest total disease burden included parts of Africa, Asia, and Oceania.

Conclusions Low-income nations share a disproportionate burden of disease from NTDs. Large burdens continue to exist even in nations with documented folic acid fortification programs, a finding that highlights the need for definitive neurosurgical treatment worldwide. Unfortunately, this care is often deficient where it is needed most, as those in poorer nations are unable to access neurosurgical care. The global health community should be aware of and address these disparities to significantly reduce death and disability from NTDs worldwide.
Population health & precision medicine
Joint plenary poster session and reception
4:30 PM
Thursday, February 13, 2020

397 RESPONSE ASSESSMENT IN RECURRENT GIOBLASTOMA BASED ON CONTRAST-ENHANCED T1-WEIGHTED SUBTRACTION COLOR MAPS AND RANO CRITERIA
E Florez*, R Hamidi, CM Howard. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Flowood, MS
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.397

Purpose of study To evaluate the true enhancement burden of tumors following immediate post-operative changes as well as following sequential MR imaging.

Methods used HIPPA-compliant, IRB-approved retrospective post-hoc analysis of 17 patients with glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) treated with bevacizumab who reported to have a residual disease on MRI data acquired in 1 to 3-month interval. MRI series including T2-FLAIR, T1-W, and enhanced T1-W were assessed in initial post-op and follow-up series. MRI data were exported from PACs to DICOM viewer (MIM v6.9). Next, an experienced neuroradiologist segmented the GBM tumors in FLAIR, unenhanced and enhanced T1-W MRI series. Subsequently, the segmented volumes were exported to Matlab where the pixel-by-pixel hyperintensities subtraction was performed in each volume slice using an in-house algorithm obtaining a color map. GBM tumor axes measurement was performed using a single frame with the best FLAIR signal representation. Finally, tumor axes were exported to a decision environment where the response characterization was computed according to RANO criteria.

Summary of results It is important to separate intrinsically T1 hyperintense lesions such as blood and cortical necrosis from true enhancement, which is felt to relate to vascular permeability in tumors or possibly granulation tissue. If the subtraction value is low, i.e., most or all of the T1 signal relates to intrinsically T1 hyperintensity rather than tumor, and then there is likely no macroscopic enhancing tumor. If, on the other hand, the subtraction value is high, then there is true enhancement, which may relate to either macroscopic true tumor burden or enhancement related to granulation tissue. Reactive dural changes in some tumors can also manifest as a high subtraction result. FLAIR images represent T2 hyperintense signal that is not related to cerebrospinal fluid. For example, vasogenic edema, T2 bright tumor or gliosis from post radiation change versus small vessel ischemia can all be bright on FLAIR images.

Conclusions Treatment of enhancing tumor can be determined by analyzing the sequential subtraction results together with FLAIR images that help to determine whether nonenhancing tumor or gliosis is progressing over time, in combination with RANO Criteria response characterization.
AVERSIVE THERAPY FOR SMOKING CESSATION: A FEASIBILITY TRIAL

1M Grant*, 1L Rochford, 1K Harrington, 1C Velazquez, 2IP Shah. 1University of Alabama School of Medicine, Birmingham, AL; 2Children’s of Alabama, Birmingham, AL.

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.399

Purpose of study Tobacco use is known to pose significant health risks to both smokers and also those exposed to secondhand smoke. A variation of aversive therapy has recently been introduced to the public in the form of a wearable wristband with self-administered electric stimulus. If found feasible and acceptable, a large-scale study can be planned to test the efficacy of this device.

The objectives of this trial are to explore the acceptability and feasibility of this novel smoking cessation therapy in smokers. Specifically, we hypothesize that use of self-administered aversive therapy in motivated smokers can be an acceptable and feasible aid for smoking cessation for this population.

Methods used Smokers who are motivated to quit and interested in the study are actively being enrolled. Subjects are excluded if they have a phobia, have an arrhythmia, are <19 years old, do not have a smart phone, or are not highly motivated to quit. After recruitment and baseline surveys, there is a one-week run-in period during which subjects are instructed to wear the wristband and press the button when they smoke a cigarette. Participants who are enrolled are then randomized into the control or intervention group. The intervention group is instructed to set the wristband settings to an electric stimulus that is unpleasant but not intolerable. Participants wear the device for 3 weeks and are contacted at various intervals. The primary outcome being evaluated is how acceptable this study is to participants (as measured by: enrollment percentages, dropout rate, and the percentage of waking hours that subjects wear the device once enrolled). Secondary outcomes include percentage of subjects that make a quit attempt, average degree of smoking reduction, and percentage of participants that achieve cessation.

Summary of results Currently we have approached 98 people and ultimately enrolled 11 participants. We have made some recent changes in our recruitment strategies to broaden our recruitment and access our target group more effectively. This has showed some promising results, and we are working on continuing to recruit and enroll, with a goal of 20 total participants enrolled.

Conclusions Thus far, we do not have enough information to discuss the validity of our hypothesis.

ARE MEDICAL INTERVENTIONS NECESSARY FOR PATIENTS PRESENTING TO THE PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH NEEDS?

YN Nathani*, MV Valentin, RD Johnson. University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, OK

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.400

Purpose of study Pediatric Emergency Departments (ED) are frequently tasked with ‘medically clearing’ patients with behavioral health needs to rule out organic disorders prior to admission to inpatient psychiatric facilities. Medical clearance often includes laboratory and imaging studies despite a normal history and physical examination, even for patients with isolated psychiatric complaints. Low utility has been demonstrated for laboratory testing in several studies involving adult patients, however, there is limited literature for pediatric patients and to our knowledge, no clear guidelines or validated screening tools to identify patients with organic conditions have been established yet. We assess whether and how management and disposition was altered by routine laboratory and imaging studies obtained to medically clear pediatric patients with behavioral health needs and identify the medical needs of these patients prior to evaluation by psychiatry.

Methods used This was a retrospective review of hospital charts of all pediatric patients aged 9–18 years with an acute psychiatric emergency that potentially requires involuntary holds presenting to the ED at The Children’s Hospital at the University of Oklahoma Health Science Center between August 2013 to April 2019. Review of medical records for analysis included patient demographics, history and physical examination, laboratory and imaging studies, length of stay, interventions required, final disposition. The cost of investigative studies and overall cost of visit to ED was also analyzed.

Summary of results Using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes, we have identified 3000 patients that were seen in the ED between August 2013 and April 2019 with acute psychiatric emergencies. The data is currently being processed and analyzed. We expect the analyzed data and conclusions to be available by December 2019.

Conclusions Using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes, we have identified 3000 patients that were seen in the ED between August 2013 and April 2019 with acute psychiatric emergencies. The data is currently being processed and analyzed. We expect the analyzed data and conclusions to be available by December 2019.

CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY, EPIGENETICS AND HEALTH DISPARITY

SSu*, Augusta University Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, GA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.401

Purpose of study To understand the epigenetic mechanisms underlying the link between childhood adversity and cardiovascular health, particularly in the perspective of social and health disparity.

Methods used Childhood adversity, characterized by abuse, neglect and household dysfunction, is a national problem that exerts an enormous impact on individuals, families and society, and is of great significance for public health issues, including substance abuse, mental disorders and cardiovascular disease (CVD). Recent research reveals that epigenetic mechanism, including DNA methylation, is an important interface through which the body interprets and biologically responds to stressful experiences in early life, and to be dynamically regulated throughout the life span. Mounting evidence from animal studies suggests that DNA methylation can shape the experience-dependent stress-related pathways, leading to long-lasting altered stress responsivity.

Summary of results In this presentation, I will firstly overview the epidemiological evidence on the influence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) on cardiovascular risks. Then I will review the most recent progress in the animal and human studies, including our own research, indicating the role of DNA methylation underlying the link between childhood adversity and CVD risks in adulthood. Finally, I will discuss
the current knowledge gaps and potential challenges in the population research. In particular, it is crucial to understand the epigenetic mechanisms in the perspective of the social and health disparities between ethnic/racial groups.

Conclusions Future studies that focus on epigenetic changes across the life course, the role of resilience, and genetic confounding factors would further strengthen the evidence and aid in developing novel and effective prevention and intervention strategies to reduce the burden associated with stress-related health problems at early stage.

Pulmonary/critical care medicine

Joint plenary poster session and reception

4:30 PM
Thursday, February 13, 2020

402 FINDING THE ZEBRA: RECURRENT WHEEZING IN A 10-MONTH-OLD
M Martinez, S Kilaikode, A Olanrewaju, J Vanchiere, Z Afzal*. LSU Shreveport, Shreveport, LA
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.402

Case report Wheezing is common in pediatrics and typically seen in bronchiolitis or asthma. However, unusual causes can present as recurrent wheezing.

Case 1 A 10-month-old male referred to pediatric pulmonology for evaluation of recurrent wheezing. Prenatal history was unremarkable. At 8-months, he was hospitalized due to respiratory distress, wheezing, hypoxemia and diagnosed with pneumonia. At 9-months, he required intensive care due to severe respiratory distress. At 10-months, he was referred to our clinic for evaluation. Review of systems negative for stridor, failure to thrive, coughing/choking while feeding, stool abnormalities, or parental asthma. Exam significant for hypoxemia, tachypnea, intercostal retractions, diffuse expiratory wheezing and crackles. Chest radiograph showed right upper lobe atelectasis and lower lobe collapse. Cardiac evaluation was unremarkable. CT chest angiography and bronchoscopy were normal. Broncho-alveolar lavage fluid culture was positive for Haemophilus influenzae. Sweat chloride test and genetic testing were negative. Symptoms recurred after 1 month and were treated multiple times with antibiotics, short course systemic steroids and bronchodilators. CT chest at 16-months showed air trapping, bronchiectasis and mosaic pattern.

Conclusion Post Infectious Bronchiolitis Obliterans is a rare cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. It develops after severe insult to lower airways and typically seen after adenovirus infection in children. Early identification and treatment is important to limit progression of damage.
in the lungs, as well as primary or secondary biphasic sarco-
carcinomas, especially when atypical features are present. PH has an excellent prognosis and simple excision is curative.

**AN UNUSUAL PRESENTATION OF PULMONARY ADENOCARCINOMA**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.404

**Introduction** Lung cancer is the second most common cancer in the United States and the most common cancer worldwide. It is divided into small cell and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Half of the cases of NSCLC are adenocarcinoma. We present a patient with pulmonary adenocarcinoma who had infiltrates in a miliary pattern on imaging.

Case A 47-year-old patient presented to our hospital complaining of progressive sharp lower back pain. The pain started 3 months ago and was getting worse over the last month. Chest X-ray showed bilateral infiltrates in a miliary pattern. She denied shortness of breath, weight loss, changes in appetite, cough, or hemoptysis. She reported visiting Mexico once a month but denied any alcohol, illicit drug use, or smoking. CT of the chest showed miliary infiltrates bilaterally and a 2 cm nodule in the right middle lobe. She had a spinal MRI showing bony lesions at T8-9-11, L4-5, and S1. The infectious workup was negative, and the working diagnosis was metastatic cancer.

The patient had a bronchoscopy with transbronchial biopsies guided by electromagnetic navigation, as well as endobronchial ultrasound fine-needle aspiration (FNA) of mediastinal lymphadenopathy. Transbronchial biopsies and station 7 FNA were positive for adenocarcinoma of the lung. In addition, the patient also had a biopsy of her bony lesions, which was consistent with metastatic adenocarcinoma of the lung. The patient had radiotherapy to her thoracic and lumbar spine while inpatient. She will follow-up with oncology to discuss treatment options once molecular tumor testing is completed.

**Discussion** Although the absolute and relative frequency of lung cancer is decreasing, it remains the most common cancer worldwide. Clinically, patients present with respiratory symptoms (cough, hemoptysis, dyspnea, etc.), but as with our patient, the presentation could be delayed until advanced stages due to the absence of early symptoms. Imaging typically shows solid, semisolid, or ground-glass mass or nodule on CT. A miliary radiologic pattern is usually associated with mycobacterial infection, fungal infection, pneumoconiosis, or sarcoidosis, but it is a rare presentation of pulmonary adenocarcinoma.

**PATIENT WITH UNCONTROLLED ASTHMA**

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**Case report** When a patient has uncontrolled asthma, the health care provider must consider factors such as an ongoing trigger, comorbidities, asthma complications, and the patient’s compliance with their medication regimen to determine the cause of exacerbations. Here we report a female pediatric patient with uncontrolled asthma despite having the previous factors well-controlled.

A 12-year old female with a past medical history of asthma and eczema presented for evaluation of respiratory status. The patient had no identifiable asthma triggers at home and her comorbidities (allergies and rhinitis) were well addressed, however the patient continued to be hospitalized frequently. Spirometry showed evidence of lower airway obstruction with FEV1 of 39% predicted.

Based on the clinical presentation and spirometry, an investigation into this patient’s uncontrolled asthma was warranted. Labs were notable for an absolute eosinophil count of 357 and an IgE level of 2040 IU/ml, raising suspicion for Allergic Bronchopulmonary Aspergillosis (ABPA). An ABPA panel showed specific Aspergillus antibodies, IgE 28.5 IU/ml and IgG 23.7 IU/ml. The patient was diagnosed with ABPA and was treated with oral prednisone. At follow-up, the patient showed improvement of symptoms and her IgE levels dropped to 1350 IU/ml and her pulmonary function improved to predicted FEV1 81%.

ABPA is a pulmonary disorder caused by a hypersensitivity reaction to Aspergillus fumigatus, which is typically seen in patients with asthma and cystic fibrosis. Patients may present with poorly controlled asthma, hemoptysis, wheezing, or a productive cough. Diagnosis of ABPA relies on a combination of clinical, radiological and laboratory findings. A recent study by Agarwal et al. proposed a new set of diagnostic criteria to improve on the previous Patterson Criteria.

Early diagnosis and treatment is important to prevent long term sequelae, such as bronchiectasis. Current treatment guidelines of ABPA recommend the use of systemic glucocorticoids to suppress inflammation and immune activity. ABPA should be considered in a patient with poorly controlled asthma with declining respiratory function despite appropriate medical therapy and environmental control.
hospitalizations between ages 10–17 months, with average length of stay 4.5 days (range 2–7). Interestingly, the patients cough assist started to malfunction around 17 months of age and the appropriate pressures were not able to be achieved and they could not get the machine replaced. He subsequently developed influenza requiring Vapotherm. Before his cough assist could be replaced, he developed ARDS with superimposed bacterial pneumonia, was intubated and placed on Flo- lan. Initial extubation attempt was unsuccessful, but a subsequent extubation was successful, possibly in part due to replacement of his cough assist.

This case demonstrates the utility of mechanical airway clearance methods, namely a cough assist machine in decreasing frequency and duration of hospitalizations for upper respiratory infections in children with poor muscle tone or ineffective cough. A cough assist can be used inpatient, outpatient and in critical care settings to help manage secretions and even facilitate extubation. Pediatricians should consider a cough assist in patients with ineffective cough to prevent and manage acute respiratory illnesses in select populations.

**407 ACUTE LUNG INJURY SECONDARY TO ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.407

**Case report** A 37-year-old woman with a history of IV drug abuse, untreated hepatitis C, and tricuspid valve repair secondary to infective endocarditis in 2015, presented to the Emergency Department with three days of worsening shortness of breath, cough, pleuritic chest pain, fever and chills. The patient was a former half pack a day smoker who quit 3 months prior and began using electronic tobacco cigarettes. At the time of hospital admission, vital signs included a pulse of 115 beats/min, respiratory rate of 24 breaths/min, and oxygen saturation of 91% on room air which improved to 98% on 3 liters oxygen via nasal cannula. Her exam was notable for bibasilar inspiratory crackles. Chest radiograph showed prominence of pulmonary vasculature bilaterally and CT angiogram the chest showed diffuse airspace opacification and ground-glass attenuation throughout the lungs. Her initial labs revealed leukocytosis with predominant neutrophilia. However on day 2, eosinophils and IgE levels were elevated. Other pertinent labs included normal BNP and procalcitonin levels, negative HIV, and negative blood cultures. Acute eosinophilic pneumonia caused by the use of electronic cigarettes was thought to be the cause of the patient’s acute hypoxic respiratory failure. The patient improved with removal of the trigger and supportive care.

**Discussion** As of September 17, 2019, the CDC has reported about 530 cases of electronic cigarette induced pulmonary disease across 39 states with 7 deaths due to the condition. Electronic cigarette or vape associated pulmonary injury can vary in severity and in mechanism of injury as there have been cases described of eosinophilic pneumonia, organizing pneumonia, and lipoid pneumonia. The CDC has identified the symptoms that have been reported to be a few days to a few weeks of cough, shortness of breath, pleuritic chest pain, fatigue, fever, weight loss, and gastrointestinal symptoms. The use of electronic cigarettes should be considered in the workup of patients who actively use electronic cigarettes and present with these symptoms.

**408 A RARE CASE OF PULMONARY MUCORMYCOSIS MIMICKING MALIGNANCY IN A PATIENT WITH DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.408

**Introduction** Pulmonary mucormycosis is associated with high mortality. Survival depends on early diagnosis and treatment. We present a rare case of indolent mucormycosis mimicking malignancy.

**Case presentation** A 36-year-old smoker female admitted for DKA, fever, SOB, right subclavicular pain and hemoptysis for 6 weeks. Chest imaging with collapse of the RUL and mediastinal LNs (figures 1 and 2). Bronchoscopy showed a fungating mass obstructing the RUL entry (figure 3). EBUS with FNA of LNs was negative for malignancy. Biopsy of the mass showed broad hyphae consistent with mucormycosis (figure 4). CT head, sinuses & neck was unremarkable. The patient was...
started on Amphotericin B and then Isavuconazonium with good response.

Discussion Incidence of pulmonary mucormycosis is 1.7 cases/million/year in the US. Unlike the rhino-cerebral variant, pulmonary mucormycosis is more common with hematologic malignancies than with diabetes. Hemoptysis is common due to angio-invasion of bronchial vessels and necrosis. Upper lobe consolidation is typical on chest imaging. Biopsy or pleural/BAL fluid cultures showing aseptate hyphae with perpendicular branching is diagnostic. Amphotericin B or isavuconazole with or without surgical resection is associated with lower mortality, particularly with unilobar involvement.

Conclusion Our case emphasizes the importance of suspecting pulmonary mucormycosis in DKA patients with upper lobe lung consolidation.

408 A COMPLICATED PRESENTATION OF LEGIONNAIRE’S DISEASE
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409 A COMPLICATED PRESENTATION OF LEGIONNAIRE’S DISEASE
A McCormick, J Dubuc, LP Clark, LS Engel*, C Mason, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

410 WHEN THE HEART ISN’T FAILING: A CLINICAL PICTURE OF NONSPECIFIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA
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Case report Case: An 80 year old man with a past medical history of rheumatoid arthritis on immunosuppressive therapy, COPD, coronary artery disease, and hyperlipidemia presented to hospital with four days of fever, shortness of breath, cough productive of brown sputum, and diarrhea. His temperature was 102°F on admission and his serum sodium was 130 mEq/L. A right lower lobe consolidation was seen on CT chest and he was started on vancomycin and zosyn. Two days into treatment, the patient developed diaphoresis, confusion and quickly decompensated, requiring intubation and norepinephrine for blood pressure support. His antibiotic regimen was broadened to meropenem and azithromycin. His renal function worsened to the point of needing dialysis for two days. His legionella urinary antigen returned positive and antibiotic treatment was switched to levofloxacin. After a 28 day hospital stay, his mental status that had returned to baseline.

Discussion Legionnaire’s Disease (LD) is a pneumonia caused by the freshwater gram-negative bacterium Legionella pneumophila. Legionella is an atypical cause of both nosocomial and community-acquired pneumonias that is oftentimes transmitted via aerosolized water sources or soil containing the bacteria. Patients typically present with high fevers, shortness of breath, and cough. Approximately half of patients with LD will present with abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhea, and half will have neurological symptoms including confusion, lethargy, and headaches. While hyponatremia (serum Na <130 mEq/L) is usually present, it is a nonspecific finding. Definitive diagnosis is made with respiratory sputum cultures on a charcoal yeast extract agar with iron and cysteine. Urine antigen tests are also helpful in diagnosis, however only detect serogroup-1 which accounts for approximately 70% of LD. Treatment, using, azithromycin, doxycycline, or a respiratory fluoroquinolone, is recommended for 14–21 total days. LD is a nationally notifiable disease that should be reported to the state health department who will then notify CDC.
A CASE OF CHYLOTHORAX

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Introduction

Chylothorax is an uncommon cause of pleural effusion characterized by extravasation of chyle into the pleural space. It is caused by injury or obstruction of the thoracic duct or subdiaphragmatic flow from the peritoneal cavity. The fluid is usually milky in appearance with elevated triglycerides (>110 mg/dL) or chylomicrons. It can be asymptomatic or present with non-specific respiratory symptoms.

Case

A 79-year-old patient with history of hypertension presented to the emergency room complaining of diffuse abdominal pain and dyspnea. His dyspnea worsened over the last 2 months. A chest X-ray showed bilateral pleural effusions and a CT chest showed large right hydropneumothorax and moderate left pleural effusion. He had a right thoracentesis with chest tube placement as well as left thoracentesis. The fluid analysis was consistent with a chylothorax. His chest tube output remained high (1-2L daily). His nutrition was optimized and octreotide 50 mg every 8 hours was tried with modest reduction in the chest tube output. The etiology of the chylothorax was unknown. He reported a stab wound to his right chest 20 years ago.

Imaging of his head, chest, abdomen, and pelvis showed no masses. The fluid analysis of the effusions was negative for malignant cells and cultures were negative. A nuclear medicine lymphangiogram showed no extravasation of radiotracer into the thoracic cavity. The pneumothorax resolved and the chest tube was removed with rapid reaccumulation of his pleural effusion. After discussion with the patient about the benefits and harms of an indwelling pleural catheter, he decided against it. The patient was discharged home with hospice care.

Discussion

Chylothorax is a rare cause of pleural effusions and present a challenge in management. Trauma causes about 50% of the cases. Esophagectomy and corrective surgeries for congenital heart diseases are the most common reported causes. Malignancy and lymphatic anomalies are the most common non-traumatic causes of chylothorax (39%–72%). Diagnosis needs an extensive history and physical exam. Fluid analysis and imaging can help identify the cause. Lymphangiogram is needed when lymphatic anomaly is suspected. Medical management usually involves a high-protein, low-fat diet and somatostatin analogues; definitive treatment is usually surgical, when no contraindications exist.

Abstracts

412 GRANULOMATOSIS WITH POLYANGIITIS PRESENTING AS ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN AN ELDERLY PATIENT

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Case report

73 year old male with hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia and CAD presented with substernal chest pain. EKG revealed ST segment elevation on inferoposterior leads. He underwent left heart catheterization and had PCI to RCA. Chest X-ray on admission showed pulmonary nodule, further evaluated with CTA chest that showed 6 cm right lower lobe cavitary lesion with possible aortitis in aortic arch and descending aorta. Patient reported chronic nonproductive cough and denied fever, chills, night sweats, shortness of breath, weight loss or prior sexually transmitted infection. Infectious disease and pulmonology were consulted for cavitary lesion and recommended ceftriaxone and clindamycin to cover for pneumonia and aortitis. Cardiothoracic surgery was consulted for lung biopsy but deferred due to high risk location. Patient underwent bronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage. Infectious workup including TB, HIV, RPR, blood, respiratory and fungal cultures was negative. Autoimmune workup was significant for positive C-ANCA with 1:160 titer. Needle biopsy of lesion revealed lymphohistiocytic proliferation with necrosis. Diagnosis of Granulomatosis with polyangiitis was made based on presence of aortitis, cavitary lesion, positive C-ANCA and biopsy findings. Antibiotics were discontinued and initiating prednisone was delayed due to recent acute MI.

Granulomatosis with polyangiitis, formerly known as Wegener disease, is a rare condition with an incidence rate of 8–10 cases/million. It is a form of vasculitis associated with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody. This condition may present with non-specific symptoms such as weight loss, fatigue and fever. It can affect multiple organ systems and lead to sinusitis, cavitary nodules, pauci-immune glomerulonephritis and aortitis. Diagnosis can be made based on clinical findings, positive PR3-ANCA antibody along with supportive imaging such as Chest X-ray or Chest CT which can reveal cavitary nodules and infiltrates. A definitive diagnosis is confirmed by biopsy of involved organ which can show changes associated with vasculitis and necrotizing granulomas. The treatment for this includes high dose steroids followed by maintenance therapy with immunosuppressants for two years.
**Abstract 413**

**CHRONIC ALCOHOL INGESTION RENDERS MICE VULNERABLE TO HYDROSTATIC PULMONARY EDEMA**

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**Purpose of study** Chronic alcohol abuse is a major risk factor to develop pathologic alveolar flooding, known as Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS). Alcohol impairs alveolar barrier function by increasing paracellular fluid leak and disrupting fluid homeostasis, priming the lung for flooding with a subsequent ‘second-hit’ injury. Healthy lungs tolerate a broad range of interstitial pressures without developing alveolar edema. However, chronic alcoholics at baseline and with ARDS have increased extravascular water levels which contribute to increased interstitial water pressure on the alveoli. Elevated interstitial pressures overwhelm alveolar tight junctions and allow fluid to enter the alveolar space. We propose that alcohol causes alveolar leak due to increases in interstitial fluid pressure. This is critical to determine as ICU patients are often given fluids that increase interstitial pressure and could be injurious in alcoholic patients.

**Methods used** 8-week-old male C57BL/6 mice were pair-fed 20% ethanol or water for 16 wks to establish a chronic alcohol model. Mice were given a 250 µl intraperitoneal (IP) injection of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) to increase interstitial fluid pressure. To examine flooding in the alcoholic lung, 200 µl of Evans Blue (EB) dye was injected into tail veins 24 h after IP injection and bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) fluid was collected 1h later. EB in BAL was analyzed and normalized to serum EB.

**Summary of results** Alcohol increased alveolar leak, measured by EB presence in BAL, by 72% following IP injection of PBS relative to sham-control alcohol-fed mice and by 93% relative to water-fed mice at the same IP injection volume. By contrast, IP injection did not cause alveolar leak into BAL of water-fed mice.

**Conclusions** Chronic alcohol exposure sensitizes the alveolar barrier to pulmonary edema with a ‘second-hit’ inflammatory injury such as sepsis or pneumonia. Here we demonstrate for the first time that sterile saline induces lung injury in alcohol-fed mice, providing a non-inflammatory model to study alveolar barrier dysfunction in vivo. Further studies will measure the impact of saline composition on the degree of alveolar leak and determine if this injury is volume-dependent.

**Abstract 414**

**UNUSUAL CAUSE OF RESPIRATORY DISTRESS IN A NEWBORN**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.414

**Case report** Term infant born via spontaneous vaginal delivery who was asymptomatic at birth admitted due to tachypnea at 3 weeks. Perinatal history was unremarkable except for meconium stained fluid. Review of systems was negative for stridor, fever, vomiting, sweating with feeds or apneic episodes. Exam significant RR 88, with increase work of breathing. Chest x-ray showed subtle perihilar infiltrate. Cardiac evaluation showed a patent foramen ovale. Infectious work-up was negative. Infant was discharged home and re-admitted due to persistent tachypnea and hypoxemia. Cardiology, Pulmonology and ENT were consulted. Labs including septic screen, metabolic panel, TSH and sweat chloride test were negative. CT scan of chest showed ground glass opacities in lower lobes. Modified barium swallow study ruled out aspiration and contrast esophagogram was normal. Airway evaluation and bronchoscopy was normal with negative BAL. Genetic evaluation was positive for NKX2-1 mutation C.190C. He was discharged home on oxygen and weaned to room air and remained asymptomatic over next few months.

**Discussion** Common causes of tachypnea in this age can be due to infection, persistent chemical pneumonia from meconium aspiration, and cardiac causes. Our patient had a variant of unknown significance of Homebox protein NKX2-1 gene which is associated with lung, thyroid and brain tissue defects. In the lungs, defective homebox NKx-2.1 protein expression leads to decrease surfactant production causing respiratory distress leading to interstitial lung disease.

**Abstract 415**

**TOPIRAMATE-INDUCED METABOLIC ACIDOSIS, INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONITIS AND PULMONARY EMBOLISM: TOPIRAMATE SYNDROME**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.415

**Introduction** Topiramate-induced normal anion gap metabolic acidosis (NAGMA) is a documented adverse effect. Topiramate also has rare effects on the respiratory system including pneumonia and pulmonary embolism (PE). We report a case of a patient with acute hypoxic respiratory failure due to NAGMA, interstitial pneumonitis, and PE while on topiramate.

**Case** A 44 year old female presented with shortness of breath, dry cough and wheezing for 5 days. No fever, hemoptysis, chest pain or sick contacts. Past history revealed smoking, asthma, paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia and migraine. Medications included verapamil, topiramate and albuterol.

On exam, severe respiratory distress, temperature 100°F, O₂ saturation 90% on venti mask FiO₂ 50%. Only a few scattered bilateral wheezes and rhonchi with good air flow. Despite regular tachycardia, volume status was normal based on lack of edema, S3, and jugular venous distension.
Propofol is commonly used for sedation, and in this case it was used for non-convulsive status epilepticus. The pathophysiology of Propofol syndrome is thought to be related to mitochondrial dysfunction. Risk factors include severe illness, cerebral injury, corticosteroid use, and poor oxygen perfusion. Patients can present with metabolic acidosis, arrhythmias, rhabdomyolysis, renal and hepatic abnormalities. While administering Propofol, it is essential to closely monitor telemetry and lab values. A high degree of suspicion is needed as discontinuing the infusion can be lifesaving.

416 A DIAGNOSTIC DILEMMA: RECOGNIZING PROPOFOL INFUSION SYNDROME

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.416

Case report Propofol infusion syndrome is a rare complication that may occur in critically ill patients. It is characterized by severe metabolic acidosis, rhabdomyolysis, renal failure, liver complications, cardiovascular failure and carries a high incidence of mortality. Prompt recognition of Propofol infusion syndrome is required as treatment entails stopping Propofol and supportive care. We will now discuss a rare case of Propofol infusion syndrome.

A 67-year-old male with history of subdural hematoma status post craniotomy and substance abuse presented to the emergency department with cardiac arrest following cocaine use. Patient’s rhythm was noted to be asystole. He underwent cardiopulmonary resuscitation and received a total of 3 rounds of epinephrine with return of spontaneous circulation. He was then intubated and admitted to the intensive care unit. Electroencephalogram was ordered due to patient’s myoclonic jerks and revealed seizure activity. He was then started on valproic acid and levetiracetam. Difficulty in controlling seizures led to initiation of Propofol infusion which was later increased as patient continued having seizure activity. Following the increase in infusion rate, his creatinine quickly rose to three times his baseline along with metabolic acidosis. As this was the only medication that underwent changes, the team promptly discontinued Propofol. Within two days, the creatinine level returned to baseline. Due to the rapid recovery of renal function following cessation of Propofol, it’s suspected that the patient developed Propofol infusion syndrome. Because of the patient’s critical illness and post-arrest encephalopathy, he was eventually weaned from the ventilator and expired shortly after.

417 AN EXTREMELY LOW PH SURVIVOR: A CASE OF SEPTIC SHOCK COMPPLICATED WITH METFORMIN-INDUCED SEVERE LACTIC ACIDOSIS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.417

Introduction Lactic acidosis is the most common cause of metabolic acidosis in hospitalized patients. It is associated with increased mortality and worse prognosis, particularly in sepsis. Metformin is fatal in patients with shock or any organ dysfunction. AKI is an important risk factor for metformin-induced lactic acidosis. Case presentation A 51-year-old female with type 2 diabetes mellitus who presented with altered mental status and abdominal pain. She was hypotensive, tachycardic, febrile and hypoxic. She was intubated, started on IVF and vasopressors and then admitted to the ICU. CBC showed leukocytosis. CMP showed sCr 7.4 mg/dl. Urinalysis showed 4+Bacteria and >180 WBCs/HPF. Serum Lactate 22.7 mg/dl. ABG with pH 6.64 and bicarb of 3 mg/dl.

Despite IVF, vasopressors, antibiotics and bicarb drip; repeated ABG and lactate were unchanged. By reviewing her home medications, it was revealed that she is taking metformin, so metformin-induced lactic acidosis was suspected and continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) was started. Her shock resolved and her pH, lactate and bicarb levels normalized. The patient was extubated and discharged home 48 hours later. Discussion Type A lactic acidosis is due to impaired tissue oxygenation and Type B LA is due to metformin, DKA, alcoholism, Beta-agonists (e.g., albuterol). Hyperlactatemia is detrimental as it causes reduced cardiac contractility, arrhythmias, and impaired response to vasopressors. Treatment of lactic acidosis is the treatment of the cause with cautious use of sodium bicarb. Sodium bicarb is used if pH<7.1 and bicarbonate <6. Our patient had lactic acidosis secondary to both septic shock and metformin in the setting of AKI. Despite having a very low initial pH, the patient improved with correcting the underlying cause and the judicious use of bicarbonate.

Conclusion Our case emphasizes the role of stopping metformin in the hospital setting and switching to insulin because AKI and sepsis are very common in hospitalized patients and stopping metformin can prevent catastrophic complications.
EFFICACY OF NON-OPIATES FOR PEDIATRIC CONTINUOUS SEDATION IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

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Purpose of study Despite the ubiquitous administration of non-opiates for sedation in critically ill children, evidence guiding their use is lacking. Thus, we conducted a systematic review to assess whether non-opiate agents used in pediatric intensive care units are: (i) effective, (ii) safe, and (iii) successful in reducing length of mechanical ventilation days and hospital stay. Non-opiate agents were chosen due to the growing body of evidence describing the short- and long-term adverse effects of prolonged opioid administration in children.

Methods used After protocol submission to PROSPERO, we conducted a thorough literature search in PubMed, Science Direct, Web of Science, SCOPUS, Cochrane and references of included articles. Two independent reviewers screened randomized trials, cohort and case-control studies that met inclusion criteria. Our primary outcome was efficacy measured by any objective, validated sedation scoring tool (COMFORT, Ramsay, SBS, etc.). Secondary outcomes included safety, days of mechanical ventilation and length of hospital stay. Cochrane risk of bias and MOOSE will be used to assess study quality. A random-effects model will be used to pool continuous/categorical outcomes to determine the mean differences/odds ratios, respectively.

Summary of results In this systematic review, 43 studies were included for a total of 2,831 patients from North and South America, Europe and Asia. Dexmedetomidine and midazolam were most commonly studied (n=31, 72%), followed by propofol and clonidine, (n=8, 19%), with a handful evaluating isoflurane, haloperidol, and ketamine. COMFORT and Ramsay were the sedation scores used most often (n=22, 51%). The studies were 44% (n=19) randomized trials and 63% (n=27) described at least one of our secondary outcomes. Preliminary findings suggest non-opiate sedatives have comparable efficacy and safety to opioids. Meta-analysis is ongoing and will be complete in the next month.

Conclusions This is the first systematic review and meta-analysis evaluating the efficacies of non-opiate sedatives in mechanically ventilated children. Findings from this study have the potential for large clinical implications in a topic that currently lacks evidence for decision-making.

STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE-INDUCED EPITHELIAL BARRIER FUNCTION IS MEDIATED BY MITOCHONDRIAL REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES GENERATION AND ATTENUATED BY A MITOCHONDRIALLY-TARGETED ANTIOXIDANT

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.419

Purpose of study S. pneumoniae is the most common cause of community acquired pneumonia and, despite pneumococcal vaccination, remains a significant cause of morbidity and mortality especially among the elderly and those with comorbidities. The epithelium serves as the first line of defense against infection and its function is dependent on the regulation of anti-oxidant defenses and mitochondrial quality control mechanisms. The purpose of this study was to determine how S. pneumoniae affects epithelial anti-oxidant defenses and whether augmentation of anti-oxidant activity could enhance the epithelial host response to infection.

Methods used BEAS-2B bronchial epithelial cells and human primary bronchial epithelial cells (NhBEs) were infected with S. pneumoniae serotype 19F (MOI 0.1, 1, 10) for 3, 6, 12, and 24 hours. Cells were pre-treated for 1 hour with mitoTEMPO (20, 100 μM) or vehicle control. Mitochondrial reactive oxygen species (mtROS) were measured using mitoSOX Red superoxide indicator. Mitochondrial DNA integrity was analyzed by determining the ratio of 79 bp and 230 bp mtDNA fragments. QPCR and western blotting was used to quantify mRNA and protein expression respectively of several genes important in the antioxidant response to oxidative injury including peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma coactivator 1 (PGC-1α), Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2), and sirtuin 3 (Sirt3). Epithelial barrier function was assessed by measuring transepithelial resistance (TER) in primary bronchial epithelial cells grown on transwell supports.

Summary of results S. pneumoniae infection induces mtROS generation (MOI 10, 6 and 12 hours), promotes mtDNA damage (MOI 10, 12 hours), and enhances mRNA and protein expression of PGC-1α, Nrf2, and Sirt3 in a dose- and time-dependent manner. Epithelial barrier dysfunction induced by S. pneumoniae is abrogated by the mtROS scavenger, mitoTEMPO.

Conclusions S. pneumoniae infection induces mitochondrial-derived oxidative injury in lung epithelial cells resulting in barrier dysfunction. Blockade of mtROS restores barrier integrity and may represent a novel therapeutic strategy for S. pneumoniae infection.

CYSTIC FIBROSIS PRESENTING AS CHRONIC COUGH IN ELDERLY

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.420

Case report A 75-year-old Caucasian man with GERD, HTN, A-fib, CKD, and thoracic aortic aneurysm presented to the pulmonary clinic with chronic cough. He had previously been started on omeprazole and had been seen by multiple specialists without a diagnosis. The patient’s cough was associated with milky sputum production in the morning and yellow mucus in the evening. He endorsed dyspnea upon climbing stairs, awakening nightly due to productive cough, nasal congestion, and postnasal drip. He denied chest pain, environmental exposures, history of tobacco use, floating stools, weight loss, and nasal polyps. He built houses for several years and maintained multiple rent houses. He was initially thought to have upper airway cough syndrome and was started on intranasal corticosteroids with sinus rinses. His PFTs revealed a decreased DLCO at 65% of predicted, with an FEV1 of 96% predicted. CT of the sinuses showed chronic left sphenoid sinusitis with mucosal thickening and inspissated mucus with a small amount of fluid. He was started on a 3-week course of clindamycin with some improvement in symptoms. An HRCT chest showed bronchiectasis and bronchial...
Abstracts

421 GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME OR IS IT?

S McClelland*, L Singh, H Goraya. University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR

Case report West Nile Virus (WNV), is transmitted from infected birds to humans via mosquitoes. WNV has become the common cause of epidemic meningoencephalitis in humans. At present, there is no effective therapy for the treatment of WNV encephalitis.

A 55-year-old African American man with hypertension and drug abuse presented to an OSH for evaluation of multiple falls and was found to have rhabdomyolysis, dehydration, AKI, and a UTI and admitted to general medicine. The patient developed altered mental status, acute respiratory failure, atrial flutter with RVR and was intubated and transferred to the ICU. CT PE was negative for PE, but showed a RLL consolidation. Sputum culture positive for multidrug-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii. Antibiotics were de-escalated to tobramycin and tigecycline. While at the OSH, he developed altered mental status, acute respiratory failure, atrial flutter with RVR and was intubated and transferred to the ICU. CT PE was negative for PE, but showed a RLL consolidation. Sputum culture positive for multidrug-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii. Antibiotics were de-escalated to tobramycin and tigecycline. While at the OSH, the patient was then referred to the cystic fibrosis clinic at UAMS for further care.

Wall thickening, predominantly in the lingula and RML with some involvement of the bilateral lower lobe superior segments. Bacterial and AFB sputum cultures, complete blood count with differential, quantitative immunoglobulins, ABPA panel, RF, CCP, and SPEP were ordered to evaluate bronchiectasis. The patient completed his antibiotic course and was continued on intranasal corticosteroid with sinus rinse, and the aerobika device was initiated for airway clearance. His sputum culture resulted in two isolates of pan-susceptible Pseudomonas aeruginosa, while the remainder of his workup was negative. He was started on inhaled tobramycin and oral ciprofloxacin for eradication therapy. During the next clinic visit, the patient’s cough had drastically improved and AFB culture was negative. He was sent for sweat chloride testing several times with inconclusive results; however, cystic fibrosis gene testing returned positive for one copy of pathogenic variant c.1521_1523delCTT; p.Phe508del and one copy of a mild pathogenic variant, c.350G>A; p.Arg117His. The patient was referred to the cystic fibrosis clinic at UAMS for further care.

422 NECROTIC LUNG PRESENTING AS COMMUNITY ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA

S McClelland*, L Singh, H Goraya. University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR

Case report A 64-year-old female with COPD, GERD, depression, recent left upper lobe lobectomy for nonmalignant lung mass, and tobacco user presented to the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS) emergency department. Before her presentation to the ED, the patient had completed two courses of antibiotics with ciprofloxacin and Bactrim for urinary tract infection and axillary abscess, respectively.

In the ED, the patient was febrile, tachycardic, and tachypnic. Labs significant for WBC: 17.04, Glucose: 237, and lactate: 2.5. The patient was placed on 2L O2 via NC and sepsis protocol was initiated with IVF, vancomycin, cefepime, and azithromycin. Chest x-ray showed completed white out of the left lung with a hydropneumothorax vs lung abscess in the LLL. The patient was admitted to general medicine for further treatment of presumed community-associated pneumonia. Blood and sputum cultures returned positive for streptococcus pneumoniae and pan-sensitive pseudomonas, respectively. Pulmonary consulted for evaluation for left lower lobe hydropneumothorax vs lung abscess and CT chest without contrast was recommended. Bedside ultrasound of the left lung showed hepatization without fluid and CT chest without contrast recommended for further evaluation of lung parenchyma. CT chest showed an abrupt termination of the left lower lobe main bronchus with severe necrotizing left lower lobe pneumonia and ground glasses changes in the right upper lobe with reactive lymphadenopathy.

After reviewing the CT chest, pulmonary recommended bronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage. The patient underwent bronchoscopy which showed complete occlusion of the left mainstem bronchus, no BAL performed. Cardiothoracic surgery consulted and recommended obtaining a V/Q scan to evaluate perfusion to the left lung. V/Q scan showed 2.9% of total perfusion and 5.1% of total ventilation was provided by the left lung with the remainder provided by the right lung. The left lung had decreased perfusion and ventilation in all segments of the lung with no mismatch. The patient underwent the completion of left pneumonectomy by cardiothoracic surgery without complications. At the time of hospital discharge, the patient was stable on room air and discharged on a seven-day course of Bactrim.
ACUTE LUNG INJURY SECONDARY TO INHALATION OF TOXIC COMPOUNDS

T Modi*, A Maveddat, S Parajulee, SK Koshy. Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.423

CASE OF GLUCOSAMINE INCREASES MIR-129 AND TARTETS

T Modi*, A Maveddat, S Parajulee, SK Koshy. Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.424

CASE OF DEXMEDETOMIDINE-ASSOCIATED HYPERTHERMIA IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

T Nguyen*, A Burke, LS Engel, M Modica. LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.425

ACUTE LUNG INJURY SECONDARY TO INHALATION OF TOXIC COMPOUNDS

T Modi*, A Maveddat, S Parajulee, SK Koshy. Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.423

Case report Background: The use of electronic-cigarettes (e-cigarettes) has resulted in increased vulnerability to pneumonia. The most dreaded presentation of life-threatening e-cigarette associated lipoid pneumonia involves a rapid decline in clinical status with acute lung injury presenting as hypoxemia, leukocytosis, and bilateral lung infiltrates on chest x-ray. Epidemiologically, it is found in a young adult aged 18–35 clinically experiencing tachypnea, dyspnea, fever, and a history of extensive use of marijuana concentrates found in e-cigarettes, which may possibly lead to an even more rapid progression of lung damage when compared to other toxins.

Case presentation A 31-year-old Caucasian female, with a significant 3-year history of e-cigarette use, presented to the emergency room with symptoms of worsening dyspnea, pleuritic chest pain, non-productive dry cough, subjective fever, and weight loss of 15 pounds over a two week period. She was afebrile throughout admission though her respiratory status fluctuated. She gave a three-year history of heavy vaping with products that she obtained in an informal route with a 11-year history of smoking nicotine. CT showed bilateral interstitial, alveolar infiltrates and normal WBC count on admission. She was initially treated for community-acquired pneumonia with intravenous ceftriaxone and azithromycin. Despite the broad-spectrum antibiotics, her clinical condition worsened during the initial 2 days with significant neutrophil leukocytosis and worsening hypoxemia with increasing need of supplemental oxygen. In view of the possibility of vaping induced pneumonitis, she was managed conservatively with bronchodilators and respiratory toilet. She showed clinical improvement on the 5th day with improving oxygenation and decreasing WBC count. She was eventually discharged from the hospital on the 7th day.

Summary This case highlights the severity of the decline in lung function of a young patient with pneumonia after the recent heavy use of e-cigarettes. Although the natural history of vaping induced pneumonia shows slow recovery, there may be a class of patients who could improve in a shorter time span. These patients may need to be longitudinally followed up to assess the long-term effect on lung function.

GLUCOSAMINE INCREASES MIR-129 AND TARTETS

T Modi*, A Maveddat, S Parajulee, SK Koshy. Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.424

Case report Introduction: Dexmedetomidine is a centrally-acting alpha-2-adrenergic receptor agonist known for its sedative and opioid-sparing analgesic qualities while allowing for relative preservation of a patient’s respiratory drive. Patients are more readily aroused and responsive when administered dexmedetomidine, making it useful for sedation in non-mechanically ventilated patients. The most common side effects of this medication include hypotension and bradycardia, but this case report illustrates an association with severe hyperthermia.

Case A 36 year old man was admitted for acute hypoxic and hypercapnic respiratory failure, sepsis secondary to bilateral pneumonia, and hypertensive emergency. He had worsening hypoxia, ultimately requiring intubation. Initial ABG was concerning for ARDS. He was started on vancomycin, cefepime, azithromycin, and steroids. For sedation, the patient was concerned for ARDS. He was started on vancomycin, cefepime, azithromycin, and steroids. For sedation, the patient was started on fentanyl and propofol. As the patient’s respiratory status, ARDS, and infection improved, the patient was transitioned from propofol and fentanyl to dexmedetomidine. Approximately 18 hours after initiating dexmedetomidine, the patient developed a fever of 103.3°F (39.6°C). Chest radiograph showed mildly increased pulmonary edema from preceding days, but no evidence of new focal consolidations. After duplex ultrasound showed bilateral non-occlusive lower extremity DVT, workup for PE was unremarkable. Other than dexmedetomidine, the patient had not received any other new medications in the preceding 24 hours. The patient’s dexmedetomidine infusion was discontinued 5 hours after developing severe hyperthermia, and he was transitioned back to propofol and fentanyl for sedation. His fever curve continued to trend upwards for several hours afterwards, peaking at a maximum temperature of 105.7°F (40.9°C), 2.5 hours after discontinuing the dexmedetomidine. His fever curve thereafter trended down, and he was afebrile 8 hours after stopping his dexmedetomidine.

Discussion Dexmedetomidine is a commonly used drug with a predictable side effect profile. When a typical work up does not reveal a likely source for a persistent fever in a critically ill patient who is on dexmedetomidine, it is reasonable to discontinue this medication and expect improvement in fever curve.

CASE OF DEXMEDETOMIDINE-ASSOCIATED HYPERTHERMIA IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

T Nguyen*, A Burke, LS Engel, M Modica. LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.425

Case report Introduction: Dexmedetomidine is a centrally-acting alpha-2-adrenergic receptor agonist known for its sedative and opioid-sparing analgesic qualities while allowing for relative preservation of a patient’s respiratory drive. Patients are more readily aroused and responsive when administered
endogenous control miR. PASMC were exposed to GlcN (50 μM) and TNFα (1 ng/ml) for 6h. Total RNA was extracted using TRIzol method. miR cDNA and cDNA were generated and analyzed by real-time qPCR with specific primers. Western blot was performed using specific O-GlcNAc antibodies.

Summary of results GlcN decreased the expression of miR-129 (0.71- vs 1.0-fold change control) and miR-181a (0.68- vs 1.0-fold change control) and increased the expression of miR-129 (1.22- vs 1.0-fold changed control). GlcN had no effect on the expression of miR-221 (1.01- vs 1.0-fold change control). TNFα had no effect on miR-129 level (1.1- vs 1.0-fold change. To further identify a possible role of miR-129 in GlcNAcylation, we used microRNA Target database to identify a miR-129 target gene. We found ICAM-1 gene a potential miR-129 target. TNFα induces ICAM-1 and reduces O-GlcNAcylation of proteins. Luciferase-based miR-129:ICAM-1 binding experiments will demonstrated direct interaction and regulation of ICAM-1 via miR-129.

Conclusions These preliminary results suggest a role of miR-129 in GlcN anti-inflammatory effects in lung injury via ICAM-1.

Purpose of study Procalcitonin (PCT) is an inflammatory marker that is being increasingly used in pediatric patients. PCT rises 2–4 hours after a bacterial stimulus and should not rise in response to viral or fungal pathogens. PCT is often used in critical care settings when bacterial infection is suspected; the more severe the bacterial infection, the higher the peak value of PCT. Bacterial infections in general also produce a more robust leukocytosis when compared to viral infections. In this study we aim to investigate whether there is a correlation between white blood cell count (WBC) and PCT in patients with suspected bacterial infections.

Methods used Retrospective chart review was conducted on patients in the cardiac intensive care unit (CICU) at Children’s Hospital New Orleans that had a PCT drawn from March 2019 to August 2019. Additional data collected includes WBC, culture results, and antibiotic use. Patients were excluded from analysis if their WBC was not measured on the same day as PCT. Linear regression was performed to compare WBC and PCT values; PCT was classified as the dependent variable while WBC was classified as the independent variable.

Summary of results A total of 158 PCT samples were drawn during the study period. Preliminary data was collected on 78 out of 158 PCT samples; two of the 78 PCT samples collected were not included due to lack of available WBC value on the same day. Linear regression modeling demonstrated a correlation coefficient, R, of 0.21 (p=0.07) and a coefficient of determination, R², of 0.04.

Conclusions Our preliminary results suggest that there is no significant positive correlation between PCT and WBC values. The data did not account for patients who may have been receiving medications that could elevate WBC or the time frame around extracorporeal membrane oxygenation which may elevate PCT. Further evaluation of PCT use in suspected bacterial infections in the pediatric CICU patient population will take place to be conducted.

**Abstract 427 Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>OR/IRR</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of Stay</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.91, 1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICU Admission</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.45, 1.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Albuterol Use</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1.02, 2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium use</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.95, 1.88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions We find no association between obesity and outcomes of length of stay, intensive care admission, or magnesium administration. While growing evidence links obesity with increased frequency of asthma exacerbations, it does not seem to be associated with the severity of exacerbation.

**428** ACUTE DYSPNEA DURING A HALF-TRIATHLON: A CASE REPORT OF SWIMMING-INDUCED PULMONARY EDEMA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.428

Introduction Swimming-induced pulmonary edema (SIPE) is an uncommon entity with a pathophysiology that is still not well understood. Defined as the development of acute shortness of breath (SOB), cough and/or sputum production with evidence of pulmonary edema during or after swimming without water aspiration. Increased pulmonary arterial and left atrial pressure in combination with cold water (73.4 degrees) immersion has been suggested as the mechanism of increased afterload that leads to hydrostatic edema.

Case presentation A 58-year-old woman who presented with sudden SOB associated with productive cough of pink frothy sputum while swimming during a half-triathlon competition. Found diaphoretic, tachypneic with SO2 of 83%, on lung auscultation there were scant basal crackles, chest X-rays showed bilateral interstitial infiltrations corresponding to pulmonary edema. Transthoracic echocardiogram showed and overall normal systolic and diastolic function with trace mitral and tricuspid regurgitation.

On admission she required support with BiPAP and 1 dose of 40 mg of furosemide was given. After 4 hours her SO2 levels started to improve, chest X-ray cleared up and patient showed complete resolution of symptoms.

Discussion The patient presented with history and findings highly suggestive of SIPE. The complete resolution of symptoms and the radiological improvement confirmed the diagnosis. The temperature of the water the day of the competition was 70 degrees this causes redistribution of blood from the extremities to the thorax increasing the blood volume in the peripheral veins. The temperature of the water the day of the competition was 70 degrees this causes redistribution of blood from the extremities to the thorax increasing the blood volume in the peripheral veins.

Conclusion The presence of symptoms including dyspnea, cough and pink frothy sputum during or after swimming are highly suggestive of SIPE. Systematic reviews have found an association between water temperature and incidence of SIPE.

**429** NOT JUST CROUP

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.429

Case report We present a case of croup with secondary Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus) pneumonia and ARDS complicated by sepsis with need for venoarterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (VA ECMO).

A one-year-old male presented to Children’s of Alabama ED with 2 days of cough and respiratory distress. He was febrile (102.3°F), tachycardic (176 beat/min), tachypneic (64 breaths/min), and hypoxic (SpO2 80% on room air). He had barking cough, moderate stridor at rest, and no adventitious breath sounds. He received dexamethasone and racemic epinephrine without improvement in his respiratory effort. He was placed on 10 L/min high flow nasal cannula and admitted to the pediatric intensive care unit (PICU).

On arrival to the PICU, he was awake and alert with SpO2 97%. Within 1 hour he became listless and hypoxemic despite normal PaCO2. CBC revealed severe pancytopenia. Chest x-ray showed ‘steeple sign’ and diffuse airspace disease. Cefipime and vancomycin were started, and he was intubated. Despite ventilation with high mean airway pressure and FiO2 of 1.0, SpO2 remained 85%. He also developed profound hypotension, requiring initiation of multiple vasopressors. Due to his rapid decline, VA ECMO was initiated. A viral respiratory panel was positive for parainfluenza virus, and culture of tracheal secretions grew abundant S. aureus.

Lower respiratory tract bacterial co-infection is rarely associated with parainfluenza upper respiratory tract infection and is more often associated with influenza and RSV. Here, we present a case of S. aureus co-infection with parainfluenza virus leading to severe morbidity. A literature review of parainfluenza and S. aureus coinfection revealed one case of severe necrotizing pneumonia, resulting in death. The involved S. aureus strain had the Panton-Valentine leukocidin (PVL+) bacterial exotoxin gene known to result in necrotizing pneumonia, resulting in death. Our case highlights the consideration of a broad differential for hypoxemia in the setting of croup and the need for vigilance for bacterial co-infection.

**430** VAPING-INDUCED CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS FROM E-CIGARETTES

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.430

Case report There has been an increase in electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) use over the last several years. Recently, there has also been a rapid rise of vaping-related lung illnesses. However, there is limited research on respiratory illnesses linked to e-cigarette use. We present a case report of a previously healthy eighteen-year-old female who presented to the emergency department with worsening cough, pleuritic chest pain, difficulty breathing, and diarrhea shortly after vaping THC. Patient was admitted for respiratory distress requiring high flow nasal cannula. She remained on high flow nasal cannula for several days without much improvement and inability to wean. Infectious disease and Rheumatology were consulted. Results of infectious and autoimmune work up were unremarkable. Computer tomography of the chest demonstrated bilateral groundglass opacities with subpleural sparing. Patient was diagnosed with a presumptive chemical pneumonitis, and patient was started on intravenous methylprednisolone therapy. Within several
hours after starting steroids, patient significantly improved. Patient was weaned off of oxygen support and discharged home within 48 hours.

METHEMOGLOBINEMIA IN AN INFANT WITH DIARRHEA AND ACIDOSIS

Case report Methemoglobinemia is an infrequent encounter in pediatrics, known to be caused by enzyme deficiencies or various factors that can oxidize hemoglobin iron to its ferric state. Here we present an infant with severe methemoglobinemia, hypovolemic shock, and diarrhea.

Case presentation A previously healthy full-term 6-week-old presents to the ED for two days of poor feeding, tachypnea, lethargy, and increasing diarrhea. He had a perinatal period complicated by 5 loose stools daily. He tried two basic formulas with no change in diarrhea. He had no sick contacts, meds, or chemical exposures.

In the ED, the child was listless and cachectic, irritable, and tachypneic. O2 sat 88% improved with 5L. O2 via HFNC, other vitals stable. Physical exam consistent with severe dehydration. No cyanosis.

Initially, CBG revealed pH 6.76, pCO2 20.7, bicarb <5, chloride 122. Methemoglobin of 29. CBC with leukocyte predominance. Negative urine ketones. Blood and urine cultures collected, LP deferred due to respiratory distress. No Newborn Screen results available. CXR and Abd XR normal. He received ceftriaxone, a NS bolus, and was started on D10 + 75 mEq HCO3/L at 1.5 maintenance. He did not receive methylene blue due to sibling history of G6PD deficiency. He was transferred to Children’s Hospital PICU for concern for inborn error of metabolism given severe methemoglobinemia and hyperchloremic non-anion gap metabolic acidosis.

In the PICU, his exam was unchanged. Labs revealed new DIC, for which he received cryoprecipitate, FFP, and anticoagulation. He was made NPO and aggressively rehydrated with D10 + 20 mEq KAcetate + 20 mEq NaHCO3/L for several days with improvement in his metabolic derangements. Blood cultures and stool studies were negative. Negative urine/serum amino acids and negative urine ketones made inborn error of metabolism unlikely.

Clinical status greatly improved and patient was transitioned to elemental formula with complete symptomatic resolution. Etiology of diarrhea was presumed to be Food Protein Induced Enterocolitis Syndrome (FPIES) or severe milk protein insensitivity, both of which can cause severe methemoglobinemia in infants.
WHERE DID THE BLOOD GO? CAN SARCOIDOSIS DO THAT?

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.433

Case report Sarcoidosis is a systemic granulomatous disease of unknown etiology. Sarcoidosis can have a very diverse presentation ranging from asymptomatic mediastinal lymphadenopathy to pulmonary fibrosis and chronic respiratory failure. The lack of effective treatment and reliable predictors of disease progression, makes sarcoidosis management challenging. Patients with chronic lung disease often have functional loss likely secondary to abnormal respiratory-system mechanics and/or excessive ventilatory demand. We present a patient with pulmonary sarcoidosis who had an almost complete loss of perfusion of the left lung. A 57-year-old woman with pulmonary sarcoidosis was referred by her pulmonary physician for the management of her gradually worsening left-sided bronchial stenosis and dyspnea. Computer tomography of the chest demonstrated mildly hypolucent pulmonary parenchyma of the left hemithorax. There was no obvious stenosis on the imaging. Bronchoscopy demonstrated significant stenosis at the sub-segmental level; all airways were stenosed to ~2 mm in size. The mucosa around the stenosis was translucent. A JAG wire was passed through all stenoses. After distal airways were assured, balloon dilation and electrocautery was done to dilate the airways to ~6 mm. A repeat bronchoscopy demonstrated restenosis to ~2 mm. Given that she might need multiple procedures, we decided to get a perfusion scan 1 week after another dilation. The perfusion in the left lung was 20% and that in the right lung was 80%. This was attributed to decreased ventilation related impact on the perfusion. We decided to forgo further procedures that were not likely to improve the ventilation-perfusion of the left lung. We placed a Trans-tracheal oxygen catheter for control of the dyspnea. Sarcoidosis is a multisystemic disorder, characterized by the formation of immune granulomas in involved organs. As described above, our patient with sarcoidosis had an almost complete loss of perfusion of the left lung. Clinicians should keep the loss of lung perfusion in mind as a complication in patients with sarcoidosis. To the best of our knowledge and review of literature, this is the first case report of such complications.

434 WHEN LEG PAIN LEADS TO INTUBATION

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.434

Case report Dermatomyositis (DM) is an idiopathic inflammatory myopathy with complications including interstitial lung disease (ILD). Anti-Jo-1 antibody positive dermatomyositis is associated with mechanic’s hands and ILD. When symptoms including mechanic’s hands, myositis, arthritis, and ILD align with the anti-Jo-1 antibody, the diagnosis becomes anti-synthetase syndrome. High resolution computed tomography (HRCT) and lung biopsy are used for diagnosis of ILD. Treatment is steroids and other immunosuppressive agents that increase the risk of infections.

A 31-year-old African American female with dermatomyositis on chronic prednisone presented with leg pain and nausea. Physical examination was significant for tachycardia and muscle tenderness. She had a leukocytosis of 19.9 TH/cmm and creatine kinase of 1084 U/L. Chest radiograph was concerning for multilobar pneumonia. We started empiric antibiotics and high dose steroids. We added intravenous immunoglobulin and performed bronchoscopy with bronchoalveolar lavage and transbronchial cryobiopsy. High-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) of the chest showed scattered ground glass opacities and interlobular septal thickening. Patient developed respiratory distress and hypoxemia requiring intubation. Bronchoscopic biopsy was concerning for cellular nonspecific interstitial pneumonia (NSIP) pattern. (1,3)-Beta-D-Glucan and urine histoplasma antigen returned positive. We began intracranazole for acute pulmonary histoplasmosis. Patient’s respiratory status improved and she was extubated.

The patient’s dermatomyositis with positive anti-Jo-1 antibody put her at risk of ILD and her immunosuppression put her at risk of fungal infections. Her HRCT was nondiagnostic, but lung biopsy yielded a diagnosis. HRCT has been reported in studies on DM with ILD to note changes in the lower lobes with linear and ground-glass opacities. Anti-synthetase syndrome carries a higher morbidity and mortality than DM and should be closely followed.
Purpose of study To determine the utility of chest radiographs (CXR) among children who are otherwise low-risk for submersion-related injuries as determined by the Pediatric Submersion Score (PSS).

Methods used A retrospective study of children with submersion injury presenting to pediatric emergency department (ED) from 2010 to 2018. Submersion injury cases were identified using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes and intentional submersion were excluded. Data collected included demographics, vital signs (respiratory rate, pulse rate, blood pressure, and oxygen saturation), physical examination such as mental status and dyspnea and airway intervention. Using age-specific norms, vital signs were categorized as abnormal or normal. Pediatric radiologist reported CXR findings were classified as normal or abnormal. PSS was deemed to be low-risk if child had normal mentation, normal respiratory rate and absence of: dyspnea, need for airway intervention and systolic hypotension. Descriptive statistics were performed for frequencies/percentages and categorical variables were analyzed using chi-square test.

Summary of results Of the 195 cases identified, 185 were included in the analysis. Median age was 3 years (interquartile range: 1 to 6); 113 (61%) were male and 126 (68%) were white. Of the 135 patients who had CXR performed in ED, 63 (47%) CXRs were abnormal. CXRs were more likely performed in those with abnormal vital signs (81% vs. 54%, p<0.01), and abnormal CXRs were more likely in those with abnormal vital signs (52% vs. 26%, p=0.02). 105 (57%) patients were deemed to be low-risk for submersion injury of which 66 (63%) underwent CXR. Of those 66 cases, 25 (38%) had abnormal CXR. Of those who were low-risk and had abnormal CXR, 18/25 (72%) had abnormal vital signs or required airway intervention.

Conclusions CXRs are commonly ordered for submersion victims in the pediatric ED. CXRs play a role in the ED evaluation of pediatric submersion victims as a non-negligible proportion of ‘low-risk’ children had vital sign abnormalities or required airway interventions.

Case report Cough is certainly one of the most common symptoms encountered by clinicians. Usually, it’s self-resolving, yet in some instances, it may become a bothersome chronic condition. Chronic cough is defined as a cough lasting for more than 8 weeks and about 80% can be attributed to gastroesophageal reflux disease, allergic rhinitis, and asthma. Uncommon causes should be suspected when diagnostic tests and treatment have excluded ordinary etiologies.

A STRANGE GYNECOLOGIC TUMOR DIAGNOSED BY A PULMONARY NODULE

Case report Perivascular epithelioid cell tumors (PEComas) are part of an uncommon group of mesenchymal tumors with histological and immunohistochemical markers for myogenic and melanocytic tissue. Its prevalence is very low, accounting of approximately 100 reported cases in the literature with 20% of them exhibiting lung metastasis. Nonspecific gynecologic symptoms appear to be the most common manifestation. The majority of these cases are classified as non-malignant, thus making our case very atypical. Given the fact that these tumors are extremely rare, there are no specific therapeutic guidelines in the literature. Some experts recommend tumoral resection and adjuvant chemotherapy or radiotherapy in malignant cases.

We describe a 62-year-old nulligravid female with no known past medical history who came to the emergency room with a suprapubic discomfort of one day evolution.

An abdominopelvic computed tomography (CT) revealed a large pelvic mass of 27 cm × 19 cm × 22 cm with heterogeneous density and calcifications, ascites, as well as bilobar pulmonary nodules. A subsequent chest CT scan demonstrated the presence of multiple bilateral nodular lesions, the largest one measuring 3.6 cm × 2.6 cm. Histological
sampling was obtained via CT guided biopsy from lung and uterus which came back positive for HMB45, CD10, and for desmin consistent with a metastatic malignant PEComa of gynecologic origin. The patient underwent surgical resection of the pelvic mass and currently is receiving mTOR inhibitor therapy.

This case is an extremely atypical presentation of a very rare tumor. PEComa must be kept in the differential diagnosis of gynecological tumors despite its low prevalence. Guidelines for treatment of this type of malignancy are limited and prognostic factors are uncertain due to its low incidence. There is a need for more research and development as to earlier diagnosis and novel therapy of this rare tumor, and thus we hope to raise awareness on this topic.

**Diffuse Alveolar Hemorrhage and Renal Failure in a 32-Year-Old Man Who Presented with Common Complaints**

A 32-year-old Hispanic man without previous medical history presented with a week of fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and decreased urination. His symptoms progressively worsened throughout the week prior to presentation and 4 days prior to arrival he began experiencing dyspnea at rest and with exertion as well as a nonproductive cough. The day prior to arrival, he endorsed cocaine use for the first time and drank beers in attempts to improve symptoms. Upon presentation, patient was in moderate respiratory distress with tachypnea, use of accessory muscles and O2 saturations in the mid 80% on room air. His exam was notable for: JVP elevated to the angle of the mandible, bibasilar crackles, but no peripheral edema. Notable labs: Hemoglobin 6.0 g/dL, Sodium 116 mmol/L, Chloride 72 mmol/L, CO2 10 mmol/L, BUN 199 mg/dL, Creatinine 25.66 mg/dL, BNP >5000 pg/mL. CXR showed prominent interstitial markings and CT chest was concerning for diffuse patchy airspace opacities bilaterally with moderate bilateral effusions. He was admitted to the ICU and intubated for respiratory failure; primary concern was for a pulmonary-renal syndrome. Nephrology ordered a renal ultrasound which showed small echogenic kidneys concerning for a chronic process. A short-term dialysis catheter was placed, and patient underwent hemodialysis. Anti-GBM and ANCA returned negative. HHe underwent a bronchoscopy with alveolar lavages which were consistent with DAH. Rheumatology started the patient on steroids and plasmapheresis. He continued to undergo hemodialysis with improvement of his symptoms. Renal biopsy showed a collapsing variant of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. A perma-cath was placed and he was with HD three times a week.

**Discussion** Diffuse Alveolar hemorrhage (DAH) is described as a disruption of the alveolar-capillaries basement membranes, typically caused by an injury or inflammation of the vasculature. Often found in patients with an underlying pathology or vasculitis, the presentation tends to include dyspnea, cough, fever, and hemoptysis. This case highlights the importance of a thorough history and avoiding premature closure prior to derivation of the correct diagnosis.

**Cannabis Vape Induced Bronchitis**

D Vangipuram*, N Khalidetaw, F Smith, A Wichmann, J Makram. Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

**Case Report** Recreational cannabis use is becoming commonplace, especially with the ease, discreteness, and assumed harmlessness that vapes, a popular vehicle for inhalation, have. Vaping cannabis—inhaling a vaporized solution from an electronic device with a cannabis cartridge—is popular and socially accepted, even though its health effects are not yet well known. Vape users have been increasingly linked to cases of acute lung injury, with 805 cases documented within the last year. These cases vary in severity, with some requiring intensive care for lung injuries that can be described as inhalational chemical burns. One such case is detailed here.

**Summary of Results** A 38-year-old white woman with a 60-pack year smoking history and anxiety presents to the emergency room with productive cough and wheezing for the last 7 weeks. During the 3 weeks prior to presentation, she developed shortness of breath, fever, chills, and nausea. She went to an urgent care clinic and received a course of azithromycin, corticosteroids, and albuterol, without benefit. She began smoking cessation 7 weeks ago and for the last 3 weeks was only vaping cannabis oil daily. In the ER, she was hypoxemic (91% SpO2 on 4L NC) despite receiving IV solumedrol and ipratropium with albuterol. She was then admitted to the MICU for worsening hypoxic respiratory failure. For the next 5 days, she was weaned from BiPAP to HFNC to NC to room air while receiving levofloxacin, solumedrol, and ipratropium with albuterol. Chest CT showed significant bronchial inflammation. No infectious causes or other comorbidities were found during her workup. The patient has not had recurrence of symptoms since vaping cessation.

**Conclusions** Frequently, vehicles used in cannabis vaping include polyethylene glycol and butane based solvents. When heated above 230°F, these solutions produce byproducts, such as formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, and methacrolein, which irritate the pulmonary epithelium leading to carcinogenesis, metaplasia, and inflammation. In adults with or at high risk for COPD, such as this one, vape use has been associated with worse pulmonary outcomes, including more frequent exacerbations and chronic bronchitis. Caution should be taken, and users should stop immediately if symptoms develop.

**Steak-Induced Esophageal Perforation**

D Vangipuram*, HM Mallah, J Sekhon, A Motes, K Creed, S Islam. Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX

**Case Report** Spontaneous rupture of the esophagus, or Boerhaave’s syndrome, results from intrinsic forces acting upon the esophagus. Severe reflux, candida, HSW, immunodeficiency, impaired esophageal motility seen in connective tissue disease, and malignancy can contribute to rupture. Food bolus induced perforation is less common than iatrogenic or emetic causes, but has the highest all-cause mortality. We present a case with multiple contributing factors to Boerhaave’s syndrome.

**Case Report** A 49-year-old obese black woman with SLE, CKD IV, antiphospholipid syndrome on warfarin, steroid-induced DM II, asthma, and GERD presents to the emergency room...
HISTOPLASMOSIS: A DANGEROUS IMPERSONATOR

D. N. Vera Santiago, V. Fonseca-Ferrer, W. D. Marrero, H. R. Cintron-Colón, J. Damas
Hospital, Aibonito, Puerto Rico

HIV infection, who arrived to the urgency room c/o dysphagia, no signs of infection, and no food bolus. NG tube and fully covered stent were placed. Within 24 hours, she was transferred to a tertiary center with the intent to undergo endoscopic stitch.

Conclusions In about 50% of cases, Boerhaave’s presents with Mackler’s triad: vomiting, retrosternal pain, and cervical subcutaneous emphysema. Suspicion should be high in any patient that develops hematoma after vomiting. Esophageal rupture can have mortality as high as 70% with delayed treatment. Negative esophagogram does not always exclude perforation, especially if in the cervical esophagus. It can instead be seen as mediastinal air, extravasated luminal contrast, or pleural effusion. Non-operative management proven to be successful in the absence of sepsis or if the rupture is extra-abdominal includes IV fluids, NPO, antibiotics, analgesia, TPN, and NG tube to limit further contamination. Early, active involvement of a thoracic surgeon is a must when pursuing non-operative course; patients should be sent to a tertiary facility if one is unavailable locally.

441 HISTOPLASMOSIS: A DANGEROUS IMPERSONATOR

D. N. Vera Santiago, V. Fonseca-Ferrer, W. D. Marrero, H. R. Cintron-Colón, J. Damas
Hospital, Aibonito, Puerto Rico

442 AN ANXIOUS ADOLESCENT’S ‘UNCONTROLLED ASTHMA’

A. N. Ellis*, L. S. Ellis, R. K. Kilaikode, L. S. Health Shreveport, Shreveport, LA

Case report Possible etiologies of uncontrolled asthma include ongoing triggers, poor compliance, and coexisting conditions. This case describes an adolescent with uncontrolled asthma symptoms who was found to have an unexpected coexistent condition.

An 18 year-old female with a history of asthma, GERD, and anxiety was referred to pulmonology for uncontrolled asthma. She required frequent short-acting beta agonists. Her controller medication had escalated to inhaled steroids plus long-acting beta agonist combinations. In pulmonology clinic, she reported that her chest tightness and dyspnea were persistent and worse on inspiration and after walking upstairs. Physical exam was unremarkable. Spirometry was performed which revealed flattening of the inspiratory curve on the flow-volume loop. The patient’s age, anxiety, inspiratory wheezes, and characteristic flow-volume loop appearance raised suspicion for vocal cord dysfunction (VCD). She was referred to otolaryngology, where flexible laryngoscopy showed a paradoxical vocal cord movement during quiet inhalation. This confirmed the diagnosis of VCD. She was given several interventions to alleviate factors that could exacerbate VCD, including counseling, breathing and relaxation techniques, and advice to distract herself during the episodes. She was referred to a speech and language pathologist for further voice and breathing therapy. With these interventions, her symptoms greatly improved and her asthma medications were deescalated.

VCD is the erroneous adduction of the true vocal cords during inspiration that can either masquerade as or coexist with asthma. It is a functional breathing disorder typically seen in adolescents with underlying anxiety. Because it can mimic uncontrolled asthma, VCD is often not recognized. This can lead to unnecessary medical treatment.

An awareness of the condition and the common demographic that develops VCD is imperative. If VCD is suspected, the clinician may use spirometry to evaluate for the characteristic inspiratory flattening on the flow-volume curve to distinguish VCD from asthma. Laryngoscopy demonstrating the paradoxical movements of the vocal cords can confirm the diagnosis. This patient’s case is an example of how VCD can present similarly to uncontrolled asthma symptoms.
A RARE CASE WITH PERNICIOUS ANEMIA PRESENTING WITH SEPTIC SHOCK DUE TO SHIGELLOSIS

SH El Nawaa, M Elmassry, K Nugent, E Elgwairi, M Zitun*, W Vutthikraivit. TTUHSC, Lubbock, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.444

Case report Shigellosis is a major health problem in developing countries. Shigella usually affects children, however it can affect adults with compromised immunity. We present an adult female with septic shock secondary to S. Flexneri dysentery. Patient then started to have severe respiratory distress. ABG with pH 7.0, HCO3 7, PCO2 45, PO2 58, lactate 5. TTE with LVEF of 50%. The patient showed positive serum botulinum toxin, leukocytosis, metabolic acidosis, and Acute Kidney Injury. CXR showed bilateral infiltrates. Patient was started on IVF, vasopressors, and respiratory support. She was also given botulinum antitoxin which improved her neurological status but not her ARDS. Patient

ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME; WOULD YOU THINK SALTED FISH-INDUCED BOTULISM?!

M Elmassary, S El Nawaa, J Abdelmalek, M Zitun*, K Nugent. TTUHSC, Lubbock, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.445

Introduction Botulism is a rare but life threatening neuro-paralytic syndrome caused by a neurotoxin produced by Clostridium Botulinum, a gram positive rod. This bacterium can be isolated from surfaces of fruit, vegetables, and seafood. We present a case of Botulism induced ARDS.

Case presentation A 44 year-old-female with Hypertension who presented to the hospital with severe weakness for one day. Her weakness progressed to paralysis within few hours of admission. Patient then started to have severe respiratory distress requiring intubation and mechanical ventilation. Patient family mention that she consumed salted fish meal one day prior to admission. Other histories were unremarkable. Her vitals showed hypotension, tachycardia, tachypnea and normal temperature. Physical exam was remarkable for diffuse lung crackles bilaterally. Neurological exam showed decreased DTR, and muscle strength was 0/5 in all extremities. Lab work showed positive serum botulinum toxin, leukocytosis, metabolic acidosis, and Acute Kidney Injury. CXR showed bilateral infiltrates. Patient was started on IVF, vasopressors, and respiratory support. She was also given botulinum antitoxin which improved her neurological status but not her ARDS. Patient
was intubated for 3 weeks, she eventually got better and successfully extubated. She was discharged home with good improvement.

**Discussion** Botulism exists in several forms: infant, foodborne, and wound Botulism. Foodborne Botulism is very common in non-developed countries, for example Egypt, as in our case, where the local food preservation is not optimal. It usually presents with acute onset bilateral cranial neuropathies. ARDS has been reported if Botulinum toxin is inhaled in some laboratory accidents, however it was not reported as a part of foodborne Botulism. In our case we think her ARDS was due to high levels of Botulinum toxin in her blood.

**Conclusion** Botulism should be suspected in differential diagnosis of a patient with ARDS and diffuse flaccid paralysis.

### Renal/electrolyte and hypertension

**Joint plenary poster session and reception**

**4:30 PM**

**Thursday, February 13, 2020**

**446 LOWER EXTREMITY EDEMA WITH ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA: A DIFFERENTIAL BEYOND DVT**

1O Ali*, 2A McCormick, 2Y You, 3LS Engel, 3T Martinez. 1Psychiatry, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA; 2LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.446

**Case report** A 64 year old woman with a history of end stage renal disease on hemodialysis with right thigh iliac arteriovenous fistula (AVF) and recurrent right leg deep vein thrombosis (DVT) presented to the hospital for right lower leg swelling that developed over the course of two weeks. She was recently admitted to an outside hospital for right lower leg DVT and cellulitis, treated with antibiotics and ongoing anticoagulation. On exam, the patient’s right leg was non-tender, warm with normal pedal pulses, and non-erythematous. She had 3+ pitting edema from her thigh to her feet, while her left leg was completely non-edematous and appeared normal to patient. An ultrasound duplex venous DVT study did not reveal any evidence of thrombus. An AVF ultrasound study demonstrated that the graft was open, without stenosis, and has reasonable flow volume. However, a fistulogram showed severe outflow stenosis in the external iliac vein. Successful percutaneous transluminal angioplasty was performed. The patient’s leg swelling decreased and the limb had returned to baseline size within one day post-procedure.

**Discussion** Our patient, with a history of both DVT and overlying cellulitis, developed unilateral LE edema due to stenotic AVF. While unilateral leg swelling raises the concerns for DVT, recurrent DVT without other past medical history that suggests possibility of hypercoagulopathy should warrant investigation of broader etiologies. Other vascular or non-vascular causes of LE edema should be considered, such as May-Thurner syndrome (a compression of common iliac vein by common iliac artery, resulting in LE pain and edema), phlebasmia cerulean dolen (a painful, edematic, cyanotic limb due to massive deep vein thrombosis), hematoma, or graft abscess.

### RENAL ARTERY DISSECTION AND SPASM CAUSING RENAL INFARCTION

**GD Bedanie*, AG Tikue, T Thongtan, E Elgwairi, S Thavaraputta, K Nugent. Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Lubbock, TX**

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.447

**Introduction** Renal artery dissection is a rare clinical entity that can result in renal parenchymal infarction and malignant hypertension. There is often diagnostic delay due to its non-specific clinical presentation. It can happen spontaneously or associated with severe trauma, malignant hypertension or atherosclerosis. We report a patient with acute flank pain without infection or calculi, and was found to have right upper pole renal artery dissection and spasm leading to infarction.

**Case summary** A 37-year-old female with multiple sclerosis, Von Willebrand disease, and hypertension presented with acute onset of sharp right flank pain for one day. Patient was seen at urgent clinic, and urine analysis, blood counts and abdominal ultrasound were all negative. Pain did improve for 4 days, but the patient again presented to emergency center with severe sharp right flank pain. Of note, patient reported she had minor motor vehicle accident 6 weeks prior but she did not require hospital visit. Up on evaluation she was in pain; blood pressure was 180/102 mmHg. She had a soft abdomen and right cost vertebral angle tenderness. Lab work showed: WBC 8900/ul, Hgb 14.1 mg/dl, platelet 318,000/ul, creatinine 1.0 mg/dl, factor VIII level 102%, vWF activity 41% and, vWF antigen 54%. Urine analysis was negative. CT abdomen with IV contrast showed wedge-shaped parenchymal defect involving the cortex and medulla of the mid pole of the right kidney extending to the capsular surface. Renal angiogram revealed a right upper polar artery dissection and spasm. Vascular surgery and hematology were involved in management of the patient, and recommended avoiding anticoagulation due to risk of bleeding.

**Conclusion** Traumatic or spontaneous renal artery dissection with renal infarction is not commonly seen in clinical practice. Since clinical presentation is nonspecific, a high degree of suspicion and a detailed history are important. CT abdomen and angiogram are diagnostic. Treatment includes anticoagulation and surgical or endovascular intervention but it depends on the case and underlying comorbidities, like in our patient.

### COCAINE INDUCED ANCA NEGATIVE VASCULITIS

**K Bhuta*, K Dekkota, H Mobeen, W DiFilippo. SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY**

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.448

**Introduction** Cocaine is an addictive stimulant drug. In 2014, 913,000 Americans met the criteria for dependence or abuse of cocaine. Almost 69% of Cocaine is contaminated with Levamisole which has been found to be immunogenic with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA) associated cutaneous vasculitis in 88–100% patients.

**Case Description** 24-year old male with a history of substance abuse presented with bilateral lower limb weakness associated with burning pain and numbness in the right leg for 10 hours. He used cocaine one week prior to admission. Vitals were normal. See Table 1 for BMP. Labs also showed elevated SGOT of 1351 U/L, SGPT 460 U/L, elevated WBC. Urine analysis - pH 6.0, Hb 3+, RBC 14 and Protein 100. Renal
ultrasound and urine toxicology were negative. CPK levels (17,000 U/L) trended downwards. Urine microscopy showed muddy brown cast. Hepatitis serologies, Immunology including ANCA, C3, C4 were normal. Renal biopsy showed vasculitis, patchy interstitial edema along with focal collections of interstitial eosinophils. He was treated with hemodialysis and steroids.

**Discussion**

Cocaine can cause AKI by Rhabdomyolysis, Vasculitis, Platelet activation. The renal biopsy in our case showed some focal vasculitis. Vasculitis in Cocaine abusers can be due to Levamisole, an anti-helminthic agent withdrawn due to multiple side effects. Levamisole is added to cocaine to enhance its euphoric effects. Levamisole induced ANCA positive vasculitis is well known. Our case is one of the few ANCA negative renal vasculitis responding to steroids. Levamisole is detectable in urine for only 5–6 hours making diagnosis challenging. The role of steroids in the treatment of this condition has not been established. This patient responded well to steroids likely due to presence of interstitial inflammation. Research is required to understand effective ways to treat this condition. Until then, primary treatment continues to be cessation of drug use and renal replacement therapy if needed.

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**Abstract 448**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sodium</th>
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<tr>
<td>Potassium</td>
<td>5.6 mmol/dl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUN</td>
<td>28 mg/dl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creatinine</td>
<td>2.85 mg/dl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Basic metabolic panel**

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**Discussion**

Cocaine can cause AKI by Rhabdomyolysis, Vasculitis, Platelet activation. The renal biopsy in our case showed some focal vasculitis. Vasculitis in Cocaine abusers can be due to Levamisole, an anti-helminthic agent withdrawn due to multiple side effects. Levamisole is added to cocaine to enhance its euphoric effects. Levamisole induced ANCA positive vasculitis is well known. Our case is one of the few ANCA negative renal vasculitis responding to steroids. Levamisole is detectable in urine for only 5–6 hours making diagnosis challenging. The role of steroids in the treatment of this condition has not been established. This patient responded well to steroids likely due to presence of interstitial inflammation. Research is required to understand effective ways to treat this condition. Until then, primary treatment continues to be cessation of drug use and renal replacement therapy if needed.

**Abstract 449**

UNUSUAL PRESENTATION OF PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA IN A POLYPHARMACY ABUSING ADOLESCENT

J Connick*, N Lachandari, M Lai, J Bhat, I Ashoor, N Godiwala, C Sandlin. LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.449

**Case report**

Hypertensive emergency is an episode of acute elevation in blood pressure (BP) associated with end-organ damage or dysfunction. These situations are uncommon in the pediatric community, and causes vary widely based on age and presentation. We discuss an adolescent who presented with hypertensive emergency due to pheochromocytoma.

A 16-year-old male with ADHD, Bipolar Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, and history of psychiatric hospitalizations for suicidal ideation had episodes of skin flushing with stockling and glove distribution, headaches, diaphoresis, and palpitations approximately once per week for 6 months. He endorsed frequent recreational drug use over that time. He presented with slurred and tangential speech, diaphoresis, and BP of 221/131. During the week prior to admission, he admitted to taking multiple antihistamines and muscle relaxants. He smoked marijuana on the day of admission. Urine drug screen in the ED was negative. He was admitted to our PICU for hypertensive emergency, initially thought to be secondary to recreational drug use. His symptoms of tachycardia, hypertension, and flushed skin persisted beyond the half-lives of the reported illicit substances and despite attempts to lower his BP with amlodipine and isradipine. Further work up included 24-hour urine fractionated metanephrines, plasma fractionated metanephrines, and abdominal ultrasound. CT abdomen confirmed left adrenal pheochromocytoma.

Doxazosin (alpha blocker) and propranolol (beta blocker) were titrated to achieve systolic BP 110–120 to prepare for surgery. The patient underwent left adrenalectomy once target BP was achieved. He developed acute complications post-surgery, including hypotension and seizures, requiring a short course of norepinephrine and Keppra. He was ultimately discharged home with well controlled BPs.

This case illustrates that pheochromocytoma is an important cause to consider in adolescent hypertensive emergency. Although this patient’s presentation was suspicious for drug-induced hypertension, it is important to maintain a broad differential diagnosis. Genetic syndromes that include pheochromocytoma is also important to rule out.

**Abstract 450**

SWEET HYDROTHORAX

CH Haris*, B Nezami, LS Engel, M Lammi. LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.450

**Introduction**

Dyspnea is a common complaint in end stage renal patients requiring dialysis. Commonly, pleural effusions are seen on imaging. These effusions are frequently transudative and often associated with nephrotic syndrome. However, the mode of dialysis should always be considered when evaluating the etiology of such effusions. A rare complication of peritoneal dialysate fluid causing pleural effusions is referred to as sweet hydrothorax.

**Case A**

A 48 year old woman with history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus type II, and end stage renal disease on peritoneal dialysis for three years presented to the emergency room for dyspnea of two days. Vital signs were significant for a respiratory rate of 24 breaths/min and a room air oxygen saturation of 87%. Chest X-ray showed bilateral pleural effusions greater than right. A thoracentesis was performed with 2.5 L of pleural fluid removed. Analysis was significant for a protein of 16 g/L, and a LDH 8 U/L consistent with a transudate process. However, pleural glucose was significantly elevated at 235 mg/dL compared with the serum glucose of 118 mg/dL. Findings were consistent with pleural effusions caused by dialysate fluid migration from the abdomen to the thoracic cavity. After removal of fluid, she symptomatically improved and was transitioned to hemodialysis thereafter.

**Discussion**

‘Sweet hydrothorax’ is a rare but well-established complication of peritoneal dialysis occurring most commonly within thirty days after initiation of peritoneal dialysis. Etiology is suspected to be caused by small diaphragmatic defects that are likely congenital leading to pleuropertoneal leakage of dialysate. Characteristic findings are pleural effusions occurring most frequently on the right side with abnormally elevated glucose content when compared to serum glucose. Treatment usually consists of temporary cessation of peritoneal dialysis. If there is recurrence after resuming peritoneal dialysis, chemical pleurodesis or surgical repair of diaphragmatic defects are options. However, most patients require transition to hemodialysis permanently.
Purpose of study It has been noted in observational and interventional trials that individuals exposed to fenofibrate can exhibit a rise in serum creatinine (sCr) concentration. However, it is not known to what extent this phenomenon impacts kidney function in patients who are referred to a nephrology clinic for consultation for chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Methods used We prospectively collected data of patients referred to our nephrology clinic for new evaluation of a rise in sCr or CKD who were on fenofibrate therapy. When no other cause for a recent rise in sCr or CKD was identified at time of consultation, fenofibrate was systematically discontinued to assess its effect on kidney function, i.e., sCr and estimated glomerular filtration (eGFR) trends.

Summary of results A total of 22 patients (50% women, 77% white, 50% type 2 diabetes, 18% peripheral arterial disease, 14% nonalcoholic steatohepatitis-NASH) were captured over 2.5 years, median baseline sCr 1.8 (1.1–3.3) mg/dL and eGFR 32 (17–57) ml/min; proteinuria was absent in 17 (77%) patients. Upon cessation of fenofibrate, median sCr decreased to 1.3 (0.9–2.4), 1.6 (1.0–2.5), and 1.3 (1.0–2.3) mg/dL at 3 (n=22), 6 (n=15), and 12 (n=11) months, p=0.02, 0.19, 0.006, respectively; whereas median eGFR increased to 43 (27–94), 39 (27–57), and 43 (21–66) ml/min, p=0.004, 0.25, 0.007, respectively. A ≥30% rise in eGFR was observed in 50% of patients at 3 months and it persisted in 43% and 45% of patients at 6 and 12 months. Median relative change in eGFR was +46% (0 to +83), +16% (-13 to +97) and +26% (-16 to +147) at months 3, 6 and 12, respectively. Triglyceride level increased by >2-fold in 5 patients during follow up, whereas it remained within the same range in the remaining 17 patients (only 3 required gemfibrozil).

Conclusions Discontinuation of fenofibrate in patients referred for CKD evaluation can result in sustained improvement in kidney function in about half of the patients and for up to 1 year. There is a need to raise awareness among primary practitioners about this phenomenon. Recognition of fenofibrate as a cause of rise in sCr could reduce nephrology consultations and resource utilization.

Discussion

The delay in diagnosis in our case took place while treating for pyelonephritis. While the presence of active urinary sediment will likely suggest infection, the elevation of serum creatinine should raise the suspicion of primary glomerulonephritis.

Oliguria on presentation, advanced fibrosis, more than 50 percent crescents on renal biopsy, serum creatinine concentration exceeding 80 mg/dl, or the need for dialysis are all poor prognostic indicators for Goodpasture’s disease. Early initiation of therapy has a good outcome with the 5-year survival rate exceeding 80%.

Conclusion This case emphasizes early recognition of Goodpasture’s disease and inclusion in the differential diagnosis of acute pyelonephritis whenever serum creatinine is elevated. Early recognition can improve renal prognosis and mortality.
CKD associated with HTN is characterized by arteriosclerosis with medial thickening and intimal fibrosis, global glomerulosclerosis, segmental sclerosis, and tubulointerstitial fibrosis.

Primary FSGS can have both global and segmental glomerulosclerosis; however, background vascular changes are more extensive in hypertensive arteriosclerosis. In contrast, effacement of podocyte foot processes is more extensive in FSGS.

Prolonged use of NSAIDS has been associated with CKD commonly due to chronic interstitial nephritis or papillary necrosis in these cases biopsy findings include tubular atrophy, interstitial granuloma, and pronounced interstitial cell infiltration.

Etiology of CKD in this patient may be secondary to long standing masked HTN. Considering the age of the patient and presentation a secondary HTN work up, specific for pheochromocytoma has been requested yet not resulted at the time of this abstract.

Purpose of study Simultaneous liver-kidney transplantation (SLKT) frequently utilizes immunosuppressive induction therapy with interleukin-2 receptor antagonist (IL2RA, basiliximab) or a depletional induction with anti-thymocyte globulin (ATG, thymoglobulin) to improve graft function and long-term patient outcomes. We aim to better characterize these outcomes.

Methods used We performed a retrospective cohort study of 28 patients who underwent SLKT between 8/31/2015 and 3/29/2018 at UAB and reviewed their outcomes.

Summary of results The median age was 56 years (IQR 50.5–72.0), 67.9% of patients were male. Major liver diagnoses included: hepatitis C (39.3%), NASH (32.1%), alcoholic liver cirrhosis (39.3%), polycystic liver disease (10.7%), and other (21.4%). Contributors to renal failure included: hepatorenal syndrome (42.8%), diabetes mellitus (25%), hypertension (21.4%). Contributors to renal failure included: hepatorenal syndrome (42.8%), diabetes mellitus (25%), hypertension (21.4%), membranoproliferative GN (14.3%), polycystic kidney disease (10.7%), and other (17.8%).

24 patients received IL2RA (85.7%), 2 received ATG induction therapy (7.1%), 1 patient switched from IL2RA to ATG out of concern for medication-induced seizure, 1 patient used a combination of ATG and IL2RA. All patients received maintenance immunosuppression therapy with tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil, and prednisone.

7 patients had delayed graft function (6 IL2RA, 1 ATG). Median Day 7 tacrolimus trough levels for IL2RA-only patients was 4.9 ng/ml (IQR 3.0–7.1). Mixed induction therapy patients had a mean day 7 tacrolimus trough level of 2.4 ng/ml. Median serum creatinine at 1-year post-SLKT was 1.4 mg/dl (IQR 1.0–1.9).

4 deaths occurred the study period, 3 within one year post-SLKT - all 4 received IL2RA induction therapy. 4 patients had acute rejection (14%) - all 4 rejections received IL2RA therapy. 1 patient had acute rejection of the liver allograft, and 3 patients had acute rejection of the kidney allograft.

7 patients had BK viremia (25%) and 6 patients had CMV viremia post-SLKT (21%). 1 patient with CMV used ATG therapy, while all other cases of viremia were after IL2RA therapy.

Conclusions The use of IL2RA induction therapy at our center resulted in good immunologic and patient outcomes albeit with significant rates of BK and CMV viremia post-transplant. Use of ATG in select patients appeared safe.

Introduction Ibuprofen is a commonly sold OTC non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) that is used as an analgesic and also has antiinflammatory properties. Ibuprofen induced renal tubular acidosis is an uncommon but important cause of hypokalemia. Our patient presented to the ED following a fall and was incidentally found to have hypokalemia.

Case A 54-year-old Caucasian female with a past medical history of GERD, depression, hyperlipidemia, migraine headache and obesity presented to the ED with bilateral LE weakness leading to fall. Headache was constant, progressive, localized to the back of the head, not radiating and no aggravating or relieving factors. It was similar to her migraine headache for which she took Sumatriptan, but provided no relief and was taking Ibuprofen with it. She denies abdominal pain, fever, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, shortness of breath or bowel and bladder abnormalities.

In the ED, vitals were stable and physical examination was within normal limits. Labs showed an initial serum potassium level of 2.7 mmol/L (Reference range 3.5–5.1 mmol/L). Serum chloride was 112 mmol/L (RR, 98–107) and serum bicarbonate was 18 mmol/L (RR, 21–32). She was given 60 mEq oral K replacement and repeat K was 2.6 mmol/L. Her K failed to improve even with aggressive replacement. Anion gap (AG) was 10 mEq/L (normal anion gap metabolic acidosis). Urine studies showed urine Crt of 28 mg/dl, urine K 7 mmol/L, urine Na of 19 mmol/L, urine Cl of 20 mmol/L and urine AG was positive suggesting T 1 RTA. On further questioning, the patient admitted to using ibuprofen almost daily for around a year with daily doses totaling to around 2.4 grams a day. In addition to the initial K replacement, the patient received an additional 300 mEq of K and a bicarbonate drip was started (3 amps in D5 water) following which bicarbonate increased to 23 mmol/L and K trended upwards to 4 mmol/L. Replacing her K led to an improvement in her LE weakness and she was back to her baseline at the time of discharge.

Discussion This case demonstrates ibuprofen induced potassium wasting and Type 1 RTA. Although poorly understood, it is thought be due to carbonic anhydrase inhibition. Greater education regarding the nephrotoxic effects of NSAIDs is required to prevent unmonitored use and irreversible kidney injury.
**Abstracts**

**456**  
**A CASE OF CHRONIC LITHIUM TOXICITY**  
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**Introduction** Lithium (Li) is commonly prescribed for the treatment of bipolar disorder. Lithium's narrow therapeutic index and exclusive clearance by the kidneys often poses challenges in management, including its potential for toxicity. Case A 63 y/o woman with hypertension, anxiety and bipolar disorder on chronic Li therapy presented to the ED for evaluation of a one month history of lethargy and a five day history of nausea and vomiting, constipation, muscle weakness, confusion and forgetfulness. The patient self-discontinued Li treatment two weeks prior due to lethargy. Vitals were within normal limits at triage. Physical exam featured normal level of alertness, 2+ and symmetric deep tendon reflexes, normal gait, and orientation was intact. Remaining neurologic exam, chest x-ray, electrocardiogram, and non-contrast head CT were unremarkable. Labs included Na 135 mEq/L, Glucose 86 mg/dL, BUN 18 mg/dL, Creatinine 1.21 mg/dL (baseline Cr 0.75–1.01), Ammonia 40 µ/dL, Lactate 1.0 mmol/L, and urinalysis with only 20 mg/dL ketones. Urine toxicology was positive for known benzodiazepines (prescription alprazolam as needed for anxiety). Serum Li level was 2.2 mmol/L (range 0.5–1.5) on presentation. Patient was hospitalized. Serum Li levels down trended to normal range and were 1.4 mmol/L and 0.8 mmol/L at the 24 and 48-hour mark respectively. On hospital day two, the patient had a witnessed seizure episode lasting one minute and self-resolved. The patient developed generalized hyperreflexia following seizure event. EEG revealed non-convulsive status epilepticus. Nephrology was consulted to start renal replacement therapy for continuous Li clearance, despite normalized serum levels. The patient improved after 24 hours of renal replacement therapy and returned to presentation baseline per family.

**Discussion** Chronic Li toxicity, in contrast to acute toxicities, can vary in presentation: from asymptomatic supratherapeutic drug concentration to clinical toxicity featuring confusion, ataxia, and/or seizures. Patients can present with clinical toxicity despite normalized serum levels of Li. Li is readily dialyzable, thus prompt recognition and intervention can reduce the risk or duration of toxicity.

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**FOCAL SEGMENTAL GLOMERULOSCLEROSIS IN A PATIENT WITH CHRONIC NSAID USE AND PARVOVIRUS B19**  
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**Introduction** Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) is a leading cause of renal failure in adults and children, often presenting with nephrotic syndrome. It is diagnosed histologically by visualization of a kidney biopsy revealing a pattern of injury when examined by light microscopy, immunofluorescence, or electron microscope. FSGS can be classified into primary or idiopathic, secondary, and genetic factors. Secondary causes are often caused by direct toxicity from drugs or viral infections. Current treatment practice is based on low or moderate-quality data. Case presentation We present a case of a 20-year-old Hispanic American female who was noted by her primary care physician to have elevated blood pressures and lab abnormalities in serum creatinine and blood urea nitrogen. She was sent to the local hospital for further evaluation, where she was admitted with hypertensive crisis, severe anemia, and renal failure in the setting of chronic NSAID use secondary to history of migraines. She had no medical history however, reported viral and bacterial upper respiratory infections in the past. Family history was notable for kidney abnormalities. Further laboratory studies showed triglycerides 216, low density lipoprotein 143 and significant 24-hour proteinuria 5,408 with micro hematuria. These findings were consistent with nephrotic syndrome. She had normal complement levels, negative HIV, hepatitis, and autoimmune serologies. Renal biopsy was obtained showing FSGS (not otherwise specified), acute tubular necrosis, moderate interstitial fibrosis, and tubular atrophy. Parvovirus B19 testing was positive for IgG and negative for IgM antibodies. She was treated with Prednisone 1 mg/kg for 2 months and as needed hemodialysis for symptomatic uremia. The patient was referred to a transplant program. Pathology tissue samples were sent to an outside hospital for further analysis and are currently pending.

**Conclusion** This case illustrates the presentation and workup of FSGS with nephrotic syndrome as well as aid in the development and management of targeted therapies.

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**CLASSIC BARTTER SYNDROME (BARTTER SYNDROME TYPE III)**  
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**Introduction** Classic Bartter Syndrome (CBS) is a rare autosomal recessive genetic disorder that leads to hypotension and electrolyte abnormalities due to electrolyte wasting in the renal tubule. Here we present a case of Bartter Syndrome Type III.

**Case description** 24 years old Hispanic male with no past medical history presented to the hospital with generalized worsening weakness, nausea, vomiting, malaise and fatigue. On presentation, patient was hypokalemic with K of 1.4 mEq/L and had 2 brief self-resolving episodes of wide complex tachycardia in ED. Exam was positive for intermittent self-resolving tachycardia, 1/5 muscle strength in bilateral lower and upper extremities. He was given 10 mEq/L IV K, 2 g IV Mg, 50 mEq/L PO K and 150 mg of amiodarone followed by amiodarone infusion. During his admission, he was noted to have hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis, normal Mg levels, normal to low ScA levels, low urine concentration (sp gr <1.005) and low to normal BP. Patient was admitted to the ICU and received 1000 mEq of potassium and 7 g of Mg. K improved from 1.4 mEq/L to 4.8 mEq/L; Chloride from 88 mEq/L to 98 mEq/L; Bicarbonate 31 mEq/L to 25 mEq/L; Mg stayed between 1.5 mg/dL to 3.1 mg/dL. Aldosterone/renin was 0.55. Urinalysis normal. He was discharged home on oral KCl 40 mEq twice a day, Indomethacin 75 mg daily and spironolactone 300 mg daily.

Clinic follow-up 2 weeks after discharge revealed complete resolution of weakness and fatigue with K 3.3 mEq/L and Mg...
Tolvaptan Therapy in Hypervolemic Hyponatremia Secondary to Heart Failure

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Case report A 50 y/o female, with a history of pulmonary artery HTN, SLE, seizure disorder, hypothyroidism and peptic ulcer disease presented to the ER with nausea, vomiting. She was approximately 10 lbs over dry weight. Physical exam positive for obesity, lethargy, decreased breath sounds, and bilateral lower extremities 3+ pitting edema. Labs: serum Na 121 mmol/L, and K 2.4 mmol/L, serum osmolality 250 mOsm/L, urine osmolality 369 mOsm/L, and urine Na <10 mmol/L, Cortisol 3.0 μg/dl (on prednisone for SLE), and TSH 1.37 uIU/ml. Stable vitals.

Initially started on fluid restriction and salt tablets followed by aggressive diuresis. However, no improvement despite being approximately net negative 18L of urine output. Demeclocycline was started as tolvaptan was unavailable. Na showed no improvement. Nephrology was consulted and tolvaptan initiated. Na improved to 129 mmol/L by discharge with marked improvement in nausea and lethargy. She continued tolvaptan after discharge. One week later, serum Na had trended up to 135 mmol/L.

Hyponatremia (serum Na <135 mmol/L) has high mortality rates with inpatient mortality as high as 50% in pts with Na <120 mmol/L. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, and severe neurological dysfunction leading to respiratory arrest. Mechanisms related to ADH, make the V2 receptor a good therapeutic target. Volume status should be assessed. Hypervolemic hyponatremia can be seen in heart failure (HF) and is an independent predictor of mortality, HF hospitalization, and death (ESCAPE trial). HF patients presenting with hypervolemic hyponatremia can be candidates for vaptan therapy if they do not respond to diuresis and fluid/salt restriction. It is important to note in this case improvement in serum Na was noted with tolvaptan. However, studies in hypervolemic hyponatremia cases did not show improved mortality or morbidity effects long term (EVEREST trial). Therapy is limited to 30 days per the FDA, liver function must be monitored. Attention must be given to avoid rapid overcorrection of serum Na. This case highlights the significance of using vaptan therapy in hypervolemic hyponatremic patients who are refractory to diuresis.

Acid Base Disorders in the Presentation of DKA with Choledocholithiasis

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Introduction Accurate interpretation of acid-base disorders is critical in the diagnosis and effective management of a patient. Case A 51-year-old woman with a history of type 2 diabetes mellitus presented to the Emergency Department with 3 days of right upper quadrant pain, nausea and vomiting. She reported sudden onset of episodic, aching and non-radiating
abdominal pain with non-bilious vomiting. She had run out of her metformin three months prior Vital signs were unremarkable other than mild tachycardia. Physical exam was significant for pain to palpation in the right upper quadrant and tachycardia. Serum chemistries demonstrated hyperglycemia, hypochloremia and a bicarbonate of 24. Venous pH was 7.46. Ketones were present in the urine. She had an anion gap of 20 with a delta gap was 34, concerning for anion gap acidosis with concomitant metabolic alkalosis. Lipase was unremarkable. Bedside ultrasound demonstrated pericholecystic fluid and gallstones. Transaminases, total bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase levels were elevated. Computed tomographic scan of the abdomen showed a distended gallbladder with wall thickening and common bile ductal dilatation. The patient was admitted to the intensive care unit with diabetic ketoacidosis protocol and piperacillin/tazobactam coverage for choleodocholithiasis and possible cholangitis. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography and sphincterotomy were performed with balloon sweep and biliary stent placement. She improved and further interventions were deferred.

**Discussion**

This patient’s anion gap acidosis with concomitant metabolic alkalosis initially clouded her ketoacidosis presentation. With careful consideration of choleodocholithiasis and cholangitis and appropriate consultation with gastrointestinal, general surgery and interventional radiology, she was treated appropriately and had a positive outcome. Gallbladder pathologies should be considered in the workup for etiology of diabetic ketoacidosis.

### Abstracts

**462 PRECIPITOUS ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY DUE TO VANCOMYCIN IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS**

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**Purpose of study** Exposure to vancomycin (vanco) is a growing cause of acute kidney injury (AKI). A distinct form of AKI due to vanco (vanco-AKI) characterized by a steep rise in serum creatinine (sCr) has been recently described, known as precipitous vanco-AKI (p-vanco-AKI). However, the frequency and triggering factors for p-vanco-AKI are not known. We sought to examine the incidence of p-vanco-AKI in our academic hospital.

**Methods used** We searched records of hospitalized adults who received ≥3 consecutive doses of IV vanco in 2013–2017. We defined vanco-AKI by KDIGO, i.e., a rise in sCr ≥0.3 mg/dL, and we defined p-vanco-AKI as AKI with a rise in sCr ≥1.8 mg/dL within ≤24 hours. We excluded those with preexisting CKD stages 3–5 and those exposed to drugs known to rise sCr independently of kidney function (e.g., trimethoprim).

**Summary of results** A total of 4550 patients were exposed to vanco during the study period. After exclusions, 235 AKI cases were found. In that subset, we identified 13 cases of p-vanco-AKI, representing 5.5% of all vanco-AKI cases (median peak rise in sCr 2.2 (1.9–2.6) g/dL/day). Median age and race were similar between the vanco-AKI and the p-vanco AKI groups (60 and 54 years-old, 27% and 38% black, for vanco-AKI and p-vanco-AKI, respectively. Median values of weight and BMI were greater in p-vanco-AKI (72.7 kg vs. 83.2 kg and 26 vs. 29, for vanco-AKI and p-vanco-AKI, respectively, p<0.001). For the p-vanco-AKI cases, the median cumulative dose of vanco prior to the steep rise on sCr was 8 (4.75–57) g, the median number of days of vanco was 4 (2–16) days and the median vanco level right before the sCr steep rise was 11 (3.4–54) ug/ml. Four out of 13 (31%) patients fully recovered kidney function at discharge and 1 (8%) required temporary dialysis.

**Conclusions** P-vanco-AKI constitutes a distinct subtype of vanco-AKI. It represents 5.5% of all cases of vanco-AKI and is associated with greater weight and BMI leading to higher dosing. Practitioners should suspect p-vanco-AKI when a steep rise of sCr post exposure to vanco is observed. The mechanism leading to the abrupt rise in sCr remains unelucidated but impairment in tubulur secretion of creatinine is suspected.

**463 DELAYED REACTION AND ACUTE INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS INDUCED BY PIPERACILLIN: A CASE REPORT**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.463

**Case report** A 60-year-old woman with a past medical history of hypertension, uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus, and morbid obesity (BMI of 51) presented with a 2-week history of left leg cellulitis. She was previously evaluated at an outside hospital (OSH) Emergency Department (ED) and was discharged with ciprofloxacin and clindamycin. However, she returned to the OSH ED for a 1-day history of worsening left leg cellulitis was found to have an abscess. Vancomycin and piperacillin-tazobactam were initiated and the abscess was drained. On hospital day 2, she developed an acute kidney injury (AKI) with a creatinine of 2.7 (baseline of 0.8). Vancomycin and piperacillin-tazobactam were discontinued and she was started on ceftiraxone. The next day, she developed a generalized, morbilliform, pruritic rash on her neck, chest, abdomen, and back. Her kidney function progressively worsened resulting in nephrotic range proteinuria. Renal ultrasound revealed decreased bilateral perfusion but showed no radiological evidence of hydrenephrosis. There was no eosinophilia or urine eosinophil noted. She also had positive ANA with 1:160 speckled titer, but negative Anti-dsDNA, Anti-SSa and Anti-SSB, ANCA, ASO, and complement levels. Ceftriaxone was replaced by aztreonam due to the concern for acute interstitial nephritis (AIN). She required intermittent hemodialysis and was started on a high dose steroid taper. Following discharge, her kidney function recovered, and she was weaned off dialysis.

**Discussion** Hypersensitivity to penicillin can present as either an IgE mediated immediate reaction such as anaphylaxis and angioedema or a delayed reaction which is thought to be related to cell mediated mechanisms. The classic cutaneous manifestations include a morbilliform or maculopapular rash that occurs within one to two weeks after antibiotic therapy. Resolution is expected one to two weeks after discontinuation of the culprit antibiotics. Penicillin is one of the most recognized causes of AIN. Drug induced AIN is thought to be a hypersensitivity that involves both humoral and cell mediated mechanisms.
Purpose of study Subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) have inappropriate activation of the systemic renin-angiotensin system (RAS), with high levels of plasma prorenin associated with the onset of cardiovascular (CV) complications. The prorenin receptor (PRR) has two molecular forms: a membrane-bound form and a soluble (sPRR) form, that both fully activate prorenin and increase activity of renin. High plasma prorenin in subjects with T2DM raises the concern if plasma sPRR levels in T2DM patients is greater in women than men. Multiple regression analysis indicate a significant association between plasma sPRR levels and T2DM status in women compared to CT women (180±5.9 vs. 15.5 ±0.4 ng/mL; P<.0001). CT men exhibited significantly higher plasma sPRR levels compared to CT women (19.6±0.1 ng/mL vs. 15.3±0.3 ng/mL; P<0.0001) patients, but did not differ among men (CT: 17.9 ±0.6 vs. T2DM:17.4±0.9 ng/mL; P=0.18). PRA was significantly higher in T2DM patients as compared to CT: 3.3±0.3 vs. T2DM: 12± 0.9 ng Ang I/mL/hr; P<0.0001, including in men (CT: 3.6±0.5 vs. T2DM: 9.8±1.7 ng Ang I/mL/hr; P<0.0001) and even greater in women (CT: 3.1±0.3 vs. T2DM: 13.5±1.1 ng Ang I/mL/hr; P<0.0001). The interaction between sex and group was significant (p=0.036) suggesting that increases in plasma sPRR levels in T2DM patients is greater in women than men. Multiple regression analysis indicate a significant association between plasma sPRR levels and T2DM status in women (P<0.0001) but not in men.

Conclusions Our data indicate 1. Plasma sPRR levels are associated with T2DM in women but not in men; 2. Increased PRA in patients with T2DM parallel with increased plasma sPRR in women but not in men. Identification of novel CV biomarkers of systemic RAS activation will allow better understanding of the association between T2DM and CV complications, particularly in women.

**Purpose of study** Cardiovascular disease (CVD) and cancer remain the leading causes of death globally. While these diseases have traditionally been regarded as separate entities, recent evidence points towards shared biological pathways, underlying a need to study CVD and cancer conjointly. We examined the association between CVD risk factors and incidence of cancer over the life course in a biracial community-based cohort.

**Methods used** The analysis included 1,368 participants of the Bogalusa Heart Study who had at least 3 measurements of CVD risk factors throughout life (57.6% women, 32.8% black, baseline age=10.5±3.6 years, follow-up=37.2±4.8 years). CVD risk factors assessed included systolic and diastolic blood pressure, LDL-C, HDL-C, plasma glucose, serum triglycerides, and body mass index. Cancer cases were ascertained via the Louisiana Tumor Registry. Cox proportional hazards regression assessed the association between CVD risk factors and cancer incidence, adjusting for race, sex, smoking, and blood pressure-, lipid-, and glucose-lowering medications.

**Summary of results** There were 88 incident cases of cancer, and breast (22.7%), cervical (11.4%), and prostate (9.1%) were the most highly represented malignant neoplasms. Notably, body mass index had the most robust association with incident cancer (HR=5.83, 95% CI: 2.24, 15.19; p=3.0 × 10^-3). We observed a strong association between annualized change in blood pressure per mmHg and hazard of all cancers (for systolic, HR=2.24, 95% CI: 1.50, 3.35; p<0.0001 and diastolic, HR=4.86, 95% CI: 2.86, 8.27; p<0.0001). Race modified the relationship between lipids and cancer, such that blacks (HR=0.46, 95% CI: 0.26, 0.80; p=6.0 × 10^-3) but not whites (HR=1.26, 95% CI: 0.81, 1.95; p=0.30), exhibited a protective association for cancer per annual mg/dL increase in HDL-C.

**Conclusions** Subclinical increases in adiposity and blood pressure broadly amplify the risk for incident cancer, while maintenance of HDL-C decreases cancer risk, specifically in blacks. Control of CVD risk factors in childhood and throughout the life course may lead to improved overall cancer prevention in the general population.
INCREASED VIRAL MARKERS CORRELATE WITH MECHANISMS OF IMMUNE EVASION IN

Methods used
We conducted a prospective observational study in patients seen in inpatient nephrology consultation with AKI stage ≥2 (AKIN) over 1.5-ys. On the day of consult, MicrExUrSed was performed to determine the percentage of low power fields (lpf) with WxCs and to assess a validated score for ATI based on granular casts and tubular epithelial cells per lpf [Perazaera score (PS): score ≥2 consistent with ATI]. The outcome measure was need for dialysis at 30 days (RRT).

Summary of results
Urine specimens from 167 patients [median age 58 (25-88), 42% women] were assessed. The etiology of AKI (pure de novo AKI 56%, AKI on CKD 44%) was ischemic ATI (41%), toxic ATI (14%), ischemic/toxic ATI (17%) and other (28%). WxCs were found in 47 patients (28%), 29 (62%) of which had pure de novo AKI. Median serum creatinine for those with WxCs was 3.7 (2.8-4.9) mg/dl compared to 3.1 (2.4-4.6) mg/dl for those without WxCs (p=0.087). Having >10% WxCs w/ ≥1 WxCs was associated with greater risk for RRT [relative risk (RR): 2.3, CI 1.4-3.5, p=0.0003]. PS ≥2 was also associated with greater risk for RRT (RR: 2.6, CI 1.1-6.6, p=0.04). When WxCs were added to a PS ≥2, the RR for need for RRT became stronger (RR: 6.0, CI 2.9-12.5, p<0.0001). The greater the abundance of WxCs, the greater the need for RRT: need for RRT was 26% (31%,120), 43% (20/47), 59% (13/22), and 60% (6/10) for WxCs, the greater the need for RRT: need for RRT was 26% (23, CI 1.4-3.5, p=0.0003). PS ≥2 was also associated with greater risk for RRT (RR: 2.6, CI 1.1-6.6, p=0.04). When WxCs were added to a PS ≥2, the RR for need for RRT became stronger (RR: 6.0, CI 2.9-12.5, p<0.0001). The greater the abundance of WxCs, the greater the need for RRT: need for RRT was 26% (31%,120), 43% (20/47), 59% (13/22), and 60% (6/10) for those with none, >0%, >10% and >50% lpf w/ ≥1 WxCs, respectively (p=0.0003 for trend).

Conclusions
WxCs can be found in about a third of patients with AKI, even among those without preexisting CKD. Among patients with ATI, the presence and abundance of WxCs are associated with a greater risk for need for RRT, suggesting that WxCs carry similar and potentially additive prognostic value to that of granular casts.

Purpose of study
Type 1 diabetes (T1D) is an autoimmune condition, thought to be enhanced or triggered by certain viral infections. In this study we isolated human islets expressing genes associated with viral infections. To gain insights into effects of viral infections we compared gene expression patterns in islets with or without these viral infection markers.

Methods used
nPOD OCT slides were obtained from non-diabetic donors (Control), autoantibody positive non-diabetic donors (AB+), and donors with T1D (T1D). Islets were categorized based on the presence of markers associated with viral infection (VIMs), HLA, Mx1, dsRNA, and PKR, identified via immunohistochemical staining. Laser capture was used to manually isolate islets. From each donor, islets were pooled based on the number of VIMs (0 VIMs, 1 VIMs or ≥2 VIMs). After pooled islets were obtained, RNA was extracted, and microarray used to assess transcriptomes. We used GeneSpring software (version 13.0, Silicon Genetics, Redwood, CA) to generate a list of genes that showed differential expression between donors/VIMs. Using Webgestalt we identified pathways enriched in the lists of differentially expressed genes.

Summary of results
A total of 85 genes with a fold change of ≥1.1 and p-value=0.001 were differentially expressed between islets with 0 VIMs and islets with ≥1 VIMs. Pathway analysis showed strongest enrichment for the insulin secrecy pathway (enrichment ratio of 6.9 and a P-value of 5.7E-7). Closer analysis of this gene list indicated decreased expression of genes involved in insulin secretion in islets with 1 or more VIMs. Two genes of particular interest, KCNJ11 and ABCC8, had significantly lower expression in the islets with ≥1 VIMs compared to islets with 0 VIMs (p=0.01). This general pattern was maintained within all clinical groups.

Conclusions
Islets with high expression of genes associated with viral infection had decreased expression of genes important for insulin secretion, including KCNJ11 and ABCC8 (SUR1) - the genes responsible for the K-ATP channel necessary for insulin release in response to glucose. This may suggest a pattern of dedifferentiation and/or functional impairment of beta cells in the setting of viral infections.

463E MECHANISMS OF IMMUNE EVASION IN CHEMOTHERAPY INDUCED SENESCENT BREAST CANCER CELLS
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Purpose of study
We previously showed that patients with TP53 wild-type (WT) breast cancers have dismal survival after chemotherapy. For example, median survival for chemotherapy-treated TNBC patients with TP53 WT tumors is 45 months, which contrasts sharply with patients that have TP53 mutant tumors (263 months, p=0.0038). These patients fare the worst because in response to chemotherapy, breast cancer cells that are TP53 WT avoid cell death and persist in the residual disease in a state of arrest termed cellular senescence. Discovering how senescent cells in the residual disease evade immune clearance is imperative to prevent relapse and improve breast cancer response to chemotherapy.

Methods used
We used RNA-seq to study the immune contexture after chemotherapy in p53 WT MMTV-Wnt1 tumors and human breast cancer cell lines. GSEA was performed to identify enriched pathways following treatment. Tumors from chemotherapy-treated/untreated MMTV-Wnt1 mice were harvested, fixed, sectioned, and stained to assess expression of various markers using confocal microscopy.

Summary of results
Cells in residual disease following chemotherapy were highly enriched for antigen presentation (p<0.25 FDR). To determine why these tumors were not cleared by the immune system despite evident antigenicity, we examined factors involved in immune suppression. We found a remarkable elevation of immune checkpoint PD-L1 following treatment and induction of senescence in residual disease of TP53 WT tumors. We observed that within chemotherapy-treated tumors, PD-L1 was expressed on the membrane of tumor cells that were negative for senescence markers yH2AX/p21.
RESPONSE ASSESSMENT IN RECURRENT GliOBLASTOMA BASED ON CONTRAST-ENHANCED T1-WEIGHTED SUBTRACTION COLOR MAPS AND RANO CRITERIA

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Purpose of study To evaluate the true enhancement burden of tumors following immediate post-operative changes as well as following sequential MR imaging.

Methods used HIPPA-compliant, IRB-approved retrospective post-hoc analysis of 17 patients with glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) treated with bevacizumab who reported to have a residual disease on MRI data acquired in 1 to 3-month interval. MRI series including T2-FLAIR, T1-W, and enhanced T1-W were assessed in initial post-op and follow-up series. MRI data were exported from PACs to DICOM viewer (MIM v6.9). Next, an experienced neuroradiologist segmented the GBM tumors in FLAIR, unenhanced and enhanced T1-W MRI series. Subsequently, the segmented volumes were exported to MatLab where the pixel-by-pixel hyperintensities subtraction was performed in each volume slice using an in-house algorithm obtaining a color map. GBM tumor axes measurement was performed using a single frame with the best FLAIR signal representation. Finally, tumor axes were exported to a decision environment where the response characterization was computed according to RANO criteria.

Summary of results It is important to separate intrinsically T1 hyperintense lesions such as blood and cortical necrosis from true enhancement, which is felt to relate to vascular permeability in tumors or possibly granulation tissue. If the subtraction value is low, i.e., most or all of the T1 signal relates to intrinsic T1 hyperintensity rather than tumor, and then there is likely no macroscopic enhancing tumor. If, on the other hand, the subtraction value is high, then there is true enhancement, which may relate to either macroscopic true tumor burden or enhancement related to granulation tissue. Reactive dural changes in some tumors can also manifest as a high subtraction result. FLAIR images represent T2 hyperintense signal that is not related to cerebrospinal fluid. For example, vasogenic edema, T2 bright tumor or gliosis from post radiation change versus small vessel ischemia can all be bright on FLAIR images.

Conclusions Treatment of enhancing tumor can be determined by analyzing the sequential subtraction results together with FLAIR images that help to determine whether nonenhancing tumor or gliosis is progressing over time, in combination with RANO Criteria response characterization.

REFERENCES

463G CHRONIC ALCOHOL INGESTION RENDERS MICE VULNERABLE TO HYDROSTATIC PULMONARY EDEMA

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Purpose of study Chronic alcohol abuse is a major risk factor to develop pathologic alveolar flooding, known as Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS). Alcohol impairs alveolar barrier function by increasing paracellular fluid leak and disrupting fluid homeostasis, priming the lung for flooding with a subsequent ‘second-hit’ injury. Healthy lungs tolerate a broad range of interstitial pressures without developing alveolar edema. However, chronic alcoholics at baseline and with ARDS have increased extravascular water levels which contribute to increased interstitial water pressure on the alveoli. Elevated interstitial pressures overwhelm alveolar tight junctions and allow fluid to enter the alveolar space. We propose that alcohol causes alveolar leak due to increases in interstitial fluid pressure. This is critical to determine as ICU patients are often given fluids that increase interstitial pressure and could be injurious in alcoholic patients.

Methods used 8-week-old male C57BL/6 mice were pair-fed 20% ethanol or water for 16 wks to establish a chronic alcohol model. Mice were given a 250 μl intraperitoneal (IP) injection of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) to increase interstitial fluid pressure. To examine flooding in the alcoholic lung, 200 μl of Evans Blue (EB) dye was injected into tail veins 24h after IP injection and bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) fluid was collected 1h later. EB in BAL was analyzed and normalized to serum EB.

Summary of results Alcohol increased alveolar leak, measured by EB presence in BAL, by 72% following IP injection of PBS relative to sham-control alcohol-fed mice and by 93% relative to water-fed mice at the same IP injection volume. By contrast, IP injection did not cause alveolar leak into BAL of water-fed mice.

Conclusions Chronic alcohol exposure sensitizes the alveolar barrier to pulmonary edema with a ‘second-hit’ inflammatory injury such as sepsis or pneumonia. Here we demonstrate for the first time that sterile saline induces lung injury in alcohol-fed mice, providing a non-inflammatory model to study alveolar barrier dysfunction in vivo. Further studies will measure the impact of saline composition on the degree of alveolar leak and determine if this injury is volume-dependent.

463H NONINVASIVE TESTS FOR STAGING CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE: ARE THEY ALL EQUAL?

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Purpose of study To prospectively compare the diagnostic performance of different noninvasive tests for staging hepatic fibrosis in patients with chronic liver disease.

Methods used This is a single-center, IRB-approved, HIPAA-compliant, prospective pilot study. Adults with chronic liver disease presenting to Interventional Radiology for random liver biopsy are enrolled prior to biopsy. Ultrasound shear-wave elastography (USE) of the liver is performed using a Philips scanner with standard acquisition parameters to measure liver stiffness (USE). MR elastography of the liver is
performed using a 1.5 T Siemens scanner with standard acquisition parameters to measure liver stiffness (MRE). All patients undergo CT-guided liver biopsy and obtained CT images of the liver are used to measure liver surface nodularity (LSN score) using a previously described semi-automated method. Serum labs within 30 days of liver biopsy are used to calculate the FIB-4 score, a serum biomarker of hepatic fibrosis. The concordance of FIB-4 score, LSN score, USE, and MRE with histologic Metavir staging of hepatic fibrosis are assessed using Harrell’s C statistics. Odds Ratios (OR) from ordinal logistic models are reported.

Summary of results The preliminary data includes fifteen adults (11 female; age range 34–72, mean 55). Mean interval between biopsy and ultrasound/MR is 0 days. The histologic range of hepatic fibrosis includes livers with no fibrosis (F0): 7, mild-moderate (F1-2): 5. Mean LSN score is 2.7 (2.0–4.1). Mean FIB-4 score is 1.7 (0.5–4.4). Mean USE and MRE liver stiffness are 8.8 kPa (3.9–17.9) and 5.4 kPa (2.4–15.7) respectively.

The C-stat concordance for FIB-4, LSN, USE, and MRE are 0.84, 0.87, 0.77, and 0.85 respectively. Odds of moving up one fibrosis stage are 3.84 (p=0.013), 69.8 (p=0.005), 0.84, 0.87, 0.77, and 0.85 respectively. Odds of moving up one fibrosis stage are 3.84 (p=0.013), 69.8 (p=0.005), 1.01 (p=0.267), and 1.53 (p=0.019), respectively, per one unit increase.

Conclusions Liver surface nodularity score has non-inferior diagnostic performance compared to FIB-4 score, USE, or MRE in staging hepatic fibrosis in patients with chronic liver disease.

465 INHIBITION OF ANGIOTENSIN II TYPE 1 RECEPTOR IN SKELETAL MUSCLE STEM (SATELLITE) CELLS PREVENTS ANGIOTENSIN II-INDUCED SKELETAL MUSCLE WASTING
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.465

Purpose of study Patients with advanced congestive heart failure (CHF) or chronic kidney disease (CKD) often have increased angiotensin II (Ang II) levels and cachexia. We previously demonstrated that Ang II infusion in rodents causes skeletal muscle wasting, likely contributing to cachexia in CHF and CKD. We also demonstrated that Ang II inhibits proliferation of skeletal muscle stem (satellite) cells (SCs) and reduces muscle regenerative capacity. We hypothesize that Ang II type 1 receptor (AT1R) signaling in SCs plays a role in developing Ang II-induced muscle wasting.

Methods used We generated tamoxifen-inducible, SC-specific AT1R-null mice (SC-AT1R-/-) by crossing Pax7 CreER and AT1R-floxed mice. By introducing Cre-reporter gene in these mice, we labeled SCs and their progenies with EYFP. These mice were infused with Ang II (1.5 μg/kg/min), and muscle regeneration and wasting were analyzed by qRT-PCR, western blotting and immunohistochemistry.

Summary of results In hindlimb cardiotoxin injury model, Ang II reduced the number of regenerating myofibers (71.9% decrease, p<0.001) and the expression of SC proliferation/differentiation markers MyoD and myogenin (56.5% and 62.5% decrease, respectively, p<0.001). In contrast, SC-AT1R-/- mice were protected against these Ang II-mediated reductions in muscle regeneration. In vitro, Ang II inhibited primary cultured SC proliferation, whereas AT1R-null SCs were not affected. Importantly, SC-AT1R-/- mice restored skeletal muscle mass in high Ang II condition, likely due to the increased muscle regenerative capacity. SC lineage tracing and gene expression analyses revealed that, in the presence of high Ang II, AT1R-deficient SCs generated higher number of newly formed/repaired myofibers (12.4±2.7% of total myofibers in SC-AT1R-/- and ND in control, p<0.001), resulting in the restoration of muscle mass and cross-sectional area in SC-AT1R-/- mice.

Conclusions These data indicate that inhibition of AT1R signaling in SCs could have a therapeutic potential to treat muscle wasting in chronic diseases with high Ang II, such as CHF and CKD.
EFFECT OF ROTATING PROVIDERS ON CHEST ORAL FEEDING ACQUISITION AS A PREDICTOR FOR PRETERM INFANTS AT 12 AND 24 MONTH FOLLOW UP

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.466

Purpose of study To investigate the relationship between time to attain full oral feeds (FULL-PO) during the NICU stay and growth, feeding and neurodevelopmental outcomes at 12 months postmenstrual age (PMA) and 24 months chronological age (CA) in preterm infants.

Methods used This retrospective study included infants born between 01/01/2014-07/31/2017 with gestational age (GA) <32 weeks and/or birth weight <1500 g. We examined time to FULL-PO, morbidities and growth anthropometrics in infants reaching FULL-PO <38.0 weeks (EARY) vs. >38.0 weeks PMA (LATE). Growth, feeding difficulties, cerebral palsy, and Bayley Scales of Infant Development (BSID-III) scores were examined. SPSS and SAS were utilized for statistical analyses.

Summary of results Of 192 infants, 147 (77%) achieved FULL-PO EARLY and 45 (23%) LATE. Mean age at FULL-PO in each group was 36.1±1.1 vs 40.9±2.6 weeks PMA, respectively (p<0.001). The infants obtaining FULL-PO EARLY were of older GA (29.0±2.4 vs 27.2±2.3 weeks, p<0.001) and higher BW, length, and FOC (p<0.001). Comorbidities and length of stay were higher (p<0.001) and unadjusted BSID scores (Table 1) were lower at 12 and 24 months (p<0.05) in the LATE group. Post-discharge therapy encounters were higher in the LATE group (p<0.05). After adjusting for GA, BPD, postnatal dexamethasone, NEC, and therapy encounters during NICU stay, FULL-PO EARLY decreased the risk of language delay at 12 months PMA (OR 0.37 [CI 0.13, 0.99], p<0.05). At 24 months CA this effect was no longer significant and BPD was the primary predictor of language delay (OR 3.586 [1.153, 11.146], p=0.02). Time to FULL-PO did not predict cognitive or motor development after adjusted logistic regression. At 24 months CA the LATE group had lower z-scores for weight, head circumference and length (p<0.05).

Conclusions Establishing full oral feeds by 38.0 weeks PMA may be used as a clinical predictor for neurodevelopmental delay at 12 months PMA and growth at 24 months CA. BPD appears to be a strong predictor of language delay and growth failure up to 24 months CA.

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<th>Abstract 467 Table 1</th>
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Abstracts

468 THE IMPACT OF ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS ON INFANT INTERACTIONS IN THE NICU – A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

Purpose of study Studies show a decrease in healthcare worker (HCW) interaction with adult patients placed on isolation precautions. This decreased interaction has been associated with adverse outcomes, including increased risk for falls, deep venous thrombosis, and depression. However, it is unknown whether this decrease in HCW interaction holds true for infants admitted to the NICU. This study aimed to determine the frequency of interactions between infants in isolation precautions and their HCWs and families.

Methods used A case-control study was conducted at the University Hospital NICU in San Antonio, TX via ‘secret shopper’ observation. Infants on isolation precautions (cases) were matched 1:3 with non-isolated infants (controls) by time of observation (8 am – noon, 2 pm – 6 pm, 8 pm – midnight, 2 am – 6 am) and an infant’s bed with intent to provide care, and ending when the task was complete and the HCW or visitor left the bedside.

Summary of results 644 hours of observation were completed (161 periods, 59 distinct infants). Demographic and clinical characteristics of observed infants. There were no significant demographic differences between cases and controls. Cases had fewer total interactions than controls (mean 5.4 [SD 3.3] vs. 8.8 [SD 4.2], p<0.0001), including decreased interaction with providers, nurses, and family members. Patient interactions were lower during night shift compared to day shift and lower in the second half of each shift compared with the first half, but after stratifying for observation time, infants in isolation precautions consistently had less interactions.

Conclusions Our single-center case-control study has associated isolation precautions with a reduction in infant interaction with HCWs and families. Additional studies are needed to confirm this finding and determine whether there are adverse outcomes associated with decreased HCW interaction among infants in the NICU.

469 GERM-FREE MICE ARE PROTECTED BUT HUMANIZED MICE WITH DISEASED LUNG MICROBIOME DEVELOP SEVERE LUNG INJURY IN HYPEROXIA

Methods used 1. Tracheal aspirates were prospectively collected from human infants with severe BPD (n=50) and gestation matched controls (n=30). Samples were biochemically preserved to retain their microbiome composition and later transplanted to germ free (GF) mice.

2. Humanized GF (HGF) mice were created by colonizing GF mice with either severe BPD microbiome (BPD-GF) or non-diseased microbiome (Non-BPD-GF), by intranasal instillation at P1 and P3. Non-Germ-Free mice (NGF) were used for baseline comparisons with GF mice. All groups were exposed to normoxia (21% O₂) versus hyperoxia (85% O₂) from P3–P14.

3. Lungs harvested for histology, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, protein, and RNA at P14, in addition to pulmonary function testing (PFT). Morphometry included radial alveolar count (RAC). Markers of neutrophilic inflammation (Ac-PGP, MPO, neutrophil counts) were analyzed. 16S microbiome analysis was conducted on lungs of both groups of HGF mice, to confirm appropriate colonization.

Summary of results GF and NGF mice in normoxia showed no difference whereas GF mice in hyperoxia showed protected lung structure and mechanics, and decreased markers of neutrophilic inflammation compared to NGF mice.

In normoxia, BPD-GF mice demonstrated similar lung structure and function compared to both GF mice and Non-BPD-GF mice. However, in hyperoxia, BPD-GF mice demonstrated severe BPD like phenotype marked by alveolar hypoplasia (RAC), worse pulmonary function (low compliance, high resistance), increased neutrophilic inflammation (high Ac-PGP, MPO, neutrophil counts), as compared to both GF mice and Non-BPD-GF mice. Significance= p<0.05.

Conclusions Diseased human microbiome transplantation predisposes GF mice to hyperoxia induced lung injury. As lung dysbiosis plays a critical role in BPD, manipulation of the lung microbiome may be a potential therapeutic intervention.

470 LYOPHILIZATION OF AMNIOTIC FLUID IS FEASIBLE WITHOUT AFFECTING BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Methods used 1. Tracheal aspirates were prospectively collected from human infants with severe BPD (n=50) and gestation matched controls (n=30). Samples were biochemically preserved to retain their microbiome composition and later transplanted to germ free (GF) mice.

2. Humanized GF (HGF) mice were created by colonizing GF mice with either severe BPD microbiome (BPD-GF) or non-diseased microbiome (Non-BPD-GF), by intranasal instillation at P1 and P3. Non-Germ-Free mice (NGF) were used for baseline comparisons with GF mice. All groups were exposed to normoxia (21% O₂) versus hyperoxia (85% O₂) from P3–P14.

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Conclusions Diseased human microbiome transplantation predisposes GF mice to hyperoxia induced lung injury. As lung dysbiosis plays a critical role in BPD, manipulation of the lung microbiome may be a potential therapeutic intervention.
production compared to medium alone. Compared to control, dialysis/lyophilization and filtration of hAF increased proliferation (p<0.001) and decreased LPS induced IL-8 production (p<0.01).

Conclusions Lyophilization of hAF is feasible and maintains and improves bioavailability of TF measured by proliferation and LPS induced IL-8 production by FHs74.

Adolescent medicine and pediatrics

Concurrent session

Friday, February 14, 2020

472 IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES THROUGH A SCHOOL-BASED WELLNESS INITIATIVE

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.472

Purpose of study Education level is an important social determinant of health which contributes to health disparities. Some school-based programs that improve nutrition or increase physical activity demonstrate improved academic performance of students. However, programs with a single health focus are not similarly effective. Programs that address multiple domains of wellness note greater impact on student health measures. With a coordinated wellness approach we expect a synergistic impact on educational outcomes as well. Long-term evaluation studies are lacking to support this hypothesis. The purpose of this longitudinal study was to evaluate the impact of participation in a coordinated school wellness initiative, the Docs Adopt School Health Initiative© (DASHI), on educational outcomes.

Methods used This prospective cohort study compared educational outcomes in schools that participated in DASHI to those that did not during the 10-year study period. Data was obtained from publicly available State Report Cards for all schools in SC, 2007–2008 through 2016–2017. Variables examined included attendance, suspension/expulsion and grade retention rates. Analysis was conducted using repeated measures modeling and ANOVA, controlling for dose effect.

Summary of results 249 out of 1,475 South Carolina schools (17%) participated in DASHI. Mean years of participation were 4.1 (SD 2). Schools participating had improved attendance, suspension/expulsion and grade retention rates. On average, every 4 years of participation in DASHI was associated with a 0.3% increase in a school’s attendance rate (p<0.0001), a 0.77% decrease in its suspension/expulsion rate...
(p=0.0003), and a 0.16% decrease in its grade retention rate (p=0.0180).

Conclusions School-based wellness initiatives can be an effective intersect between two related factors, education and health. The results of this study reflect trends over a 10-year period and support the positive impact of a coordinated school-based wellness initiative on improved educational outcomes. Such a program encourages kids to come to school, stay in school, and do better in class. Healthy children are better learners. Doing well in school puts kids on the path to lifelong health.

**Abstracts**

**473 THE EFFICACY OF TELEHEALTH AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO FACE-TO-FACE VISITS FOR PEDIATRIC WEIGHT MANAGEMENT**

T Lukenbill*, A Simpson, J Carter, C SanGiovanni, Medical University of South Carolina, Mount Pleasant, SC

Purpose of study Telehealth offers a means of expanding quality care to patients who cannot readily access the resources available at large medical centers. Research on the use of telehealth for pediatric weight management to date has primarily focused on feasibility and satisfaction, with little available data existing on efficacy.

Methods used We examined data from subjects enrolled in a nutrition and lifestyle program for overweight and obese children 2 to 22 years old, during the time period of January 2017 to September 2019. Data was collected from a database that records patients’ anthropometrics and lab work every six months. Patients were encouraged to attend monthly visits; however there was no required length of participation in the program. Descriptive statistics for each group included age, sex, gender, and average baseline body mass index (BMI). Subjects who followed up at a minimum of six months after their initial visit were examined for change in BMI and BMI Z-score during the time period from their initial to their final visit.

Summary of results A total of 360 patients who underwent face to face visits and 15 in telehealth clinic visits were followed for change in BMI. There were no significant differences in age, gender, race, or total days on study between the two groups. The average baseline BMI was 31.9 for the face to face cohort and 32.0 for the telehealth cohort (p=0.4312). The change in BMI for each group was 0.8 [-0.5 to -2.7] in the face to face group and -0.3 (-0.7 to -0.4) in the telehealth group (p=0.0356). The change in BMI z-score from first to last visit in this time frame was 0.0 [-0.1 to 0.1] in the face to face group and -0.1 [-0.2 to -0.0] in the telehealth group (p=0.1427).

Conclusions Our results show that there was a significant difference in the change in BMI between the face to face and telehealth groups. However, there was no significant difference when BMI was standardized by z-score. This leads us to believe that telehealth can serve as at least an equally effective means of pediatric weight management for patients who lack access to face to face visits. Further research is being undertaken to examine changes in lab values and behaviors related to weight management, which may be able to refine the efficacy of telehealth, especially over a short time interval.

**474 TRENDS AND DEMOGRAPHICS OF PEDIATRIC FIREARM INJURIES FROM 2000–2015**

E Jorge*, J Shutz, C Onwubiko, SE Richard, DB Atherton, R Russell, K Monroe, University of Alabama Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; University of Alabama Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; University of Alabama Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; University of Alabama Birmingham, Birmingham, AL

Purpose of study Firearm-related injuries are the second leading cause of pediatric death in the United States. Understanding the details of these injuries is vital to identify at-risk populations & tailor interventions. The aim of this study was to analyze trends of pediatric firearm injuries & deaths in a high-risk southern state and identify the populations at most risk.

Methods used A chart review of firearm-related hospitalizations at the state’s only freestanding children’s hospital was conducted from 2000–2015. The Jefferson County Medical Examiner’s office provided additional data to account for children who died prior to making it to a hospital setting. 28 variables were analyzed. Data analysis was conducted using the SAS frequency procedure.

Summary of results 356 patients were enrolled in the study (n=254, 71% from hospital records & n=102, 29% from Medical Examiner’s office). The annual number of firearm-related injuries & deaths rose by nearly 250% from 2000 to 2015. Ages of victims ranged from 0.11 to 19 years (median 14). Males accounted for 3 out of every 4 victims (73%, n=261). African Americans were the most affected ethnicity (70%, when ethnicity was known). Unintentional firearm injuries had the most remarkable and consistent increase in frequency. Shootings most commonly occurred during the summer months (34%). The age of the shooter ranged from 1–47 years (median 13). Immediate family members (father, mother, siblings) were the most frequent gun owners. Playing with a gun accounted for 85% of unintentional injuries. For those requiring hospitalization (51%, n=183), median & average length of stay was 5 days & 9.9 days, respectively. Death was the most common outcome (33%). Suicides (85%) & homicides (78%) most often resulted in death.

Conclusions In a state with high firearm ownership and death rates, annual pediatric firearm injuries and deaths rose by nearly 250% in 15 years. Firearm injuries were found to have seasonality, wide range of ages, and high mortality rate. When known, the victim or immediate family members were the most frequent firearm owner and shooter.

**475 A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FREQUENCY OF PROBLEMS ON A STANDARDIZED PSYCHOSOCIAL SCREENING TOOL IN DEPRESSED VS. NON-DEPRESSED ADOLESCENTS**

J Bruyere, JJ Burns*, University of Florida, Pensacola, FL

Purpose of study HEADDS is a psychosocial assessment tool used in Adolescent Medicine to determine if there are problems in six domains including the adolescent’s home, educational, activities, drugs and other substance use, depression and relationships including sexual activity.
The purpose of this study is to investigate a correlation between the HEADDSS psychosocial assessment tool for adolescents with vs without a diagnosis of depression.

**Methods used**
As part of a cross-sectional study, a retrospective review of 132 charts containing equal numbers of depressed and non-depressed adolescents were selected for clinic patients over 2-year time span. The non-depressed control group was matched for age and sex. The number of HEADDSS domains positive for each patient as well as the total items overall positive were compared for depressed vs. non-depressed patients. Finally, a multivariate analysis was implemented to determine which domains most correlated with depression.

**Summary of results**
The mean number of pertinent positive items in the HEADDSS assessment was found to be 4.2 times higher in the Depression group vs the control group (7.74 ± 4.9 vs. 1.83 ± 2.2, Mann Whitney test: p < 0.001). The mean number of positive domains in the HEADDSS assessment was found to be 2.2 times higher in the Depression group vs the Control group (2.76 ± 1.5 vs. 1.24 ± 1.22, Mann Whitney test: p < 0.001). The differences remained significant even after removing the HEADDSS depression score from the totals. A multiple logistic-regression (minus the depression domain) found ‘use of substances’ and ‘problems with school’ remained positively associated with depression after controlling for the other domains.

**Conclusions**
Results from this study conclude that the problems found on the HEADDSS assessment are correlated with depression. The finding that use of substances and problems at school have a strong correlation with depression warrants additional prospective research.

**Purpose of study**
The goal of this study is to compare the outcomes of traumatic brain injury (TBI) for children whose caregivers present with vs. those who explain the mechanism of injury.

**Methods used**
A retrospective review was performed from 2008 to 2018 on patients presenting to Children's Health with ICD 9/10 codes for SSTI. Patients were excluded if they were not previously healthy. After data collection, patients were grouped into abscess and cellulitis cohorts and compared for admission rates, parenteral antibiotic use, MRSA-positive wound culture and SBI defined as positive blood or urine cultures. Normally-distributed continuous outcomes were analyzed with Student’s t-test and categorical outcomes with chi-square test.

**Summary of results**
Of 385 patients, 91 healthy neonates with ICD 9/10 codes for SSTI met inclusion criteria: 46 with abscesses, 35 with cellulitis, and 10 miscoded as SSTI. MRSA positivity was similar in abscess and cellulitis cohorts (17% vs 14%, p = 0.71). No abscess patients had SBI compared with 5 cellulitis patients (4 with positive urine cultures, one with positive blood culture). No MRSA positive patients developed serious bacterial illness. Cellulitis patients were more likely to have SBI (14% vs. 0%, p = 0.03), require parenteral antibiotics (89% vs. 22%, p < 0.0001), and require hospital admission (60% vs. 30%, p < 0.01).

**Conclusions**
In our high MRSA prevalence population there was no increased risk of SBI in healthy neonates with SSTI and MRSA positivity. Cellulitis patients had higher rates of SBI, hospital admission, and antibiotic use suggesting they are prone to systemic disease given lack of source control. Thus, we propose that healthy neonates with abscess be treated outpatient upon source control while those with cellulitis undergo further evaluation inpatient.
**478 TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS INFECTION AMONG YOUNG WOMEN IN A JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER**

E Odish*, M Eliaa, LI Benjamins, R Beyda. UT McGovern Medical School, Houston, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.478

**Purpose of study** Since 2014, there’s been a steady increase in the incidences of sexually transmitted infections (STI). While not a reportable infection, *Trichomonas Vaginalis* (TV) is the most common non-viral STI in the U.S. However, universal screening in asymptomatic patients is not recommended. In 2015, the CDC STI guidelines recommended considering screening women in high prevalence areas like correctional institutions, but most juvenile correction facilities currently do not screen. With the improved sensitivity of urine nucleic acid amplification testing (NAAT) for TV, an opportunity exists to routinely screen detained young women. We set out to assess TV prevalence and risk factors among young women in a juvenile detention center.

**Methods used** We conducted a prospective study in a large urban juvenile detention facility in the Southeastern U.S. from April to December 2016. Upon admission, all detained young women submitted a urine sample for gonorrhea and chlamydia testing. Remnant urine from these samples was tested for TV using the APTIMA TV NAAT. Outcomes included identifying the prevalence of TV among detained young women and risk factors for infection. Funding for the study was provided by Hologic, Inc. The Houston Department of HHS provided partial laboratory testing in kind. The IRB from McGovern Medical School and the Juvenile Justice Center approved this study.

**Summary of results** 355 young women submitted urine specimens. 28 patients (7.9%) tested positive for TV. Of the 28 patients, 20 (71.4%) were African American (AA), 2 (7.14%) were Hispanic while 6 (21.4%) were white. Co-infection with GC/CT occurred in 14 (50%) of patients. 44% were asymptomatic. 39% reported a previous STI, 22% reported 4 sexual partners in the last year and 47% used contraception. Young women who tested positive for TV were more likely to be AA, have symptoms on intake, and report sexual partners within the past 12 months compared to women who tested negative for the infection (p-value < 0.05).

**Conclusions** In our study population, the prevalence of TV was 7.9% among detained young women with 50% having a co-infection with another STI. As nearly half of those with TV reported contraception use and no symptoms, we recommend routine screening among this population.

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**479 PAPAS SALUDABLES, NIÑOS SALUDABLES’ PROGRAM: HISPANIC MOMS EXPERIENCES OF A FATHER-FOCUSED LIFESTYLE INTERVENTION ON FAMILY HEALTH BEHAVIORS**

T Isbell*, O Perez, A Beltran, P Morgan, T O’Connor. 1UTHealth School of Public Health, Houston, TX; 2USDA/ARS Children’s Nutrition Research Center, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX; 3Priority Research Centre for Physical Activity and Nutrition, Newcastle, Australia

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.479

**Purpose of study** Healthy Dads, Healthy Kids (HDHK) was the first obesity prevention program targeting fathers and children and showed improved behavior-related outcomes in Australia. The purpose of the Papas Saludables, Ninos Saludables (PSNS) program was to assess the feasibility of culturally adapting the HDHK program to target overweight or obese Hispanic fathers and their children—making PSNS the first study to target this group. PSNS maintained the original father-child focus of HDHK, but enhanced the original program by adding a new weekly video and Facebook component to engage Hispanic mothers. The aim of this study was to investigate the experiences of mothers regarding the impact of the PSNS program.

**Methods used** Qualitative interviews were conducted by trained bilingual staff using structured interview guides to obtain mother’s perspectives after their family completed the program. Mothers received weekly video surveys to complete that were analyzed using SPSS software.

**Summary of results** A total of 26 mothers were interviewed. A majority of mothers enrolled their families in PSNS to improve father-child relationships. These mothers cited that PSNS helped fathers spend more time with their children which translated into improved child well-being, confidence, and communication skills. Mothers noted that PSNS improved their family’s health knowledge, nutrition habits, screen media use, and physical activity behaviors. Mothers who joined the Facebook page had a positive experience and were able to see the program’s real-time impact. Overall, 72.3% of mothers received links and 86.4% of these mothers reported watching the weekly videos. Of these mothers, 82.9% found the videos very useful and strongly agreed or strongly agreed that they felt more prepared to make healthy lifestyle changes.

**Conclusions** The mothers believed the PSNS program was effective in promoting lifestyle changes and strengthening father-child relationships. The strong sense of family belonging integral to the Hispanic community points to the utility of PSNS targeting both parents by including a virtual program component for mothers.

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**480 PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM SECONDARY TO CANNABINOID HYPEREMESIS SYNDROME IN AN ADOLESCENT WITH IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME**

AW Todd*, MR Roca Garcia. USA Children’s and Women’s Hospital, Mobile, AL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.480

**Case report** A 17-year-old Caucasian male with past medical history of irritable bowel syndrome (IBS-D) was transferred from a referring hospital due to computed tomography (CT)-confirmed pneumomediastinum following a three-day course of nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Patient noted intermittent nausea and vomiting once to twice weekly for the last few months. One week prior to admission he had an episode attributed to IBS-D exacerbation with emesis described as foul-smelling, bilious, and bloody. Patient denied fever, foreign travel, or change in diet but endorsed headache, 17-pound weight loss within the last month, and decreased oral intake and urination. Differential diagnosis included esophageal perforation, Boerhaave’s syndrome, Mallory Weiss tear, gastroenteritis, cyclic vomiting syndrome, and inflammatory bowel. Complete blood count, C-reactive protein, complete metabolic panel, amylase, and lipase were unremarkable except for leukocytosis of 13,370.
Head CT ruled out acute intracranial hemorrhage. Esophagram ruled out esophageal perforation. Patient developed tarry stools, and stool occult blood was positive. GI pathogen panel test, HIV test, and urine culture were all negative, ruling out infectious etiology. An upper endoscopy with biopsies was otherwise normal. Rapid urease test was negative. A urine drug screen tested positive for cannabinoids, which combined with symptom presentation and pneumomediastinum suggested cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome, a condition of cyclic vomiting associated with chronic, high-dose cannabis use and compulsive hot showers to mediate symptoms (1). Patient clinical status improved, nausea and vomiting resolved, and he was discharged on omeprazole and sucralfate and counseled on the importance of discontinuing cannabis.

Conclusion A thorough social history to assess for THC use must be obtained to rule out cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome in adolescents with IBS-D who are presenting with symptoms suggestive of disease exacerbation. This disease is underrecognized in adolescents, and as cannabis policy undergoes rapid transformation in the U.S with approved therapeutic and recreational use, it should be considered as a differential.

A DROP IN THE BUCKET: ANXIETY LEADS TO DEHYDRATION

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.481

Case report A 15-year-old female with no significant past medical history presented with nausea for one year. One year prior to her visit, the patient had a bout of viral gastroenteritis which lasted one week; however, the nausea she experienced with the illness persisted. She had since been unable to tolerate most liquids due to extreme fear of vomiting. She endorsed dizziness when standing, nausea, and panic attacks whenever her nausea flared. Due to persistent symptoms, an extensive workup was done; CBC, CMP, H. Pylori stool studies, abdominal films, gastric emptying study and celiac testing were all within normal limits.

At presentation, the patient was able to eat solid foods but reported greater fear of emesis after drinking liquids. She was urinating once daily with no recent weight change. Vital signs showed a resting heart rate of 96 bpm that went to 106 bpm after standing. Body mass index was within normal range (23.4 kg/m²) and urinalysis showed a specific gravity of >1.030. Her symptoms had necessitated withdrawal from public school and enrollment in home school. The patient was diagnosed with dehydration and anxiety related to a fear of vomiting (emetophobia) and was counseled to increase her fluid intake by eating thickened liquids such as pudding and soup to improve her hydration status. Hydroxyzine was prescribed for her anxiety and to independently address her nausea. Two weeks later, she endorsed significant improvement in symptoms resulting in increased fluid intake and increased urination. Her urine specific gravity decreased to 1.020. Hydroxyzine had an overall positive effect on her anxiety, and fluoxetine was added to her regimen. Three months after initial presentation, she endorsed returning to eating, drinking, and urinating normally. Urine specific gravity was 1.010. She reported she was going out with friends and interested in going back to school.

Severe anxiety related to a fear of vomiting after an acute gastroenteritis, and resulting chronic dehydration, served as the root cause for significant impairment in this patient’s health and quality of life for a year. This case demonstrates the importance of fully assessing relevant psychosocial elements related to any disease process in order to appreciate the scope of disease and effective treatment when working with adolescents.

ALTERNATIVE ETIOLOGY FOR VIRAL PAROTITIS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.482

Case report As the only known cause of epidemic parotitis in humans, mumps has historically been a clinical diagnosis defined by bilateral or unilateral parotid gland swelling preceded by a prodrome of fever, headache, myalgia and fatigue. Although vaccination programs have successfully decreased the incidence of mumps worldwide, sporadic cases are still reported even in areas with high vaccination rates.

Case A previously healthy 17 year old Spanish speaking male presented to the ED with painful left-sided facial swelling. Swelling presented acutely without preceding illness or trauma and had gotten progressively worse for two days. The patient reported subjective fevers and pain associated with the facial swelling but denied fatigue, headache, URI symptoms or dental problems. The patient denied recent travel or sick contacts and immunizations were up to date, including MMR. Physical exam showed significant left sided parotid and submandibular edema without fluctuance and tender cervical and submandibular adenopathy. Ultrasound showed an enlarged, heterogeneous, and hypervascular parotid gland without abscess. Workup revealed an elevated CRP and amylase and a positive Mono spot test.

Discussion This case presents a few points for discussion. The first being vaccine efficacy. In countries with high MMR vaccination rates, sporadic cases of mumps are still seen. These cases are confirmed with serum mumps IgM antibody testing and have been reported even among vaccinated individuals. Regarding this case, the clinical presentation was consistent with mumps parotitis. However, a history of vaccination suggested an alternative etiology. Patients with EBV infections, as determined by a positive monospot, may have false positive results to mumps IgM testing. This is due to production of cross-reactive antibodies by polyclonal B cells. In contrast, patients with true mumps parotitis are unlikely to have a positive monospot test.

Conclusion Clinicians should consider alternative viral etiologies for parotitis including EBV. Doing so will reduce false reporting and improve diagnostic accuracy. Further development in cost effective viral detection is still needed.
Abstracts

Allergy, immunology, and rheumatology I
Concurrent session
2:00 PM
Friday, February 14, 2020

483 ROLE OF CITRULLINATION OF COLLAGEN IN AUTOIMMUNE ARTHRITIS
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.483

Purpose of study Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) is a common form of autoimmune arthritis, and patients have increased anti-cyclic citrullinated protein (anti-CCP) antibodies. Citrullination is the process by which arginine residues are converted to citrulline via PAD (protein arginine deiminase). Since collagen is a ligand for the immunosuppressive receptor LAIR-1, found on immune cells, citrullination of collagen may affect its interaction with LAIR-1, leading to more severe autoimmune arthritis. Citrullinated type I collagen was produced and administered to mice using the collagen-induced arthritis model to determine its effect on arthritis.

Methods used Native type I collagen was treated with PAD enzyme to induce citrullination. C57BL/6 mice expressing the chimeric (human/mouse) DRB1*0101 construct were immunized subcutaneously at the base of the tail with 100 μg of type II collagen emulsified with complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA). Arthritis severity was scored on a scale from 0–4 with 0 being a normal paw and a 4 meaning pan-swelling of the paw with ankylosing. Mice were bled at 6 weeks and sera were analyzed for antibodies reactive against citrullinated or normal collagen.

Summary of results Type I collagen [a mixture of α1(I) and α2(I)] either treated or untreated with PAD enzyme was administered intrasynovially (in hind paws) on days 6, 13, and 21 to groups of 10 DR1 mice which had been immunized with CII/CFA to induce arthritis. By day 60, the mice treated with citrullinated Type I collagen had a more severe arthritis than mice given type I collagen (mean severity score 7.3±4.6 versus 2.8±3.5, p=0.02). Compared with mice treated with α1(II), the mice treated with cit-α1(I) had higher antibody titers to citrullinated and non-citrullinated type I collagen (12±6 versus 29.5±23, p=0.04; 23±8 versus 34.6±15.3, p=0.05).

Conclusions In conclusion, the injection of citrullinated type I collagen intrasynovially led to a more severe arthritis as compared to mice given untreated collagen. Citrullinated collagen may either bypass immunosuppressive receptors or become more immunogenic. A better understanding of the mechanisms by which citrullination of proteins affects autoimmunity could enhance our understanding of how to treat autoimmunity.

485 INTESTINAL MICROBIOTA IS DISPENSABLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEMIC AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE IN BXD2 MICE
1H Hong*, 1Q Wu, 1P Yang, 1A Essman, 1M Crowley, 1Y Esparza, 1C Morrow, 7J Foote, 5Schoell, 6C Elson, 1H Hsu, 1JD Mountz. 1UAB, Birmingham, AL; 2Department of Genetics, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; 3Department of Cell, Developmental, and Integrative Biology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; 4Department of Genetics, Animal Resources Program, University, Birmingham, AL; 5UAB School of Medicine, Birmingham, AL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.485

Purpose of study Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease associated with skin rash and multiple organ involvement. Research studies have suggested that obesity is a major factor contributing to the onset and progression of SLE. However, the relationship between obesity and SLE pathogenesis is still unclear. Our study aimed to establish an obesity-associated lupus mouse model to investigate their pathophysiologic link using MRL/lpr lupus prone mice.

Methods used Twenty MRL/lpr mice were fed a regular diet (RD) or high fat diet (HFD), 60% calories comprised of fat). Body weights and skin lesion were recorded weekly. Urine protein using Bradford assay was assessed. Blood was collected for IgG, anti-dsDNA and anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) detection. At week 14, spleen was measured and weighed. Kidney and skin biopsy were embedded in paraffin for H&E, PAS, and Masson’s staining to detect lupus histopathological lesions and quantified as kidney index and histological skin score based on fibrinoid necrosis, periglomerular infiltration, and inflammatory dermatitis.

Summary of results Obesities was achieved with a significant difference of mouse body weight between the RD and HFD groups by week 3 and continued until week 14 (p<0.05 to p<0.01). Evidence of SLE development, such as skin rash on the dorsal neck and back in HFD group developed as early as week 6 and occurred in 55.6% of the HFD group vs 11.1% of the RD group (p<0.05). Splenomegaly was observed in the HFD mice (p<0.05). Proteinuria increased from week 11 to 14 in HFD mice. There was an increased trend of anti-dsDNA and IgG titer in HFD group, but no difference of ANA was observed between these two groups. HFD mice also had a higher histologic score of skin (p<0.05) and higher acute and chronic index of kidney than RD mice.

Conclusions Our results show an accelerated lupus development in MRL/lpr mice with HFD compared to mice with RD, indicating HFD-induced obesity predisposes to SLE development. This model will be used for further studying the mechanism underlying the link between obesity and SLE development.

484 DIET-INDUCED OBESITY EXACERBATES LUPUS DEVELOPMENT IN MICE
1H Ali*, 5M Meng, 3X Shi, 4L Helmers, 1R Quinet, 1H Davis, 1Z Zakem, 2Y, 5X Zhang, 1Ochsner Medical Center, New Orleans, LA; 2University Health Science Center, New Orleans, LA; 1University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.484

Purpose of study Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease associated with skin rash and multiple organ involvement. Research studies have suggested that obesity is a major factor contributing to the onset and progression of SLE. However, the relationship between obesity and SLE pathogenesis is still unclear. Our study aimed to establish an obesity-associated lupus mouse model to investigate their pathophysiologic link using MRL/lpr lupus prone mice.

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Conclusions Our results show an accelerated lupus development in MRL/lpr mice with HFD compared to mice with RD, indicating HFD-induced obesity predisposes to SLE development. This model will be used for further studying the mechanism underlying the link between obesity and SLE development.
by ELISA. The percentage and numbers of GC B, Tfh and Treg were determined by FACS. GC size and immune complex deposition was determined by confocal imaging. GC B and Tfh cells were FACS sorted for RNA-seq transcriptome analysis.

**Summary of results** Surprisingly, the GF status did not diminish sera levels of IgG or IgM autoantibodies against lupus autoantigens in BXD2 mice. The frequency and absolute numbers of GC B cells, CD4+ T cells, Tfh cells were also indistinguishable between SPF BXD2 spleen and GF BXD2 mouse spleen although GF BXD2 mice exhibited a higher number of CD19+ B cells and Tregs compared to the SPF counterpart. Histologic study in the organs that are most affected in lupus showed similar disease scores in kidney and lung between SPF and GF BXD2 mice.

**Conclusions** The results suggest that susceptibility gene loci in the BXD2 RI line strongly contribute to autoimmune independent of gut microbiota. In BXD2 mice, endogenous self antigens are the primary driver of the inflammation leading to autoreactive germinal centers. These results argue against recent evidence that under SPF conditions, systemic autoimmunity requires microbiota to promote innate or adaptive immune system responses. GF BXD2 mice will be used as a sensitive in vivo model in future studies of whether pathogenic microbiota can accelerate established systemic autoimmune disease.

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**486 THE EFFECTS OF STRESS PERCEPTION, ANXIETY, AND DEPRESSION ON MARKERS OF DISEASE CONTROL IN PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA**

K Reddy*, H Roth, D Montgomery, GD Marshall. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.486

**Purpose of study** Asthma is a common respiratory disease affecting approximately 235 million people worldwide, and accounts for more than 4,000 deaths each year. Despite availability of generally efficacious treatment modalities, many patients with asthma still have difficulty in controlling symptoms. Psychological distress (defined as excessive stress, anxiety, and/or depression) has long been associated with poor asthma control. This study aims to determine the relationship between asthma control and psychological distress by using two validated instruments: Asthma Control Test (ACT) and DASS-21.

**Methods used** Data was obtained from Epic-based medical records review of UMMC Allergy and Immunology practice patients. 28 patients between the ages of 18–76 were assessed. Linear regression using the Spearman’s rank coefficient was used to search for correlations between the DASS-21 and ACT scores. A p<0.05 was considered a statistically significant difference.

**Summary of results** Of the 28 patients assessed, 25 patients were women; 21 African American, 6 Caucasian, and 1 Native American. Overall, a higher score on the DASS-21 moderately correlated to a lower score on the ACT, more specifically with anxiety (P=0.0197). Similar data is seen when comparing anxiety and asthma control in both female and African American subgroups (P=0.0209 and 0.0104 respectively). The correlations between asthma control and perceived stress or depression were less robust (P=0.1146 and 0.0669 respectively) which could mean truly less association or due to an inadequate sample size. There was insufficient variability of BMI to assess impact on correlations.

**Conclusions** In this small, real world patient study, asthma control significantly correlates with psychological dysfunction and perceived anxiety. There was even more robust associations between anxiety and asthma control in women and African Americans, both of whom tend to have more severe, difficult to control asthma. If validated in larger, more population diverse future studies, these results may well impact the care of asthma patients by moving psychological interventions into the mainstream care paradigm.
Purpose of study Humanized mice have become a staple for the study of cancer therapeutics. Traditionally, normal donor human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) are isolated and engrafted in order to humanize immunocompromised mice. However, in order to most closely model the patient, it is necessary to use the patient’s own PBMC for the humanization of immunocompromised mice. This presents a challenge as both the cell quantity and quality are limited. Here, we present a method for isolating and expanding healthy donor cells for use in mouse humanization. We aim to refine and utilize this expansion method to use cancer patient PBMC for mouse humanization.

Methods used Normal donor PBMC were isolated and cultured in RPMI with rhIL-2 and stimulated with artificial antigen-presenting cells (aAPC). On day 14 cells were engrafted via intraperitoneal injection to recombine activating gene (Rag2) and common cytokine receptor gamma chain (IL2Rγ) double knockout (Rag2-/-/IL2Rγ-/-) mice. Mice were also injected with thawed PBMC from day 0 before stimulation. One group of 6 mice received high and low doses of thawed PBMC from day 0. The second group of 6 mice received high and low doses of activated PBMC from day 14. On days 7 and 14 samples were collected for FACS analysis.

Summary of results PBMC were expanded over 14 days. Day 14 post-injection, the thawed cells outperformed the stimulated cells. Peritoneal washes contained up to 29% CD8+ cells and 52% CD4+ cells. Blood contained up to 12% CD8+ cells and 13% CD4+ cells. Spleens contained up to 6.7% CD8+ cells and 4.2% CD4+ cells. By contrast, only CD4+ cells were seen in mouse tail blood (92%+) and peritoneal washes (79%) across all conditions for mice given stimulated cells. CD8+ cells were at most 12% in peritoneal washes on day 14.

Conclusions The aAPC mediate in vitro expansion of normal human donor T cells. Unfortunately, the activated T cells did not persist in vivo. Only activated CD4+ T cells were seen in the peritoneal washes. While the expansion can allow for more number of mice per experiment, optimization of aAPC stimulation is required if we hope to emulate the cancer patient immune system in a murine model.

Purpose of study Acute asthma exacerbation is one of the leading causes of hospitalizations and ER visits for children in the US. Studies have reported that obesity may increase incidence of asthma. This study specifically aimed to elucidate the severity of asthma exacerbation between obese and non-obese pediatric patients by comparing Clinical Asthma Score (CAS), frequency of Emergency Department visits, frequency of hospital admissions, length of hospitalization, and medical management between the two groups.

Methods used This retrospective study analyzed records of 401 patients seen in the ED or admitted to CHOG due to asthma exacerbation between 1/1/2015 and 12/31/2018. Patient demographics, initial CAS, the number of ED/Hospital/PICU admissions, total LOS, administration of continuous albuterol, terbutaline, prolonged steroids, and ketamine infusion during admission was collected. Statistical analysis with P value <0.5 was considered significant.

Summary of results 250 (62.34%) were in the non-obese group and 151 (37.66%) in the obese group. A two-sample t-test performed with unequal variances found that the initial CAS for obese patients was significantly higher than that of non-obese patients (p=1.72 × 10^-17), and the average LOS in the PICU or overall admission was significantly longer for obese patients (p=0.0028 and p=0.004 respectively). Number of ED visits and continuous albuterol administration were significantly higher (p=0.04) and (p=0.03) respectively between obese and non-obese groups. No differences were found in the number of Hospital/PICU admissions and overall medical management.

Conclusions Obese children with acute asthma are sicker at the time of presentation, have higher morbidity and use of healthcare resources compared to normal weight children. Further efforts are needed to improve the health of these children. A prospective study is needed to understand how weight status influences the health of children with acute asthma and measures to reduce morbidity.
our case, we suspect the patient’s immunocompromised state was from severely uncontrolled diabetes. While it can be difficult to distinguish between the two, PG often presents as ulcers with well-defined borders, not as an eschar. Moreover, the distribution of the lesions is important to consider. Eschars from EG generally occur in the gluteal and perineal region. Diagnosis is largely clinical and relies on maintaining a high degree of suspicion. Skin biopsy and blood cultures are useful and the identification of Pseudomonal species in the tissue culture further substantiates the diagnosis. Differential diagnoses should include warfarin-induced skin necrosis, vasculitis, pancreatic dermatitis, microvascular occlusion disorders (e.g. cryoglobulinemia), cholesterol emboli and coagulopathies. Non-healing, necrotic wounds may be multifactorial, but it is important to keep EG on the differential, especially in wounds that present as eschars. This case report serves to add to the growing body of literature on this underreported condition that bridges Infectious Disease and Rheumatology.

**Discussion** GPA is a necrotizing granulomatous vasculitis typically involving the lungs and kidneys. ANCA is usually detected but can be negative in 10% of cases which may delay the diagnosis. Our case is unique as the patient presented with skin rash that was initially treated as cellulitis and misled the diagnosis. Although skin biopsy alone is not diagnostic, the overall clinical picture was suggestive of seronegative GPA. The treatment of choice is steroids with long term remission rate up to 90% of the cases if combined with immunosuppressant drugs.

**Conclusion** Skin rash can be the presenting symptom of systemic vasculitis. Clinicians are urged to maintain a high level of suspicion for seronegative GPA.

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**Abstract 491 Figure 1**

**Skin findings in a seronegative granulomatosis with polyangiitis**

RI Hazam*, M Alisharif, M Abdou, T Vo, T Naguib. Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Amarillo, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.491

**Introduction** Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA) is a systemic vasculitis, commonly associated with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCAs). We report a case of seronegative GPA presented with unusual skin rash.

**Case presentation** A 42 year-old female with chronic sinusitis presented with two weeks of purpuric skin rash. She was initially treated as cellulitis with no improvement. Further history revealed hematuria, hemoptyysis and dyspnea for 6 months. Vital sings were normal. Lung exam revealed bilateral basal crackles. The skin rash was of different stages; purpuric, ulcerative and necrotic. Laboratory studies showed creatinine 1.9 mg/dl. Urinalysis revealed microscopic hematuria and proteinuria. Computed tomography of chest revealed bilateral interstitial lung changes. Immunological workup were all negative. Punch biopsy of two skin lesions revealed leukocytoclastic vasculitis with deposition of IgM, Complement 3 and fibrin. With clinical and work up correlation, the patient was diagnosed with seronegative GPA. She was started on methylprednisolone 1gm for three days with prompt response and marked clinical improvement.

**Discussion** GPA is a necrotizing granulomatous vasculitis typically involving the lungs and kidneys. ANCA is usually detected but can be negative in 10% of cases which may delay the diagnosis. Our case is unique as the patient presented with skin rash that was initially treated as cellulitis and misled the diagnosis. Although skin biopsy alone is not diagnostic, the overall clinical picture was suggestive of seronegative GPA. The treatment of choice is steroids with long term remission rate up to 90% of the cases if combined with immunosuppressant drugs.

**Conclusion** Skin rash can be the presenting symptom of systemic vasculitis. Clinicians are urged to maintain a high level of suspicion for seronegative GPA.

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**Cardiovascular I**

**Concurrent session**

**Abstracts**

**Friday, February 14, 2020**

**2:00 PM**

**PLEUROCARDIAL EFFUSION, THE FIRST MANIFESTATION OF MATURE B CELL LYMPHOMA**

K Sanders*, MB Omar, W Palfrey. UF Health COM Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.492

**Case report** A 67-year-old man with a history of multiple unprovoked deep vein thromboses presented with rapidly worsening dyspnea for one week. Imaging revealed bilateral large pleural effusions and a large pericardial effusion. Due to tamponade activity on echocardiography, he underwent a pericardial window. Pericardial biopsy showed nonspecific inflammation and cytology was not collected. Pleural fluid was exudative but workup for underlying etiology was negative. Shortly after, he suddenly developed a significant leukocytosis and blastemia, raising the concern for malignancy. Flow cytometry was consistent with mature B cell lymphoma and cytogenic analysis confirmed aggressive disease. The patient opted out of further investigation and succumbed to his illness within the ensuing two weeks.

Pleural and pericardial effusions are a common complication of malignancy. Lymphomas are a leading cause of malignant effusions but often only observed in disseminated or advanced stages of the disease in which lymphadenopathy and extra-thoracic organ involvement predominates. Rarely, are pleuroperticardial effusions the initial manifestation of Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma. These effusions are largely asymptomatic, leading to a delay in diagnosis. Fluid analysis can be nonspecific and, unfortunately, the sensitivity of cytology in pericardial and pleural effusions for lymphoma is low; therefore, a negative cytology does not exclude malignancy. Pericardial effusions may be the first manifestation of an underlying malignancy and therefore it is imperative to evaluate for malignancy in every case. The presence of any effusion at the time of diagnosis is associated with poor prognosis and treatment is largely palliative.
EFFECT OF PRIMARY TEAM ON HEART FAILURE
ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME IN ISOLATED LEFT-
UNCOMMON PRESENTATION OF FATAL DISEASE:

D Kelly*, H Mujahid, E Ware, RC Long, J Pitcock, J Wagner. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.493

Purpose of study An estimated $30.7 billion is spent on heart failure each year, with a significant portion due to readmissions. Although follow up within 7 days of a heart failure exacerbation is associated with better outcomes, readmission rates remain high. For this reason, a closer inspection of the patients that avoid readmissions is needed to devise a better discharge plan. This study looks to accomplish this by comparing readmission rates and discharge methodologies of cardiology and internal medicine services.

Methods used Patients admitted for a heart failure exacerbation, as determined using ICD-10 codes, between January 1st, 2018 and December 31st, 2018 were included in this single-center retrospective cohort study. Patients were excluded if they had a ventricular assist device, recent heart transplant, or the advanced heart failure service functioning as the primary team. Included patients were divided into those on the cardiology service vs internal medicine services. The primary objective was to determine the impact of primary team on discharge medication optimization. Secondary outcomes included length of stay, 30-day readmission, and inpatient and 30-day all-cause mortality.

Summary of results A total of 168 patients were included. Of these, 100 (59.3%) were managed by internal medicine, and 68 (40.5%) by cardiology. There was no statistically significant difference in the primary or secondary outcomes. However, it was found that 97% of patients discharged from the cardiology service had documented follow up appointments, compared to 85.9% of patients discharged from internal medicine (p=0.018). Of those with a documented follow up, those discharged from cardiology were more likely to have their appointments scheduled before discharge (75% vs 56%; p=0.019).

Conclusions While there was no statistically significant difference in the primary or secondary outcomes, it was found that patients admitted to the internal medicine service have a lower rate of scheduled outpatient follow up upon discharge. This finding could imply that interdepartmental communication is needed to ensure that patients obtain consistent follow up upon discharge. Further data is needed to evaluate if obtaining a cardiology consult translated to more consistently scheduled follow up appointments.

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME IN ISOLATED LEFT-SIDED INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS: A RARE YET CRITICAL PRESENTATION

K Khalil*, J Hedli, RN Khouram, UTHSC, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.494

Case report Isolated left-sided infective endocarditis (LSE) in intravenous (IV) drug users is a rare condition. This subgroup has an increased risk of morbidity and mortality from arterial embolism causing complications such as acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Early diagnosis and intervention is crucial to avoid complications. Our case focuses on this unusual complicated presentation to improve our index of suspicion and ensuring optimal management in subsequent cases.

A 32-year-old female with history of IV heroin abuse, was brought to the emergency room in septicaemic shock with multi-organ failure. Cardiology was consulted due to an initial 12-lead EKG demonstrating ST elevation in anterior leads and positive troponin trending to >40 ng/ml (Normal Range <0.045). She did not get an emergent coronary angiography due to initial hemoglobin (Hgb) of 3.2 g/dl and ST elevation improving on subsequent EKGs with optimization of Hgb. Transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE) demonstrated a reduced left ventricular ejection fraction of 36–40% with distal left ventricular akinesis suggestive of takotsubo cardiomyopathy vs left anterior descending artery (LAD) infarct. TTE also showed a 12 × 11 mm mobile density on the aortic valve with moderate aortic regurgitation. Findings were confirmed with transesophageal echocardiogram which additionally showed likely right coronary cusp leaflet perforation and a second smaller vegetation on non-coronary cusp without involvement of mitral or right sided cusp and no direct communication between right and left heart. Blood cultures grew methicillin sensitive staphylococcus aureus, streptococcus group C and Escherichia coli which were managed with antibiotics. Given the possibility that initial presentation was ST elevation myocardial infarction from vegetation embolism, coronary artery angiography was done prior to aortic valve replacement (AVR) surgery. Results of the coronary artery angiography showed a small distal LAD occlusion with no collaterals indicative of embolic ACS. Patient underwent AVR surgery with tissue valve without any coronary artery bypass graft due to poor and small distal LAD not amenable to anastomosis. Her subsequent hospital course was uneventful and discharged in a stable condition.

UNCOMMON PRESENTATION OF FATAL DISEASE:
PAINLESS AORTIC DISSECTION

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.495

Introduction Pain less aortic dissection is an uncommon life-threatening disease that involves the aorta. Due to unusual presentation; it has high mortality, and there is misdiagnosis and delay in treatment. Classically it presents with an acute onset of severe tearing or ripping chest, back or abdominal pain. We report a case of painless aortic dissection that presented initially with scrotal swelling, and upon further evaluation unexpectedly revealed Type B aortic dissection.

Case summary An 80-year-old male with hypertension presented for groin swelling. He visited emergency center 2 weeks prior after an accidental fall and small facial laceration. Except dizziness, patient did not have chest, back or abdominal pain. We report a case of painless aortic dissection that presented initially with scrotal swelling, and upon further evaluation unexpectedly revealed Type B aortic dissection.
ACUTE FULMINANT EOSINOPHILIC MYOCARDITIS

LIFETIME BURDEN OF TRADITIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK FACTORS AND INCIDENCE OF CANCER: THE BOGALUSA HEART STUDY

Abstracts

497 A META-ANALYSIS COMPARING SHORTER (<3 MONTHS) VERSUS LONGER-DURATION (12 MONTHS) DUAL ANTIPLATELET THERAPY FOLLOWING NEW-GENERATION DRUG-ELUTING STENTS

1KG Hesterberg*, 1A Weber, 1A Rawal, 1R Shah. 1UTHSC, Memphis, TN; 2Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Adliya, Bahrain

Purpose of study Current guidelines recommend 6 months of dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) following placement of drug-eluting stents (DESs) if implanted for stable ischemic heart disease and 12 months if implanted in a setting of acute coronary syndrome. However, several recent RCTs have suggested that after implanting new-generation DESs, DAPT for as little as 3 months is not only as effective as long-term (12 months) DAPT, but also safer.

Methods used Relevant randomized controlled trials were included, and risk ratios were calculated using random effects models. Inclusion criterion was that short-term DAPT continue not more than 3 months.

Summary of results Six randomized controlled trials with a total of 28,702 patients met our criteria. These trials generally included patients with both stable ischemic heart disease and acute coronary syndrome. Short-term DAPT ended after 1 month in two trials and after 3 months in the remainder. Long-term DAPT ended after 12 months in all trials. No differences between short- and long-term DAPT were found in the risks for all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality, myocardial infarction, and stent thrombosis. However, short-term DAPT decreased both major bleeding risk and any bleeding risk compared to long-term DAPT.

498 LIFETIME BURDEN OF TRADITIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK FACTORS AND INCIDENCE OF CANCER: THE BOGALUSA HEART STUDY

1,2AC Razavi*, 1,2TN Kelly, 1,2J He, 1,2M Krousel-Wood, 1,2C Fernandez, 1,2L Bazzano. 1Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA; 2Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, New Orleans, LA

Purpose of study Cardiovascular disease (CVD) and cancer remain the leading causes of death globally. While these
Gastroenterology
Concurrent session
2:00 PM
Friday, February 14, 2020

NEW INSIGHTS INTO MICROBIOTA OF THE UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT


Purpose of study The duodenum is the first part of the small intestine to receive acidic chyme from the stomach, neutralized by bicarbonate, solubilized by bile salts, and mixed with digestive enzymes in preparation for absorption. High throughput DNA sequencing to identify bacteria has greatly increased our knowledge of the complex microbial populations of the mouth and colon. Some studies have characterized human small intestine microbiota, but data on the duodenum are sparse. Hence, to investigate the microbiota of the human duodenum, and compare to microbiota in the stomach and saliva.

Methods used Routine upper endoscopy was performed on 35 patients aged 18 to 82 years. 69% were women. Indications were gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), dysphagia, abdominal pain, or dyspepsia. Mucosal bacteria were collected using a cytology brush from both the second part of the duodenum and the gastric antrum. Laboratory analysis determined composition of bacterial species with reference to saliva by PCR amplification of 16S rRNA genes followed by Illumina MiSeq DNA sequencing. Gastric and duodenal biopsies were obtained for conventional pathological examination.

Summary of results Duodenal microbiota of 9 control patients had a phylum profile of 77% Firmicutes, 13% Proteobacteria, 6.3% Bacteroidetes, 1.9% Actinobacteria, 1.6% Fusobacteria. Composition of the dominant was 47% Veillonellla, 12% Streptococcus, 3.2% Lactobacillus, 1.9% Megapsphaera, 1.5% Selenomonas (Firmicutes), 5% Prevotella (Bacteroidetes), 1.1% Fusobacterium (Fusobacteria). Relative to saliva, duodenal microbiota was significantly enriched in Helicobacter and Escherichia. Patients with (GERD) showed a significant 2.4-fold increase in the fraction of Fusobacterium periodonticum in the duodenum (p=0.004) not explained by the use of proton pump inhibitors. We also detected Helicobacter pylori in the stomach and/or duodenum of 10 patients, with 5 having positive gastric biopsy.

Conclusions We have developed methods to explore the upper gut microbiota and found that the duodenum has it own intrinsic profile.

Major increases in F. periodonticum in GERD patients is an intriguing new finding that could relate to the pro-inflammatory effect of this bacterium.

DNA sequence analysis may provide more sensitive detection of H. Pylori.
further analyzed using in silico prediction models (DIANA-miRPath v2.0). MicroRNAs with higher expression in LNSC EVs than CRC cells were compared with known cancer specific pathways in the Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) database and were selectively chosen for tumor cell migration assays.

Summary of results In vitro testing using a migration assay was performed on the SW620 CRC cell line transfected with two miRNA mimics, miR-130 and miR-155, and compared to regular and transfection reagent controls. Cells treated with the miR-155 but not miR-130 mimic showed significantly increased cellular migration and proliferation compared to the controls (P<0.001). Preliminary in vivo experiments using an orthotopic mouse model showed promising tumorigenesis with miR-155 mimic transfected cells compared with control groups.

Conclusions We have previously shown that LNSCs and the associated EVs appear to contribute to enhanced CRC tumorigenesis, possibly through EV transfer of miRNAs. Our studies suggest miR-155 mimic transfection enhances CRC progression. Currently, additional miRNAs are under investigation to screen potential targeted therapeutic strategies for human CRC.

Abstract 502 Table 1 GE with 1 year follow up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GE Study</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>1 Year Follow Up</th>
<th>Percentage Decrease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Hour</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Hour</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Hour</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>25.04</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Hour</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions This study shows that most (60%) IG patients can normalize their GE after 1 year of treatment accompanied by improvement in symptoms. However, there is a disparity on the degree of symptom reduction and change in GE. Further research with larger numbers of IG patients and longer follow up will be necessary to address this finding.

1N Mehta*, R Varghese, L Qué, K Khasawneh, R Kamoga. White River Health System, Batesville, AR. 2Beth Israel Health System, Newburyport, AR

Abstract 503

Does Patient Location (Urban or Rural) Influence Risk Factors and Incidence Rate for 30-Day Readmission for Hepatic Encephalopathy?

Purpose of study Literature suggests that an index admission with Hepatic Encephalopathy (HE) is associated with all-cause readmission in patients with cirrhosis. Recent literature proposes that urban and rural patients may have different morbidity and mortality. We determined the 30-day all-cause readmission rate and risk factors for adults admitted with a principal diagnosis of HE originating from a rural or urban location.

Methods used We utilized AHRQ’s 2014 Nationwide Readmission Database to identify admissions with a principal diagnosis of HE (ICD-9 572.2). Applicable admissions were all adults (age ≥18) from January 1 to November 30, 2014. Patients who died during index admission or with missing covariates were excluded. The 2013 NHCS Urban-Rural Classification System was used to classify if originating from a urban or rural location. All-cause including HE readmissions within 30-days of an index HE admission were analyzed. Statistical analysis was completed with Stata 15 (StataCorp, College Station, TX). Predictors for readmission were determined using a multivariate logistic regression model.

Summary of results A total of 20,644 patients met criteria for inclusion with 6,870 all-cause readmissions (33.2%) within 30-days of index admission. The readmission rate from urban (33.68%) and rural locations (30.68%; p-value 0.002) was statistically different. There was no difference in the readmission rate for HE from urban (13.61%) and rural locations (12.95%; p-value 0.34). Risk factors for readmission from rural locations were younger, higher income quartile, and those with CKD present. For patients from urban locations, risk factors for readmission were younger, female, Medicaid insurance, LOS (7 to 14 days), and had CKD present.

Conclusions Nearly 1 in 3 individuals admitted for HE will be readmitted. While patients from urban locations are more likely to be readmitted than those from rural areas, the risk factors are similar. Additional research is needed allowing interventions for individuals at higher risk for readmission.
Purpose of study Malignant obstruction of the biliary tree confers a worse outcome. Despite the difference in length of patency between plastic stents (PS) and self-expanding metal stents (SEMS), we lack evidence that one has increased efficacy in bilirubin regression over the other. Understanding the difference is especially important given the procedural risk in this already frail population and the large cost difference between PS and SEMS.

Methods used We retrospectively compared 211 patients with PS or SEMS placed for malignant hyperbilirubinemia to analyze their impact on bilirubin regression.

Summary of results There was a significant decrease in bilirubin regression with both PS and SEMS but no rate difference at the 2 week, 4 week, and 12 weeks (p<0.001).

Conclusions Both PS and SEMS are effective in palliation of malignant hyperbilirubinemia regardless the level of biliary obstruction. SEMS does not confer a faster rate of bilirubin regression compared to PS.

Abstracts

**Abstract 504** Efficacy of Plastic vs Metal Biliary Stents on Malignant Hyperbilirubinemia

JI Xie*, Z Chen, NB Peoples, C Lavender, Q Palmer, A Roy, S Inamdar. University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, AR

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.504

**Purpose of study** Malignant obstruction of the biliary tree causes a worse outcome. Despite the difference in length of patency between plastic stents (PS) and self-expanding metal stents (SEMS), we lack evidence that one has increased efficacy in bilirubin regression over the other. Understanding the difference is especially important given the procedural risk in this already frail population and the large cost difference between PS and SEMS.

**Methods used** We retrospectively compared 211 patients with PS or SEMS placed for malignant hyperbilirubinemia to analyze their impact on bilirubin regression.

**Summary of results** There was a significant decrease in bilirubin regression with both PS and SEMS but no rate difference at the 2 week, 4 week, and 12 weeks (p<0.001).

**Conclusions** Both PS and SEMS are effective in palliation of malignant hyperbilirubinemia regardless the level of biliary obstruction. SEMS does not confer a faster rate of bilirubin regression compared to PS.

**Abstract 504 Table 1** Stratified rate of mean bilirubin decrease following intervention by levels of obstruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Obstruction</th>
<th>2 Weeks</th>
<th>4 Weeks</th>
<th>12 Weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>N=96</td>
<td>Mean=0.61</td>
<td>N=62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic</td>
<td>N=66</td>
<td>Mean=0.80</td>
<td>N=43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>p-value=0.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>N=50</td>
<td>Mean=0.71</td>
<td>N=35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic</td>
<td>N=38</td>
<td>Mean=0.97</td>
<td>N=30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>p-value=0.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>N=12</td>
<td>Mean=0.51</td>
<td>N=9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic</td>
<td>N=7</td>
<td>Mean=0.46</td>
<td>N=4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>p-value=0.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>N=24</td>
<td>Mean=0.53</td>
<td>N=17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic</td>
<td>N=16</td>
<td>Mean=0.64</td>
<td>N=7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>p-value=0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abstract 504 Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Plastic (n=243)</th>
<th>Plastic (n=243)</th>
<th>Overall (n=486)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
<td>70.0 (20.2)</td>
<td>70.0 (20.2)</td>
<td>70.0 (20.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR)</td>
<td>60.0 (20.0)</td>
<td>60.0 (20.0)</td>
<td>60.0 (20.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilirubin during intervention (mg/dL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
<td>8.73 (7.35)</td>
<td>8.76 (7.60)</td>
<td>8.75 (7.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR)</td>
<td>8.00 (6.25)</td>
<td>8.00 (6.25)</td>
<td>8.00 (6.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilirubin 2 weeks (mg/dL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
<td>6.73 (5.23)</td>
<td>6.73 (5.23)</td>
<td>6.73 (5.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR)</td>
<td>6.00 (4.00)</td>
<td>6.00 (4.00)</td>
<td>6.00 (4.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilirubin 3 weeks (mg/dL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
<td>5.35 (3.82)</td>
<td>5.35 (3.82)</td>
<td>5.35 (3.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR)</td>
<td>4.00 (3.00)</td>
<td>4.00 (3.00)</td>
<td>4.00 (3.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bilirubin 4 weeks (mg/dL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean (SD)</td>
<td>4.40 (3.36)</td>
<td>4.40 (3.36)</td>
<td>4.40 (3.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR)</td>
<td>3.00 (2.00)</td>
<td>3.00 (2.00)</td>
<td>3.00 (2.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of results** The cohort was 45% female with an average age of 62 years. The mean number of CBCs in the first 48 hours was 5.6. 67% of the cohort was transfused; the average amount of blood transfused was 2.6 units. When matched for comorbidity, anti-coagulant use, systolic blood pressure, location (ward vs. ICU), hemoglobin, and INR, patients receiving more frequent monitoring were more likely to receive a blood transfusion (0.93 vs. 0.76, p<0.05). Furthermore, when patients were transfused, they received more blood (4 units vs. 2 units, p<0.05). There was no significant difference in time to endoscopic intervention (38.7 hours vs. 38.8 hours), hospital length of stay (5.2 vs. 5.4 days), or mortality (10% vs. 6%), in patients receiving less frequent lab monitoring.

**Conclusions** More frequent monitoring of hemoglobin was associated with a higher likelihood of blood transfusion while having no effect on time to endoscopic intervention. Furthermore, more frequent monitoring was associated with more total units of blood transfused. These findings were consistent with the hypothesis that less frequent laboratory monitoring is associated with fewer transfusions while not affecting time to endoscopic intervention or hospital length of stay.
Purpose of study Non/PAN-selective inhibitors of Type 4 phosphodiesterases (PDE4s), a group of enzymes that hydrolyze the second messenger cAMP, exert promising therapeutic benefits, such as memory-enhancing and anti-inflammatory effects, but also induce emesis and nausea, curbing their clinical use. The PDE4 family consists of four subtypes (PDE4A to D), each playing unique and non-overlapping roles in the body. This study aimed to identify the specific PDE4s involved in emesis and nausea. While mice are anatomically unable to vomit, PDE4 inhibition in mice induces gastroparesis, which is a well-known cause of nausea and vomiting in humans and was thus used as a correlate.

Methods used Gastroparesis was assessed in KO mice deficient in individual PDE4 subtypes and in mice treated with PAN-PDE4 inhibitors, as well as their respective controls. We used a long term model, in which food accumulated in the stomach of mice fed ad libitum for 3 days, as well as an acute model, in which fasted mice were given a FITC-labeled food bolus by oral gavage, euthanized 30 min later, and FITC/food-reten-
tion in the stomach was then measured.

Summary of results Treatment with PAN-PDE4 inhibitors increased stomach sizes to twice that of controls without changing the mice’ food intake, suggesting a specific effect of PDE4 inhibition in restricting gastric emptying. Structurally distinct PDE4 inhibitors all induced gastroparesis, indicating it is a class effect. Conversely, YM976, an inhibitor which does not cross the blood-brain-barrier, did not induce gastroparesis suggesting that gastroparesis results from altered neuronal regulation, rather than from PDE4 inhibition in the stomach/periphery. Ablation of PDE4A, B, C or D in the respective KO mice did not induce, nor did it protect the animals from PAN-PDE4 inhibitor-induced gastroparesis, implying that it results from the concurrent inhibition of multiple PDE4s.

Conclusions Selective ablation of individual PDE4 subtypes does not induce gastroparesis in mice. Thus, potentially, any of the four PDE4 subtypes may be targeted individually for therapeutic benefits without inducing nausea or emesis. In addition, PDE4 inhibitors that do not cross the blood-brain barrier may also be free of these side effects.

Purpose of study Mirtazapine is an antidepressant that reduced symptoms in adults with functional dyspepsia. In children, mirtazapine was used for social phobia and reducing panic attacks. We aimed to assess mirtazapine for children meeting Rome criteria for functional dyspepsia and functional nausea.

Methods used We reviewed GI clinic charts from 2013–2018 documenting indications for mirtazapine, symptoms before and after treatment, and side effects. The clinical response to treat-
ment was classified as no response, partial response (patient feels better, but still with some symptoms), or complete response.

Summary of results There were 62 patients (43 female) with mean age of 14.1 ± 3.1 yrs treated for functional dyspepsia (n=36) or functional nausea (n=26). Treatment duration ranged from 0 day to 1460 days (mean 175.8 days ±261.5 days). Most of the patients (41) received a dosage of 15 mg, 20 received 7.5 mg and 1 received 30 mg. Patient’s responses were complete in 33 (53%), partial in 19 (31%) and no response in 7 (11%). Complete response in 18/36 (50%) patients with functional dyspepsia and 14/26 (53%) with func-
tional nausea. Complete resolution of symptoms was found in 12/19 (63%) boys and 23/43 (53%) girls. Weight gain occurred in 54/62 (87%) patients: 18 boys and 36 girls, resulting in continuing mirtazapine in 8 patients. In the complete resolution group, 21 patients received 15 mg, 10 received 7.5 mg and 1 received 30 mg. In those with complete response, 16/18 (89%) with dyspepsia and all the nausea patients (14) gained weight. The average weight gain was 3156 g ±2542 more in boys than girls with no significant dif-
fERENCE (p=0.23). Weight gain was the most common side effect. There were reports of undesirable behavioral changes (n=5), sleepiness (n=3), increased appetite (n=3), headaches (n=1), dizziness (n=1), sleep walking (n=1), hand tremor (n=1) and allergic reaction (n=1), resulting in stopping the drug in 19 (31%) patients. Only 1 patient from the no response group discontinued the medicine after 46 days due to increased appetite. Five patients from the no response group continued mirtazapine because it improved comorbid insomnia, and reduced panic attacks.

Conclusions Mirtazapine is an option for treating children and adolescents with functional dyspepsia and functional nausea.

Purpose of study Lack of clear evidence in red blood cell (RBC) transfusion during GI bleeding has led to varied recom-
endations over the years. However, prior studies have provided evidence about appropriate RBC transfusion thresholds, and a ‘landmark’ study published in 2013 provided evidence in patients with upper gastrointestinal (UGI) bleeding. We hypothesized that the response to the evidence would lead to improved RBC transfusion practice at our institution.

Methods used We examined RBC transfusion in patients with UGI bleeding who presented to the Medical University of South Carolina from January 2010 through December 2013. We abstracted clinical data including demographic, medical
history, medications, physical examination findings, laboratory data, endoscopic data, and RBC transfusion practices. We considered appropriate RBC transfusion to have occurred when performed for a Hgb <7.0 g/dL.

Summary of results 270 patients hospitalized with UGI bleeding had 606 RBC transfusions; 355 transfusions in 107 patients were appropriate, and 251 transfusions in 163 were inappropriate. In 2010, 2011, and 2012, the rates of appropriate RBC transfusions were 61/124 (49%), 92/172 (53%), and 84/142 (59%), respectively. There was a statistically significant difference in appropriate transfusions in 2013 (118/168 [70%]) compared to 2012 (84/142 [59%]; P=0.003), as well as to years 2010–2012 (237/438 [54%]; P<0.003).

Conclusions The data suggest that there was an improvement in RBC transfusion practices after a landmark study, but also highlight that RBC transfusion practices in UGI bleeding remain imperfect.

509 COUNTERING A HEPATITIS A OUTBREAK IN TENNESSEE

1SJ Soufleris*, 1,N Thomas-Gosain, 1,B Waters. 1University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN; 2VA Medical Center, Memphis, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.509

Purpose of study A multistate outbreak of hepatitis A virus (HAV) hit Tennessee in late 2017. To date, 2565 cases of HAV have been reported in Tennessee resulting in 1548 (60%) hospitalizations and 21 deaths. High-risk groups (HRG) include recreational drug use, homelessness, chronic liver disease and men who have sex with men. Once identified, HRG should be screened for HAV and vaccinated if not immune. Our aim was to identify HRG patients and increase immunity (defined as HAV immunization or serological immunity).

Methods used A database of HRG patients at the Memphis VAMC was created based on ICD-10 codes. Lab and vaccination data from medical records were used to determine HAV immunizations and serologic immunity. Due to universal military HAV vaccination since 1997, Veterans serving after this time were not included in HRG.

Summary of results At present, 58.7% of 5130 HRG Veterans are immune. This increased from 54.7% (n=4404) in September 2018 (table 1). The number of HRG Veterans increased over time and many were included in multiple HRG. A higher percentage of patients with chronic liver disease (80.9%) were immune compared to other HRG. 145 HAV vaccinations were given from 10/1/18 to 9/30/19. Multiple interventions were implemented from May 2019 to the present which increased screening and vaccination of HAV Veterans (figure 1).

Conclusions Vaccination rates improved in HRG during the study period, however a significant number remain non-immune. Engagement of high-risk patients, improved education of patients and clinicians of the HAV outbreak, and multi-faceted interventions are needed in order to increase vaccination rates.

Abstract 509 Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High–Risk Group</th>
<th>Sep. 2018 % Vaccinated or documented Immunity (Total Pts in Group)</th>
<th>Oct. 2019 % Vaccinated or documented Immunity (Total Pts in Group)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use</td>
<td>49.1% (3057)</td>
<td>53.7% (3439)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver Disease</td>
<td>81.4% (1294)</td>
<td>80.9% (1433)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of Homelessness</td>
<td>41.7% (1204)</td>
<td>49.8% (1367)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Indications</td>
<td>54.7% (4404)</td>
<td>58.7% (5130)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract 509 Figure 1

510 SCREENING AND REFERRAL PRACTICES FOR NONALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY IN A PRIMARY CARE CLINIC

R Patil*, PK Nagaraj, H Kuo, G Noel. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.510

Purpose of study Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) has become the most common pediatric liver disease in the developed world. Primary care providers are at the forefront of the obesity epidemic and therefore care for many children with obesity-related liver disease. The prevalence of NAFLD varies widely by race/ethnicity, mainly attributed to genetic polymorphisms. Differences in screening and referral patterns by race/ethnicity in the primary care setting have not been studied. This study aims to explore racial differences in screening and referral for NAFLD and potential implications for disease burden in a high-risk patient population.

Methods used A retrospective chart review evaluated data from patients aged 5–17 years with BMI ≥85th percentile at the Primary Care Clinic at Children’s of Alabama from 2008
to 2018. Variables of interest included demographic information, family history, anthropometric data, laboratory data, screening and referral dates, departments referred to, and comorbidities. In all, 666 children met inclusion criteria. The data was analyzed utilizing SAS 9.4.

**Summary of results** Of 666 children with BMI ≥85th percentile, 65% were screened at least once for NAFLD during the designated study period. Liver enzyme screening was performed in 54% of Hispanics, 50% of Caucasians, and 74% of African Americans (p-value <0.001 by Chi-square test). African American patients had the lowest rate of abnormal liver enzymes (defined as ALT and/or AST >1x ULN). Among all patients with abnormal liver enzymes, 52% were referred to Hepatology. Grouped by race/ethnicity, 87% of Caucasians, 92% of Hispanics, and 77% of African Americans were referred (p-value <0.0001 by Chi-Square test).

**Conclusions** Significant differences exist in NAFLD screening and referral practices by race/ethnicity. Although Hispanic patients are known to be at increased risk for NAFLD, they were screened at lower rates than African Americans in our cohort. African Americans, however, were less likely to be referred if they had abnormal screening labs. Awareness of these differences may allow for more intentional efforts to standardize practices such that all patients receive care according to established guidelines.

**Hematology and oncology I**

**Concurrent session**

2:00 PM

**Friday, February 14, 2020**

**511 NUCLEAR FACTOR ERTHROID 2 RELATED FACTOR 2 EXPRESSION IN NORMAL AND CANCEROUS ORAL MUCOSA**


10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.511

**Purpose of study** This study examines the expression and cellular location of Nuclear Factor Erthyroid 2 Related Factor 2 (NRF2) within the head and neck tumor and non-tumor tissue of self-identified Caucasian American and African American patients treated at a safety net hospital. African Americans diagnosed with Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (HNSCC) and Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESC) have a reported average survival rate that is nearly 50% lower than the average survival rate reported in Caucasians Americans in the United States. After controlling for environmental factors such as socioeconomic status, comorbid conditions, stage at diagnosis and increased risk behavior, there continues to be a significant difference in the survival outcomes between racial groups. NRF2 is an antioxidant regulating transcription factor that has been linked to carcinogenesis and decreased responsiveness to chemotherapy. Distinctive NRF2 pathway enrichment has been particularly noted in African American ESCC, however, it is still unclear if similar patterns exist for HNSCC. The aim of this study is to identify the location and degree of expression of NRF2 in HNSCC’s of various grades and to note whether or not any significant differences exist between racial groups.

**Methods used** In order to examine the degree of expression and the location of NRF2, IHC with anti-Nrf2 antibody and semiquantitative scoring was performed on FFPE tissue biospecimens that were retrieved via biopsy from distinct laryngeal, oropharyngeal, and oral sites from patients who self-identified as non-Hispanic African American or non-Hispanic Caucasian American.

**Summary of results** The results revealed a positive correlation between tumor grade and stain intensity with a tendency toward nuclear localization with increased tumor grade. In our sample, there did not appear to be a significant difference in NRF2 expression between racial groups or between current and prior users of tobacco.

**Conclusions** These findings provide evidence for the benefit of continued research into potentially targeting NRF2 and NRF2 regulators with drug therapies. The increased NRF2 expression and nuclear localization with increased tumor grade, provide further support for NRF2’s role in the progression of carcinogenesis and the decreased response to treatment in advanced HNSCC.

**512 MUCOSA-ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE LYMPHOMA TRANSLOCATION PROTEIN 1 AS A NOVEL TARGET IN PRECURSOR B-CELL ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA**

Y Mouawad*, J Meyers, J Flemington, P Deininger, F Scola, H Safah, N Saba. Tulane University, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.512

**Purpose of study** MALT1 is a para-caspase required for BCR-mediated NF-kB activation. The role it plays in precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL) remains unknown. We examined the role of MALT1 in B-ALL and the biological consequences of inhibiting its activity.

**Methods used** MALT1 expression was determined by immunoblot in B-ALL using 17 cell lines. Cell line sensitivity to MALT1 inhibition was tested using two molecules: Z-VRPR-fmk, and MI2. Freshly collected PBMCs from patients in leukemic phase (7 B-ALL, 24 CLL, and 4 CML) and from five healthy volunteers were also tested against serial dilutions of MI2 for 48h.

The proteolytic activity of MALT1 was studied by measuring its ability to cleave its targets. RNA sequencing was used to determine the changes in gene expression profiling (GEP) following a 24h treatment with Z-VRPR-fmk in 3 highly sensitive B-ALL cell lines.

**Summary of results** MALT1 expression varied between cell lines. Most cell lines were dramatically inhibited by Z-VRPR-fmk, with appropriate controls, independent of the cell-of-origi (pro, pre, mature) or the presence of the Ph chromosome. Ibrutinib-resistant cell lines were amongst the most sensitive to both Z-VRPR-fmk and MI2. Among patient samples, B-ALL showed the highest sensitivity to MI2, followed by CLL, while the rest were resistant.

With the exception of the Burkitt cell line 2F7, no cleavage of MALT1 targets was detected at baseline, nor after protasomal inhibition with MG-132 or following crosslinking of pre-BCR with anti-IgM in pre-B ALL. The constitutive activation
of MALT1 in 2F7 was effectively inhibited by Z-VRPR-fmk as shown by a marked reduction in target cleavage and an increase in full length proteins.

Out of 39,514 tested genes, there were 160 genes whose expression changed ≥2-fold at P<0.05. Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) identified 34 Hallmark and Oncogenic Signatures gene sets relevant to B-ALL that were all were downregulated by Z-VRPR-fmk (FDR<10%), and normalized enrichment score (NES)>1.50), mTOR-S6K and TANK-binding kinase 1 (TBK1)-dependent gene signature being most affected.

Conclusions In conclusion, MALT1 plays a critical role in B-ALL survival likely through a novel mechanism that involves mTOR-S6K pathway, independently from pre-BCR/BCR signaling.

514 Maximizing PET/CT utility in staging of follicular lymphoma (FL)
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.514

Purpose of study A key issue in FL is the identification of patients who will fail early. We recently reported (Am J Hematology 2019) that bone involvement on FDG-PET/CT predicts early clinical failure. In aggressive lymphomas, PET has replaced the routine need for a staging BMB. There is no such evidence in FL. The goal of this study was to determine the value of PET/CT in determining bone involvement in FL.

Methods used We included 548 patients from the Mayo Clinic Lymphoma Database with newly diagnosed FL grades 1–3A between years 2003–2016, with available BMB results and PET/CT imaging at diagnosis. Bone and spleen involvement on PET/CT, bone SUVmax and SUVmean at L3, and BMB results were recorded and compared.

Summary of results Using BMB as the gold standard, the sensitivity and specificity of PET/CT in detecting bone involvement were 60% and 80%, respectively. We noted that 59 patients had focal bone involvement on PET/CT rather than a diffuse component, and found that 47% of these patients had a negative BMB obtained in the posterior iliac crest. Excluding these patients, the sensitivity and specificity of PET/CT in detecting bone involvement were 53% and 88%, respectively. 29% of patients had evidence of splenic FL involvement on PET/CT.

The sensitivity and specificity of spleen involvement on PET/CT in predicting bone involvement by BMB were 55% and 86%, respectively. We recorded SUV data at L3 in the 439 patients who had either a diffuse pattern of bone involvement on PET/CT, or a negative scan. The negative predictive value (NPV) for an SUVmax of <2.0 was 96%, and the NPV for SUVmean <1.4 was 100%. There was no logical cut-off point for a positive predictive value >95%.

Conclusions In newly diagnosed FL, the sensitivity of bone involvement on PET/CT is insufficient for it to routinely replace BMB. However, in patients where the need for BMB at staging is being debated, certain factors on PET/CT can help facilitate this decision. The detection of focal bone lesions on PET can make BMB unnecessary. If both the spleen and bone appear involved on PET/CT, this confers a specificity >90% for bone involvement, and BMB can likely be avoided. If SUVmax at L3 is <2.0 or SUVmean is <1.4, the BMB will likely be negative, with a NPV >95%.

515 Time restricted feeding mitigates high advanced glycation end products diet-enhanced tumorigenesis in a breast cancer mouse model
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.515

Purpose of study Recent evidence implicates AGE (advanced glycation end products) in cancer biology and disparities. AGE induce inflammation and oxidative stress by signaling through receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE). Dietary AGE are linked to both increased risk and progression of breast cancer. Overnight fasting duration may be associated
with breast cancer risk and recurrence risk. The purpose of the study is to investigate the link between dietary AGE and intermittent fasting with breast cancer risk and outcomes, in an animal model.

**Methods used** In order to assess effect of time restricted feeding on tumor progression in breast cancer model, we weaned mice at 3 weeks of age and started them on a high AGE diet. At 8 weeks of age, mice were injected with 0.5x10⁶ Met1 cells orthotopically into inguinal gland. Following this, one group of mice had access to high AGE diet at all times, and one group (time restricted feeding) had access to high AGE diet for only 6 hours each day (10am to 4pm). Water was made available at all times in both groups. The duration of the restricted feeding was 4 weeks during which time tumor growth was examined and measured twice weekly by digital calipers.

**Summary of results** We have shown that circulating and tissue AGE levels are elevated in mice fed high AGE diet. Previous data also show that chronic AGE consumption alters normal mammary ductal tree development, including increased TEB number, size and stromal recruitment. Ductal hyperplasia and abnormal ductal morphology is also observed. We also have demonstrated that consumption of a high AGE diet accelerates tumor growth in our Met1 orthotopic model. We show here that intermittent fasting in our dietary AGE model reduced mammary tumor progression.

**Conclusions** Dietary AGE are linked to both increased risk and progression of breast cancer, time restricted feeding mitigates high AGE diet induced progression of breast cancer, findings worthy of further investigation in human studies with potential as a population wide strategy that is practical and affordable to reduce breast cancer risk and improve outcomes.

**516**

**PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF A CANCER STEM CELL CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC CYTOTOXICITY ASSAY FOR RECURRENT OVARIAN CANCER**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.516

**Purpose of study** Disease recurrence of ovarian cancer is common with development of platinum-resistant or refractory disease partially to the presence of chemoresistant cancer stem cells (CSCs) that contribute to tumor propagation, maintenance, and treatment resistance. Our study assesses the ability of a chemotherapeutic drug cytotoxicity assay (ChemolD) to identify the most effective chemotherapeutic treatment against CSCs and bulk of tumor cells as compared to historical data.

**Methods used** Fresh tissue samples were collected from 45 patients affected by (3rd-5th relapse) recurrent ovarian cancer. Test results from the ChemolD assay were used to guide treatments of patients taking into consideration their health status and using dose reductions, as needed. CT and PET scans were used to monitor patients for tumor response, time to recurrence, progression-free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS).

**Summary of results** We found that recurrent ovarian cancer patients (3rd-5th relapse) prospectively treated with ChemolD-guided, high cell kill chemotherapy had an improvement in the median PFS corresponding to 5.4 months (3rd relapse), 3.6 months (4th relapse), and 3.9 months (5th relapse), respectively when compared against historical data. Additionally, we observed that ovarian cancer patients identified as non-responders by ChemolD had 30 times the hazard of death compared to those women that were identified as responders (p<0.001) with respective median survivals of 6 vs. 13 months (p<0.001).

**Conclusions** The data suggest that the ChemolD drug response assay has the potential to help guide individualized chemotherapy choices to improve ovarian cancer patient outcomes.
Abstracts

518 CHARACTERISTICS OF MARIJUANA USAGE IN SICKLE CELL PATIENTS
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.518

Purpose of study Sickle cell disease (SCD) pain is a significant health care issue in the United States which prompts physicians to prescribe opioids. Many SCD patients are using marijuana to help with their pain, anxiety, appetite, mood and sleep. We are still unsure about the medical benefits of marijuana in SCD patients as there are very limited studies done so far. In our study, we sought to examine the characteristics and complications of marijuana usage in SCD.

Methods used The National Inpatient Sample database for the year 2016 was used to identify SCD and cannabis-related disorder (CRD) admissions. ICD-10 codes are used for identifying the SCD patients and also for CRD. Statistical analysis was performed using STATA and univariate and multivariate analyses were performed. The outcomes that are studied included mortality, length and cost of stay, hospital regions and the association of marijuana use with anxiety, mood disorders and the complications of SCD.

Summary of results A total of 37,307 admissions with SCD were identified, out of which 4.09% (N=1526) had cannabis use disorders. The association of cannabis use with in-hospital mortality was found to be not statistically significant. Based on the hospital regions in the US, Cannabis use in SCD was seen more prevalent in South region (44%), then Midwest or north-central (26%), northeast (19%), west (10%), (p=0.003). Also, the median length of stay was less in patients with CRD when compared to patients without CRD (4.88 ± 0.2 vs 5.11 ± 0.03) and likewise cost of stay. The association of cannabis use was not found to be statistically significant with acute chest syndrome and splenic sequestration. Cannabis use was, however, found to be associated with the vaso occlusive crisis and avascular necrosis (OR=1.02, p=0.003 and OR=1.14, 0.022 respectively). Interestingly, SCD patients with CRD have more risk of developing anxiety (OR=2.32, p=0.000) and also mood disorders (OR=2.5, p=0.001). The difference persisted after adjusting for age, gender, race.

Conclusions Marijuana use is more seen in the southern and north-central regions in patients with SCD. Our study showed that it can cause anxiety and mood disorders. Large randomized control trials have to be done to assess if SCD qualifies for prescription of medical marijuana as it possesses benefits as well as risks.

519 GAMMA AMINOBUTYRIC ACID A RECEPTOR PI SUBUNIT EXPRESSION AS A PROGNOSTIC BIOMARKER FOR COLON CANCER PATIENTS
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.519

Purpose of study As a significant contributor to worldwide disease burden, colon cancer (CoCA) is an important target for future innovations in therapies. The extracellular vesicle mediated communication within the lymph node stromal environment has been implicated in the process of cancer progression. Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) A receptor pi subunit mRNA has been shown to be upregulated in these vesicles. While GABAA is well established within neurons, the pi subunit has been associated with increased aggression in certain pancreatic, ovarian and breast cancers. We aim to assess the relative protein expression level of the pi subunit (GABRP) as a biomarker for increased risk of recurrence for CoCA.

Methods used The study involves 20 pairs of stage II CoCA patients’ tumors, one set whose tumor did not recur, and one whose tumors recurred either locally or distant. They were matched by age, sex, tumor location, and degree of differentiation. A tissue microarray of both sets was constructed, and immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining for GABRP was performed. These slides were subsequently scanned for digital quantification analysis using Aperio Imagescope and percentage of positive expression of the pi subunit were compared and statistically analyzed between the patient populations using GraphPad Prism 8 software.

Summary of results The presence of GABRP was identified by the specific brown-colored staining of the cytoplasm by IHC staining. Data analysis of the stained microarrays showed increased percentage of positive GABRP expression in the recurred tumor group compared to the non-recurred group with Student t test (69.5%±10.6 vs 59.3%±11.1, p=0.0196).

Conclusions Our results suggest that GABRP could serve as a promising tissue marker for prognosticating CoCA outcomes. GABRP overexpression may contribute to the progression and recurrence of CoCA and may be used as a potential therapeutic molecular target, pending further investigatory in vivo and in vitro experiments.

520 MECHANISMS OF IMMUNE EVASION IN CHEMOTHERAPY INDUCED SENESCENT BREAST CANCER CELLS
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.520

Purpose of study We previously showed that patients with TP53 wild-type (WT) breast cancers have dismal survival after chemotherapy. For example, median survival for chemotherapy treated TNBC patients with TP53 WT tumors is 45 months, which contrasts sharply with patients that have TP53 mutant tumors (263 months, p=0.0038). These patients fare the worst because in response to chemotherapy, breast cancer cells that are TP53 WT avoid cell death and persist in the residual disease in a state of arrested cellular senescence. Discovering how senescent cells in the residual disease evade immune clearance is imperative to prevent relapse and improve breast cancer response to chemotherapy.

Methods used We used RNA-seq to study the immune contexture after chemotherapy in p53 WT MMTV-Wat1 tumors and human breast cancer cell lines. GSEA was performed to identify enriched pathways following treatment. Tumors from chemotherapy-treated/untreated MMTV-Wat1 mice were harvested, fixed, sectioned, and stained to assess expression of various markers using confocal microscopy.
Evaluation of immune response following ultrasound targeted gene therapy in a murine model of prostate cancer

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.521

Purpose of study To assess feasibility of using an image guided site-specific adenoviral gene therapy by ultrasound-targeted microbubble destruction to deliver and protect hAds to a target tissue.

Methods used We have developed a systemic site-specific gene delivery system where ultrasound (US) contrast agents, or microbubbles (MBs) are used as delivery vehicles. Murine radio-resistant, wild-type p53 prostate adenocarcinoma and human radio-resistant, p53 deficient brain metastasis cell lines were obtained and grown for sufficient host infection. Both cell groups were analyzed for expression of hAd-attachment receptors and viral transduction was analyzed. Next, using a gene transfer method that uses a combination of lipid-encapsulated perfluorocarbon microbubbles and ultrasound to protect and deliver hAds to a target tissue, treatments were delivered intravenously or intratumorally to evade immune and inflammatory responses and bypass the requirement of specific receptors. Mice were injected twice with hAds to simulate in vivo infection and deliver hAds to a target tissue. The mean summation fractional inhibitory concentration (FICm) for MER were 10 - >64 (all resistant) and FOS 4 for P. aeruginosa (ETEC) defined by EUCAST. BMD MICs for MER were 8 - >64 u/ml (all resistant). With Etest, MER + FOS revealed synergy (FICc: 0.7, 1.0) in 2/20 (10%) and indifference (FICc: 1.1-1.9) in 15/20 (75%). TKA showed synergy (log10 change: -2.1 to -2.5) in 5/20 (25%), additivity (log10 change: -1.2 to -1.4) in 10/20 (50%) and indifference (log10 change: <1) in 5/20 (25%). Concordance between methods was 16/20 (80%).

Summary of results Cells in residual disease following chemotherapy were highly enriched for antigen presentation (p<0.25 FDR). To determine why these tumors were not cleared by the immune system despite evident antigenicity, we examined factors involved in immune suppression. We found a remarkable elevation of immune checkpoint PD-L1 expression following treatment and induction of senescence in residual disease of TP53 WT tumors. We observed that within chemotherapy-treated tumors, PD-L1 was expressed on the membrane of tumor cells that were negative for senescence markers yH2AX/p21 (p<0.0001). PD-L1 expression persisted in the relapsed tumor, suggesting that the cells that could proliferate and drive relapse were cells that had high PD-L1 expression. This suggests that senescent tumors may be vulnerable to anti-PD-L1 therapy, a rationale supported by an enrichment for genes that predict response to anti-PD-L1 (p<0.25 FDR).

Conclusions PD-L1 was upregulated in TP53 WT tumors following treatment with chemotherapy. PD-L1 expression specifically occurred in non-senescent cells after chemotherapy, and expression persisted in the relapsed tumor. Mammary tumors were enriched for genes predictive of response to immunotherapy.
with Etest and in 5/20 (25%) with TKA. Although only a small number of isolates demonstrated synergy, the authors feel that the Etest MIC/MIC method may be useful to rapidly evaluate other antimicrobial combinations. Any in vitro synergy/additivity may or may not correlate clinically. Testing of additional antimicrobials should be performed.

**Abstracts**

523 ANALYSIS OF CSF MULTIPLEX PCR IN A PEDIATRIC POPULATION

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**Purpose of study** Analysis of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) via polymerase chain reaction (PCR) allows for the rapid identification of causative organisms responsible for meningitis.

**Methods used** A retrospective analysis was conducted of a pediatric population with a positive CSF multiplex PCR panel admitted at Children’s and Women’s Hospital, Mobile, AL from 6/1/16 to 8/31/18. Patients with positive findings on CSF multiplex PCR were identified and data was collected via chart review. Patients were grouped by age (less than 30-days-old, 30 to 90-days-old, and greater than 90-days-old). Patients who had multiple CSF multiplex PCR studies performed had only their first encounter included.

**Summary of results** Of the 79 individuals that met the inclusion criteria, the median age was 38 days old (range: 1 day old to 12 years old). 58 patients (73%) were positive for a viral organism with the majority having Enterovirus (64%) followed by HHV6 (19%). A bacteria was identified as a causative agent in 21 patients (27%), with the most common pathogens being S. agalactiae (29%) and E. coli K1 (29%). Cryptococcus neoformans/gattii was not identified in this study. Significant differences were noted between the viral and bacterial groups in CSF protein (p=0.03), CSF glucose (p=0.03), and serum CRP (p=0.003). There were no significant differences noted between the two groups in regards to CSF WBC (p=0.11) and bacteria WBC (p=0.19). CSF PCR was able to identify 11 bacteria in patients with negative CSF cultures, 3 of which had no antibiotic pre-treatment. Twenty-six of 33 patients (49%) with identified viral pathogens had no CSF pleocytosis in contrast to 9 of 20 patients (45%) with bacterial etiologies. Of these 9 patients, 2 had negative CSF cultures. In patients started on empiric antibiotic therapy, antibiotics were discontinued within 24hrs in 14 of 40 patients (35%) with viral meningitis and de-escalated in 10 of 21 patients (48%) with bacterial meningitis. No patients with a positive viral etiology on CSF PCR were later diagnosed with bacterial meningitis on CSF culture.

**Conclusions** CSF multiplex PCR has demonstrated utility in identifying the etiology of meningitis in children allowing for early discontinuation or de-escalation of empiric antibiotics within 24 hours of PCR results.

524 WOUND BOTULISM ASSOCIATED WITH WOUND POPPING AND HEROIN MISUSE

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**Case report** A 33-year-old man with a history of IV heroin use had one day of progressively worsening diplopia, slurred speech, and diffuse weakness. Initial neurologic exam demonstrated intermittent disconjugate horizontal gaze and bilateral vertical nystagmus with repeated eye examinations. Muscle strength was 5/5 in the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid and 4–5/5 in extremities without fatigability. Deep tendon reflexes were 3+ at the patellar tendons, 0 at Achilles tendons, and 1+ at brachioradialis tendons. Physical exam demonstrated a negative inspiratory force of -25cmH2O and induration on both upper extremities with an open, pus-filled wound on the left upper extremity. An ice pack challenge revealed improved prossis and diplopia, so pyridostigmine and IVIG were initiated. The patient had decreasing negative inspiratory forces and progressive inability to control secretions leading to intubation. Given the rapid course of neurologic symptoms and prior case reports of botulinum toxin in heroin additives, botulinum stool cultures were obtained and pipercillin-tazobactam and vancomycin were started to cover Clostridium spp. Deep wound cultures from his upper extremity lesions were sent to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the CDC facilitated the release of Cangene Corporation botulism antitoxin. CT chest for thymoma and anti-acetylcholine receptor antibody tests were negative, decreasing his likelihood of myasthenia gravis. The CDC confirmed the diagnosis of botulism.

**Discussion** To our knowledge, this is the first case of wound botulism reported in the state of Louisiana. Subcutaneous or intramuscular injection of black tar heroin is the primary risk factor for being exposed to botulism in patient’s using IV drugs. Similar to previous cases, our patient presented with vague symptoms that lend to a relatively broad differential of neuromuscular diseases. The diagnosis of botulism is frequently delayed due to higher suspicion for other illnesses on the differential such as myasthenia gravis. The treatment of botulism includes the administration of botulinum antitoxin.

525 EVALUATION OF A CRYPTOCOCCAL ANTIGEN LATERAL FLOW ASSAY AND THE BURDEN OF CRYPTOCOCCAL DISEASE IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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**Purpose of study** Cryptococcus neoformans is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among HIV-infected persons and there is scarce data on disease prevalence in the U.S. We sought to determine the prevalence of cryptococcal disease and compare the performance of a cryptococcal antigen (CrAg) lateral flow assay (LFA) versus latex agglutination (LA) test.

**Methods used** All patients from Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, GA who had a serum or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) sample sent for CrAg LA testing between November 2017 – July 2018 were included. The LFA was performed on all samples by research staff. Rates of disease and agreement between the LA test and LFA were calculated.
Summary of results Among 467 patients, 570 LA tests were performed; 417 on serum and 153 on CSF. Mean age was 44 years, and most were male (69%). Most patients had HIV (79%); median CD4 count was 73 cells/mm³ and 77% were not receiving ART. Cryptococcal testing was done in 53 persons without apparent risk factors. Thirty-two (7%) patients had a positive serum or CSF test. Eight (2%) patients had both a positive serum and CSF LA and LFA assay. While overall agreement between the LA and LFA was substantial to high for CSF (k=0.71) and serum (k=0.93), respectively, there were important discrepancies. Five patients had false-positive CSF LA tests, determined by negative CSF LFA testing, India ink, and CSF cultures. All were treated with amphotericin and fluconazole with one patient experiencing a severe anaphylactic reaction to amphotericin.

Conclusions We found a moderately high rate of cryptococcal disease and important discrepancies between the LA test and LFA. Clinical implications of our findings include earlier detection and treatment of cryptococccemia, and averting unnecessary treatment of meningitis associated with adverse events.

**526** MULTIPLEX POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION FOR DETECTION OF GASTROINTESTINAL PATHOGENS IN CHILDREN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA CHILDREN’S AND WOMEN’S HOSPITAL

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Purpose of study Infectious diarrhea is a common pathology in the pediatric population. Improved sensitivity of laboratory diagnostic methods such as multiplex PCR assay (BioFire-Filmarray GI Panel) for detection of potential causative pathogens leads to more rapid diagnoses. The objective of this study was to determine the frequency of infection with different etiologic agents and their possible seasonal patterns affecting children hospitalized with diarrhea at USACWH as determined by BioFire-Filmarray.

Methods used After IRB approval, a retrospective chart review was performed on all pediatric multiplex PCR GI panels obtained from June 2016 to August 2018. The monthly frequency for each of the 22 assay targets was calculated. A descriptive analysis of the data was performed for co-pathogen detection, seasonal patterns, and history of relevant immunizations.

Summary of results A total of 772 assays were performed during the study period at a total cost of $154,000 ($200/test), with a total of 594 positive results. The most commonly detected targets were C. difficile, EPEC, and Norovirus. Approximately 10% of positive C. difficile results were also positive for Norovirus. 45% of positive C. difficile results and 58% of positive EPEC results were positive for at least one other pathogen. 20% of patients who tested positive for Rotavirus were immunized with the Rotavirus vaccine within four weeks of the positive result.

Conclusions Among children admitted to USACWH during the study period, targets detected included viral (32%), bacterial (66%), and protozoan pathogens (2%). A seasonal pattern was observed for Norovirus and Rotavirus infections. There was a correlation in the frequency of detection of Norovirus and C. difficile which was attributed to colonization with C. difficile.

527 REDUCING ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN HOSPITALIZED CULTURE NEGATIVE YOUNG FEBRILE INFANTS: A QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

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Purpose of study A collaborative quality improvement (QI) project among residents, hospitalists, infectious disease physicians, nursing, and pharmacy was developed following recognition of the variability in practice and antibiotic usage. The aim of the QI project was to achieve a 10% reduction in 9 months (April 2018 to December 2018) in the mean antibiotic utilization rate (AUR) for culture negative young febrile infants <60 days of age. The aim would be achieved without a 5% increase in hospital readmissions and re-initiation of antibiotics within 5 days of discontinuation.

Methods used The baseline AUR was calculated from retrospective data obtained using specific admit diagnosis codes for febrile infants aged <60 days for a period of 3 months prior to implementing an agreed upon algorithm. The evidence-based algorithm centered on discontinuing antibiotics at 24 hours negative culture and withholding antibiotics with confirmed viral infections in low risk groups. Following the introduction of the algorithm in April 2018, multiple Plan-Do-Study-Act cycles were employed and data was collected to track outcome, balancing, and process measures. Patients that required intensive care unit management or those treated for bacterial infections were excluded.

Summary of results The mean AUR decreased from 14.2 to 11.9 antibiotic days per 1,000 hospital days over the 9-month period (16.2% decrease). As of August 2019, the mean AUR decreased from 14.2 to 9.3 antibiotic days per 1,000 hospital days over a 17-month period (34.5% decrease). The Median length of stay (LOS) decreased from 4 days to 3 days (p<0.05). Overall algorithm compliance among hospitalists and residents was 58%, which was under the target goal of 80%. Readmission rates decreased from 8% prior to algorithm implementation to 3%. No one was restarted on antibiotics once they were discontinued.

Conclusions As a result of implementing an evidence-based clinical pathway, we safely decreased our AUR and length of stay. Despite having 58% compliance with the algorithm, a significant and sustained decrease in AUR was achieved. Improving compliance will likely lead to even further decrease in AUR.
Purpose of study Tuberculosis meningitis (TBM) is the most fatal form of TB disease, however, there is scarce data on clinical and post treatment outcomes and even less on the impact of multi drug-resistance (MDR). To help fill these knowledge gaps, we conducted a study evaluating predictors of mortality among patients treated for TBM.

Methods used We conducted a retrospective cohort study. Patients treated for TBM at the National Center for TB and Lung Diseases (NCTLD) in Tbilisi, Georgia between 2013–2017 were eligible. For each case, we abstracted clinical, microbiological, laboratory, and radiological data. End of treatment outcomes (cured, completed, lost to follow up, failure, and death) were obtained through the NCTLD database and long-term outcomes (dead or alive) were obtained through the National Death Registry ≥1 year after treatment completion. We compared outcomes among TBM patients with and without HIV and MDR disease.

Summary of results Among 310 admissions for TBM evaluation; 246 had either definite, probable or possible TBM and were included in analyses. In regard to demographics, 95 (39%) patients were female, 36 (15%) had HIV, 31 (13%) were hepatitis C antibody positive, and 47 (19%) had a previous history of TB. There were 45 patients with microbiologic confirmation of TBM by a positive CSF Xpert MTB/RIF (n=25) and/or mycobacterial culture (n=35) result. Rifampicin resistance (RR) or MDR status was suspected or confirmed in 29 (12%) patients and 6 (2%) patients were diagnosed with isoniazid resistant TBM. Overall, 73 (30%) people died with 39 deaths occurring during treatment and 34 occurring after treatment. The proportion of death was higher in TBM patients with HIV infection vs. HIV uninfected individuals (56% vs 25%, p<0.001) and among patients with MDR/RR vs. drug sensitive disease (66% vs. 25%, p<0.001).

Conclusions Mortality among patients with TBM is high both during treatment and after treatment. Factors associated with death included HIV infection and MDR disease. Our results highlight the need to follow TBM patients post treatment, target TB prevention in people with HIV and develop new treatment options for MDR TBM.

Purpose of study Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is underutilized by women in the US. Title X family planning (FP) clinics may be ideal settings for PrEP delivery for women, but PrEP integration is currently limited in these settings. Cost concerns are cited as barriers to PrEP delivery in clinical settings that mostly see men. Title X FP clinics are not uniform in the services they provide, as some only provide FP and sexual health care but others integrate FP within primary care services. Thus, cost concerns may vary based on these other services. We examined factors that influence perceptions of costs and resources related to PrEP delivery in Title X FP clinics in the Southern US.

Methods used We used the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Sciences Research (CFIR) to create a web-based survey of Title X FP staff across 18 Southern states from February-June 2018. We used t-tests and unadjusted logistic regression models to compare respondent, clinic, and regional factors and 15 Cost and Resources-related survey item responses by whether the respondent’s clinic also provided primary care services.

Summary of results Among 529 respondents from 286 unique clinics, 41% were providers, 40% nurses/other staff, and 17% administrators. Most worked in health departments (67%) and federally-qualified health centers, FQHCs (11%). Primary care services were more common in FQHCs (p<0.0001), urban-located clinics (p<0.01) and clinics in counties with more uninsured residents (p<0.0001) and fewer residents living in poverty (p=0.03). Only 109 (20%) worked in clinics that currently provide PrEP; those whose clinics also provide primary care services were more likely to provide PrEP (26% vs. 17%, p=0.02). Among 420 respondents from clinics not providing PrEP, those whose clinics had primary care services were more likely to respond that they had the necessary financial resources (p<0.01) and staffing (p<0.01) for PrEP implementation compared to those without primary care.

Conclusions Among Title X FP clinics in the South, current PrEP provision was higher among clinics that also provide primary care. Clinics that provide primary care services (such as FQHCs) had lower perceived cost and resource barriers to PrEP and therefore may be key avenues to expand PrEP delivery for women in the US.

Purpose of study Urinary tract infections (UTI) are among the most common bacterial infections in children, yet clear parameters for diagnosis and treatment are not established. Using data from our institution, we hypothesized that we could create a clinical pathway to aid in diagnosis and management of UTI in both the emergency department (ED) and inpatient (IP) settings.

Methods used Children 0–18 years of age, treated in the (ED) or IP between 2013 and 2015 to an urban, tertiary-care children’s hospital, for uncomplicated, community-acquired UTI were included. We collected demographic, clinical and laboratory data via chart review. Multivariable regression was used...
to determine factors associated with diagnosis of true UTI, defined, liberally, as >10,000 colony forming units (CFU)/mL of a pathogenic organism in urine culture. We also analyzed urine culture and susceptibility results to determine optimal empiric therapy. We developed a clinical pathway to optimize UTI diagnosis and treatment.

Summary of results We included 1339 children in the analyses. Children who had 1+ or greater leukocyte esterase (LE) (Odds Ratio [OR] 3.1, 95% CI 1.8–5.4), nitrites (OR 18.2, 95% CI 8.9–37.3), >10 white blood cells (WBC) on UA (OR 3.3 95% CI 2.1–5.4) had greater odds of having UTI (all p < 0.001). Fever and dysuria were not associated with UTI (both p > 0.2). Limiting empiric therapy to patients with one or more of the above criteria would reduce unnecessary antibiotic prescriptions by 11% while only missing 3% of UTIs. Enterobacteriaceae (E. coli 90%, K. pneumoniae 6%) accounted for 83% of UTIs, and only 8% of those infections were resistant to 1st generation cephalosporins, revealing that cephalexin or cefazolin would be the optimal choice for empiric therapy.

Conclusions Over-diagnosis of UTI leads to unnecessary antibiotic use. Our data reveals clear diagnostic parameters to increase the likelihood of accurate diagnosis and provides evidence for using 1st generation cephalosporins as treatment. By creating a clinical pathway, we aim to use this data practically in both the ED and inpatient settings.

531 GENDER DIFFERENCES IN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT HPV INFECTION AND VACCINATION AMONG HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

B Cox1, R Levant1, M Kaur1, M Nur1, D Weiser1, V Gomez1. 1Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX; 2Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX

Purpose of study The purpose of this study is to explore the difference in knowledge and attitudes regarding the HPV vaccination among health care providers at Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center in Lubbock, Texas.

Methods used After obtaining Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval, health care providers within the academic setting were emailed a Qualtrics survey regarding their knowledge of HPV and the vaccine, including recommendations, perceived barriers to vaccination, personal HPV vaccine beliefs, and desire for further education on the vaccine and basic demographics. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS software version 23. A p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Summary of results While providers sampled in the survey stated they understood the appropriate vaccination guidelines and risks/benefits, provider attitudes and beliefs surrounding the vaccine differed significantly related to gender of the provider. Women were more likely to believe earlier initiation (age 9) of the vaccine in females was preferable (p value 0.014) whereas men were more comfortable with initiation at a later date (11–12). These responses were only influenced by the provider’s gender, not by the gender of the child receiving the vaccination, as male respondents still agreed that the best age to begin the series in boys was 11–12 years old, whereas female respondents advocated for beginning at age 9 (p value 0.006).

Conclusions Differences in knowledge base for providers regarding HPV and the HPV vaccination were not statistically significant, but differences in attitudes about the HPV vaccine and timing of initiation differ between genders. Despite increasing evidence that initiation and/or completion of the HPV vaccine does not increase sexual risk-taking behaviors, this attitude continues to persist among male providers. Strong provider recommendation is an important factor in initiation and completion of the HPV vaccine series regardless of the gender of the provider. Future studies may be aimed at correlating the responses of those who believe the HPV vaccine increases risky sexual behaviors with initiation and completion rates and/or reducing implicit provider biases.

532 INCIDENCE AND RISK FACTORS FOR ZYOMYCOsis IN RENAL TRANSPLANT PATIENTS

1MR Downey*, 1J Waller1, 1V Bollag, 1S Nahman, 1M Kheda, 2AA Mohammed, 2S Padala, 2V Taskar, 2D Linder, 2SL Baer. 1Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, GA; 2Augusta University, Augusta, GA

Purpose of study Due to necessary immunosuppression, renal transplant patients are at increased risk for zygomycosis, which is a rare, invasive, mold infection attributable to the class Zygomycetes. Diabetes, neutropenia, deferoxamine therapy, and immunosuppressive medications have been associated with increased risk of zygomycosis in studies of solid organ transplant recipients. To focus on renal transplant patients, the United States Renal Data System (USRDS) was queried to determine the incidence and risk factors for zygomycosis.

Methods used All renal transplant patients of the USRDS from 1988–2015 were queried for a diagnosis of zygomycosis after the first transplant date using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes. We defined proven zygomycosis by a histopathologic or fungal stain procedure code within 7 days of the diagnosis code. For demographic and clinical diagnosis risk factors, the adjusted relative risk (aRR) was calculated by logistic regression controlling for person years at risk.

Summary of results Of 306,482 renal transplant patients, 222 had codes consistent with proven zygomycosis (0.07%). The incidence of zygomycosis increased until 2000 (peak 17.6 per 100,000 person years), and subsequently declined. Hispanic ethnicity (aRR=1.45, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.00–2.09), age 65 years or greater (aRR=1.64, (CI) 1.12–2.39), cadaver or other donor type (aRR=2.41, (CI) 1.65–3.52), and tacrolimus (aRR=2.09, (CI) 1.51–2.91) were associated with increased risk. Comorbidities associated with decreased risk of zygomycosis included female sex (aRR=0.68, (CI) 0.51–0.90), other race compared to white race (aRR=0.51, (CI) 0.44–1.43), mycophenolate mofetil (aRR=0.67, (CI) 0.50–0.90), azathioprine (aRR=0.53, (CI) 0.37–0.78), and iron overload (aRR=0.36, (CI) 0.37–0.85).

Conclusions In renal transplant patients, age, cadaveric grafts, tacrolimus, and Hispanic ethnicity were associated with increased risk of zygomycosis. Unexpectedly, iron overload was protective. Increased suspicion for zygomycosis in those with pertinent risk factors may be beneficial.
Neurology and neurobiology
Concurrent session
2:00 PM
Friday, February 14, 2020

Abstracts

533 NIVOLUMAB-INDUCED MYASTHENIA GRAVIS SYNDROME IN A PATIENT WITH HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA
AV Varma*, R El-Assali, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine New Orleans, New Orleans, LA

Background Nivolumab, an immunoglobulin G4 monoclonal antibody, works as a checkpoint inhibitor preventing programmed cell death receptor and ligands from binding to T cells. Its use has been approved for treatment of stage IV malignancies; however immunologically related adverse effects ranging from autoimmune hemolytic anemia, sarcoidosis to myasthenia gravis have been reported. Autoimmune adverse events can be controlled by discontinuation of nivolumab along with steroid treatment vs plasmapheresis.

Case report A 63-year-old male with medical history of hepatocellular carcinoma recently started on nivolumab chemotherapy presented with a one-month history of bilateral eyelid drooping and double vision. He first noted mild left sided eyelid drooping after his second infusion. After third nivolumab infusion, patient noted worsening of ptosis progressing to eyelid drooping and double vision. He was evaluated one month after his last/third nivolumab injection and he reported that his symptoms had steadily improved shortly after discontinuation of chemotherapy. He did not report shortness of breath, dysphagia, muscle weakness or fatigue at any period during this time. Labs were unremarkable except for abnormalities in liver function tests. Serum testing for MG included AchR and MUSK antibodies which were negative. A single fiber EMG was also negative for MG. Chest imaging did not reveal thymoma. He was prescribed low dose steroid and taper and alternate chemotherapy was pursued.

Conclusion This is the first case report to our knowledge of a patient with hepatocellular carcinoma developing MG-like symptoms induced by nivolumab. Symptoms were identified early, followed by cessation of chemotherapy which played a role in halting symptom progression. The symptoms of ptosis were described after the second infusion, and worsened after the third, but symptoms were not associated with detectable antibodies. This suggests further scope in investigating for unknown antibodies that can be involved in neuromuscular junction diseases and possible therapeutic targets.

534 CEREBRAL GAS EMBOLISM AFTER HYDROGEN PEROXIDE INGESTION
A Goe*, S Subramany, Y Pandey, A Roy, NH Phan, H Goraya. University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences (UAMS), Little Rock, AR

Introduction Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) is often used as an antiseptic agent due to its oxidizing properties. Accidental ingestion of H2O2 is uncommon and may present with gastric rupture. Very few cases in literature have described severe consequences such as gas embolism. We report the case of a patient who suffered multiple gas embolic strokes from H2O2.

Case report A 60-year-old woman was brought to the hospital after she attempted a ‘stomach cleanse’ and ingested around 8 ounces of 35% H2O2. She had sudden deterioration in mental status and required intubation. CT head showed loss of gray-white matter differentiation. MRI brain confirmed multiple bilateral cerebral and cerebellar infarcts suggestive of gas embolic strokes. There were concerns of pneumomediastinum on CT chest, however, endoscopy did not reveal any perforation. Video EEG was suggestive of severe encephalopathy. The patient was extubated after a week. She continued to have cognitive dysfunction and dysphagia. She was discharged to a skilled nursing facility for further rehabilitation.

Discussion H2O2 ingestion results in formation of oxygen bubbles that embolize. These patients should be screened for cerebral infarction. Hyperbaric therapy has been reported to decrease bubble formation and reduce the incidence of gas embolic strokes after H2O2 ingestion. While many patients improve with supportive management, they may continue to have long-term neurologic deficits.

535 ANXIETY ATTACKS WITH FEATURES SUGGESTING FOCAL SEIZURES SHOULD BE EVALUATED IN THE EPILEPSY MONITORING UNIT
A Chimakurthy*, MH Levy, EM McKinnies, NR Villemarette-Pittman, BL McGee. Mader

Introduction Pathologic anxiety can manifest as persistent anxiety with or without periods of exacerbation or as paroxysmal anxiety attacks occurring spontaneously or in response to external or internal stimuli. Most anxiety attacks are purely...
psychogenic, but some may involve epileptic mechanisms. As illustrated by our case, some anxiety attacks warrant a referral to the epilepsy monitoring unit (EMU) to determine if they are focal seizures.

**Case report** A 37-year-old woman with anxiety attacks was evaluated in the EMU. The attacks were highly stereotyped – mild anxiety, lightheadedness, and palpitations occurred abruptly and resolved after about 30 seconds. Routine EEGs and brain MRI with epilepsy protocol were normal. She had a febrile convulsion at the age of 3 and a generalized seizure at the age of 30 while being treated for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in the hospital. Phenytoin was started and she took this drug for 3 years. She also had behavioral issues in the past but all resolved with remission of SLE. One year prior to EMU admission, she started having 4–8 anxiety attacks per month. Topiramate was added to phenytoin; the latter was discontinued later. Topiramate 50-mg bid reduced the frequency of her attacks to 1–2 per month and she only had attacks perimenstrually. During 3 days of videoEEG monitoring in the EMU, 8 anxiety attacks were recorded, each lasting about 30 seconds. All attacks were focal seizures with epileptiform discharges appearing on the left temporal scalp region when the patient was experiencing mild anxiety, lightheadedness, and palpitations. Heart rate acceleration was also noted during the attacks. Topiramate was increased to 100-mg bid on the day of discharge; the patient has been seizure-free since then.

**Conclusion** In a patient with anxiety attacks, the index of suspicion that the attacks are focal seizures is high if: (1) the attacks are brief, (2) the degree of anxiety during the attacks is mild, (3) the symptoms are highly stereotyped, and (4) the patient is normal between the attacks from a psychiatric standpoint. To determine whether anxiety attacks are focal seizures or not, the attacks must be recorded and analyzed in the EMU.

**Abstract 536 THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM CANCER AND INCREASING DEMAND FOR NEUROSURGICAL CARE**

**AB Chabot**, C Carr, A Dumont. Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.536

**Purpose of study** Central nervous system cancers comprise two percent of all diagnosed cancers, but contribute disproportionately to morbidity and mortality. Diagnosis of brain and nervous system cancers require advanced neuroimaging. Optimal treatment is complex and expensive and often requires definitive or emergent neurosurgical care. The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) is an international collaboration and the largest comprehensive investigation of global health disease burden ever conducted. We hypothesized that higher income nations would show a greater burden of brain and nervous cancer morbidity and mortality.

**Methods used** Using GBD data, we abstracted death by cause and prevalence of years lived with disability (YLD) for brain and nervous system cancer for every nation in the world. Using data from the Global Health Data Exchange, we determined GDP per capita for each nation. We constructed bar graphs to visually correlate the global burden of intracranial cancer with GDP per capita. We looked at other characteristics of nations with particularly large and small disease burden, including region, quality of healthcare system, and access to neurosurgical care.

**Summary of results** 18 of the 20 (90%) nations with the highest burden of brain and nervous system cancer deaths were in the highest two quartiles for GDP per capita, and 8 out of 20 (40%) were in the highest quartile. All 20 nations were European; 12 of the 20 (60%) were in Eastern or Southeastern Europe. 19 of the 20 (95%) nations with the highest burden of brain and nervous system cancer YLD were in the highest quartile for GDP per capita. 7 of the 10 (70%) wealthiest nations on earth were among the top 20 nations in terms of YLD.

**Conclusions** Our analysis shows a direct correlation between a nation’s wealth and morbidity and mortality due to brain and nervous system cancer. Although mortality from brain and nervous system cancer was highest throughout Europe, YLD was greater in wealthier Western and Northern European nations. Lower reported morbidity and mortality in developing nations may be due to underdiagnosis or poverty associated mortalities which forestall cancer related death. Nevertheless, these patterns are changing along with improving global health. Many such factors will increase demand for neurosurgical care for brain and nervous system cancers.

**Abstract 537 POST-STREPTOCOCCAL POSTERIOR REVERSIBLE ENCEPHALOPATHY SYNDROME**

A Reno*, O Sanchez, P Maertens. University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.537

**Introduction** The clinical radiographic of posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES) as a sequel of a streptococcal infection is rare. We report a previously healthy adolescent with new onset seizures who was found to develop PRES with hypertension associated with post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis (PSGN).
Case report A 15-year old female who developed facial swelling 5 days after initiating antibiotics for streptococcal infection presented in status epilepticus. She was noted to be consistently hypertensive. Brain MRI showed bilateral increased T2/FLAIR signal with restricted diffuse within the cortical and subcortical areas of occipital and posterior frontal lobes (figure 1). Work-up confirmed recent streptococcal infection with elevated antistreptolysin O (S10 IU/mL; N: 0–200) and DNase-Ab titers (970 IU/mL; N: 0–310). She had typical findings of PSGN with low C3 level (11 mg/dL; N: 82–163) and nephritic urine with hematuria, proteinuria and red cell casts. Antibiotic and steroid therapy combined with aggressive management of the hypertension led to a rapid recovery. Repeat MRI 1 week after admission reveal a near resolution of increased signaling (figure 2). C3 level normalized progressively with normalization 5 weeks after onset.

Conclusion The onset of PRES after streptococcal infection in previously healthy children is rare. In this setting, we believe that the neurologic manifestations of PRES are the result of the hypertension related to PSGN.

RESOURCE

538 RITUXIMAB TO THE RESCUE
E Peeden*, T Young, A Foust, P Maertens. University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.538

Case report For years, acute encephalitis was attributed to infection, infarction, or substance abuse. Autoimmune encephalitis (AE), specifically NMDA receptor encephalitis, is a relatively new diagnosis increasingly being reported in children and adolescents. To diagnose AE, antibodies against neuronal cells must be detected in the blood or cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) and infection must be ruled out. Diagnostic criteria for AE includes subacute onset (of working memory deficits, seizures, or psychiatric symptoms suggesting involvement of the limbic system, bilateral/unilateral brain abnormalities on T2-weighted FLAIR MRI highly restricted to the medial temporal lobes, CSF pleocytosis (WBC >5) and oligoclonal bands and EEG with epileptic or slow-wave activity involving the temporal lobes. First line therapy of AE includes high dose corticosteroids, IVIG, and Plasma exchange. However, if no improvement is seen within 10–14 days, then second-line therapy of either rituximab (RTX) or cyclophosphamide is recommended.

This case report highlights the presentation, diagnosis, progression, and treatment of AE in an eleven year-old boy. More specifically, it represents a common scenario where first-line treatment fails prompting swift initiation of second-line treatment. The purpose of this report is to highlight the short-term and long-term therapeutic benefits of RTX, as well as advocating for RTX as first line therapy. Numerous studies have cited the positive therapeutic outcomes in patients who received RTX after failure of first-line therapies in the setting of AE, which has prompted recommendations to begin RTX intervention earlier in the disease process. First-line therapies generally have a quicker onset of action which makes them more beneficial in the acute setting of suspected or severe AE. However, it may take one month of first line therapy treatment before it can be deemed a failure. This is problematic as the potential therapeutic benefits of second-line therapies could be diminished. We suggest that early administration of RTX with current first-line strategies will afford patients with AE a decrease in long-term neurologic sequelae, as well as decrease in short-term symptomatic manifestations, respectively.

539 VEGETABLE-INDUCED HYPERKALEMIC PERIODIC PARALYSIS
L Henderson*, S Deputy, N Khorsandi, EH Brugier, M Weimer. Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center New Orleans, New Orleans, LA
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.539

Case report Periodic paralyses are a group of neuromuscular conditions presenting with episodes of flaccid weakness stemming from mutations in ion channel-encoding genes. Examples of these include hypokalemic, thyrotoxic, and hyperkalemic variants. With the prevalence of the hyperkalemic variant estimated to be 1:200,000, its infrequency makes it a challenging diagnosis.

Here we describe a 7-year-old female initially diagnosed with basilar migraines who had been hospitalized on multiple occasions. Since age 4, she had 5–10 minute episodes of extremity stiffness followed by lethargy and unsteady gait lasting several days. Prior evaluation included unremarkable MRI head and spine, EEG, and lumbar puncture. Patient was trialed on ciproheptadine, which yielded reduction in event frequency.

During recent hospitalization, patient was lethargic and hypotonic with difficulty bearing weight and poor truncal strength. By day 2 of admission, these symptoms improved. Potassium decreased from 3.6 to 3.1 mmol/L. Chart review revealed elevated potassium levels (6.3 and 5.6 mmol/L) on two of her previous hospitalizations. Due to a potential
correlation between hypotonic episodes and increased potassium levels, an in-depth history was obtained. Family history was negative for migraines and paroxysmal weakness. It was elicited that the patient preferred to eat 3–5 cups of broccoli and drink 2–3 cups of milk per day. Conservative estimates indicate that this intake accounted for over 2 g of the 2.3 g daily allowance of recommended potassium. Previously, a genetic panel sent to rule out paroxysmal dystonia was negative. Due to concerns regarding a clinical diagnosis of hyperkalemic periodic paralysis (HPP), genetic testing for mutations in the SCN4A gene were obtained. Results returned positive for a pathogenic variant, c.4774A>G (p.Met1592Val), of the SCN4A gene.

Prevention of acute episodes of HPP includes dietary modifications, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, and thiazide diuretics. Future treatment plan for this patient includes dietary modifications and starting acetazolamide to reduce frequency of episodes.

**Conclusion**

The survey examined 836 high school athletes, of whom 47 (15.4%) were diagnosed with a concussion injury. Among the 306 respondents presenting with dysphagia without a clear etiology, muscle weakness causing bilateral ptosis, and weakness of pharyngeal muscles causing dysphagia for solids followed by liquids. Patients often have secondary complications such as malnutrition and aspiration pneumonia. Weakness of proximal/limb girdle muscles and tongue muscles can occur; patients may require gait-assistance as disease progresses, and are sometimes described as with ‘wet-sounding voice’. From genetic anticipation, these patients can suffer from neuropathy, cognitive decline, and psychiatric symptoms with earlier onset of disease.

**Case report**

We report a fifty-four-year-old woman who presented with dysphagia for solids that progressed to dysphagia for liquids. Speech showed minimal to no slurring. An esophagogastroduodenoscopy revealed dilated esophagus. Family history was positive for OMD in relatives from more than two successive generations. Genetic testing was positive for >1 GCN trinucleotide repeats in PABPN1 gene. Speech therapy and GI follow up was recommended for patient, along with genetic counseling. Surgical corrective therapies for ptosis and dysphagia are available, however symptoms recur a few years after correction.

**Conclusion**

Dysphagia is usually a co-existing complaint in patients with neurological disorders such as stroke, multiple sclerosis and others. It can also be misdiagnosed as functional when present with psychiatric comorbidities. A positive family history in addition to objective exam findings of ptosis and dysphagia is required to clinically diagnose OMD. In Louisiana, there is a prevalence of autosomal recessive conditions in the Acadian population, and genetic testing should be considered in evaluation of patients presenting with dysphagia without a clear etiology. Muscle biopsy is indicated in individuals with suspected OMD who have two normal PABPN1 on genetic testing. A thorough family history along with approach to identify when genetic testing is indicated can guide in diagnosis and management of these patients.
Introduction Cavernous sinus lesions can present with ophthalmoplegia, visual loss, ocular pain, Horner’s syndrome, or sensory loss in the ophthalomalic or maxillary nerve territory. Except for pituitary apoplexy, lesions of the pituitary gland do not usually spread rapidly to the cavernous sinus. Sphenoid sinus infection or inflammation can spread intracranially and cause meningitis, subperiosteal, epidural, subdural, or cerebral abscess, preseptal or orbital cellulitis, or cavernous sinus thrombosis.

Case report A 62-year-old man with 1-week history of right frontal headache and 2-day history of diplopia presented with right eye ptosis, mydriasis, and ophthalmoplegia consistent with right third nerve palsy. He was already taking amoxicillin-clavulanate for sinusitis for 3 days. Past medical history was significant for patent foramen ovale and hypertension. He had no fever or other signs of infection. Basic blood tests showed diabetes mellitus. Stroke workup, including head CT and CTA, was unremarkable. He developed a right sixth nerve palsy the next day. MRI of the brain, orbits, and pituitary showed increased T2 signal and contrast enhancement in the right cavernous sinus, pituitary gland, and sphenoid sinus mucosa. He received intravenous ampicillin-sulbactam for 3 days followed by amoxicillin-clavulanate. Intravenous hydrocortisone was administered for 5 days with complete resolution of headache. He still had diplopia when he was discharged after 8 days. He completed a 10-day course of antibiotics and prednisone taper at home. Third nerve palsy resolved completely after 1 month and sixth nerve palsy after 2 months. Follow-up MRI of the brain and pituitary after 3 months showed significant reduction in pituitary swelling, absence of contrast enhancement in the cavernous sinus, and clearing of sphenoid sinusitis.

Conclusion Although the diagnostic approach was initially focused on finding the cause of the pituitary and cavernous sinus lesion, the resolution of ophthalmoplegia and MRI lesion suggests that right sphenoid sinusitis has spread rapidly to the pituitary and cavernous sinus. Intracranial extension of infection or inflammation should be suspected in patients with unresolving sinusitis, persistent headache, and focal neurologic signs.

Nutrition & dietary supplements

Concurrent session

2:00 PM

Friday, February 14, 2020

544 EFFECT OF MACRONUTRIENTS ON METABOLIC PARAMETERS AND REMISSION OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

S Tucker*, F Stentz. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.544

Purpose of study Compare the effects of High Protein (HP) vs High Carbohydrate (HC) diets with energy restriction on weight loss, body composition (lean (LM) and fat mass (FM)), metabolic parameters and remission of Type 2 Diabetes (T2D).

Methods used The study is a randomized clinical trial comparing a HP (30% protein, 40% carbohydrates, 30% fat) diet vs HC (15% protein, 55% carbohydrates, 30% fat) diet in obese T2D subjects recruited from the Memphis area and performed at the UTHSC Clinical Research Center. Obese T2D African American and Caucasian men and women ages 20–65 years meeting study criteria were recruited and placed on the HP or HC diet for 6 months with food provided weekly. T2D was determined at baseline using the Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT) with the criteria of fasting glucose ≥126 mg/dl and/or 120 min glucose ≥200 mg/dl and HbA1C >6.5%. Remission of T2D was determined with the OGTT (fasting glucose ≤126 mg/dl and 120 min glucose ≤140 mg/dl) and HbA1C <6.5% after 6 mo on the diets. Metabolic parameters including weight, Cardiovascular Risk Factors (CVR) (blood pressure, lipids), insulin sensitivity (IS), inflammatory markers (IN) were determined at baseline and at 6 mo. DXA was used to evaluate percent LM and FM. Statistical Analysis: Data was analyzed using Wilcoxon signed-rank and Wilcoxon rank-sum tests.

Summary of results Both HP and HC diet groups had significant improvement in IS, but the HP improvement was more significant and all obtained remission of T2D; whereas, the HC group did not. Both the HP and HC diet groups had
significant weight loss; however, the HC diet group lost significant FM and LM, whereas, the HP diet group only lost significant FM. Both groups had significant improvement in CVR (BP, lipids, CRP) and IM; however, the HP group had a more significant improvement in CRP and IM than the HC group.

Conclusions The HP diet is more effective (100%) in remission of T2DM than the HC (33%) diet. The study shows that remission of T2DM can be obtained by a macronutrient diet that limits calorie intake leading to weight loss and improvement in CVR.

Our results suggest that LM preservation in the HP diet may be more important than total weight loss in the remission of T2D to NGT, possibly due to the high insulin sensitivity of muscle cells.

545 EPHEDRINE CONTAINING NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT CAUSING NSTEMI

Ek Melese*, A Islam. TTUHSC, Amarillo, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.545

Introduction According to the most recent National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, nearly 40% of adults had obesity, which is the highest rates ever documented by NHANES. Given the limitations of diet and exercise, an estimated 15.2% of American adults have tried commercial weight-loss supplements. We report a case of NSTEMI associated with ephedrine containing nutritional supplement in a young and otherwise healthy adult.

Case presentation Patient is 35-year-old Caucasian with no significant past medical history who initially presented with new onset palpitation. The palpitations lasted about 2-hour with left sided chest discomfort associated with nausea and frequent vomiting. Patient reported taking a ‘fat burning nutritional supplement’ that morning for weight loss. Upon presentation, patient was tachycardic with HR of 130/min, temp. of 98°F, RR 14/min, BP 120/57, and SpO2 of 98% in room air. Examination of the pulmonary and cardiovascular system was unremarkable except for tachycardia. EKG showed sinus tachycardia and no ST segment or T-wave abnormality. Lab values showed: WBC, 17300/μL; potassium, 2.4 mEq/L; Chloride, 107 mEq/L; bicarb, 15 mEq/L; BUN, 8.1 mg/dL; creatinine, 1.6 mg/dL; blood glucose, 276 mg/dL; Lactic acid 10.7 mmol/L; Troponin I of 0.86 (Normal high for Lab 0.45). Other labs and imaging studies of CTA was unremarkable. The patient was admitted and received multiple boluses of crystalloid and replacement of electrolytes. The majority received the target goals of C & P in TPN after birth. Dextrose and lipids (IL) were advanced based on their tolerance. EF were started with breast milk (BM) and advanced by 10–20 ml/kg/day and was fortified to 24 cal/oz when the EF were >50 ml/kg/day. Poor growth defined as a difference in Z score >-1 from the beginning of TP to the end of TP. Summary of results 123 ELBW infants were evaluated for TP nutrition. About 68% received ≥100 Kcal/kg/d of C and 76% received ≥3.5 g/kg/d of P during TP. BM was fortified to 24 cal/oz @ ≤80 ml/kg/d in 46% of the infants. IL were discontinued at a mean enteral volume of 96 ±16 ml/kg. No poor growth was noted for WEIGHT and only 8% had poor head growth in the cohort by the end of TP. Infant characteristics for the target P shown in the figure 1.

The above case demonstrates the potentially life threatening complication such as NSTEMI due to unregulated use of nutritional supplements containing ephedrine.

546 THE TRANSITION PHASE OF NUTRITION: A PRAGMATIC APPROACH IN ELBW INFANTS

1P Alur*, 2R Kalikkot, 1M Meeks, 1K Hart, 1M Johnson, 1J Desai, 1S Presley, 2N Hussain. 1University of Mississippi Medical Center, Brandon, MS; 2University of Connecticut Health Center, Farmington, CT

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.546

Purpose of study There are no guidelines for the transition phase (TP) of nutrition. Hence, the delivery of protein (P) and calories can be inconsistent. Aim: To assess if our current method of delivering P & C during TP of nutrition in ELBW infants is optimal.

Methods used A retrospective review of ELBW infants born from 2014–16 at the University of Mississippi NICU was performed. TP was defined as the period when the enteral feeds (EF) were increased from 30 ml/kg/day up to 120 ml/kg/day while TPN was weaned (Total fluids goal (EF+TPN) was 150 ml/kg/d with a goal of 3.5–4 g/kg of protein and 100–110 kcal/kg/d of calories. Infants were started on 100 ml/kg/d of fluid and a goal of 4 g/kg/d of P in TPN after birth. Dextrose and lipids (IL) were advanced based on their tolerance. EF were started with breast milk (BM) and advanced by 10–20 ml/kg/day and was fortified to 24 cal/oz when the EF were >50 ml/kg/day. Poor growth defined as a difference in Z score >-1 from the beginning of TP to the end of TP.目的

Abstract 546 Figure 1 Patient characteristics for target protein intake

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Characteristics</th>
<th>Target Protein Intake</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gest-Age</td>
<td>27.1 ± 1.6</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-weight (grams)</td>
<td>795 ± 150</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>36.70</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wt. Centile before T-Phase</td>
<td>13.6 ± 9.8</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wt. Centile after T-Phase</td>
<td>13.1 ± 8.6</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Wt. centile change</td>
<td>56.70</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLD</td>
<td>46.60%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnatal steroids</td>
<td>23.30</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDA</td>
<td>33.30%</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOL T-phase began</td>
<td>9.7 ± 5.1</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of T-phase</td>
<td>8.5 ± 3.4</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOL, BMI regained</td>
<td>8.1 ± 3.4</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed vol fortified to 24 cal</td>
<td>119 ± 35</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s breast milk use</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calories/protein ratio</td>
<td>31.9 ± 3.9</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abstract 546 Figure 1 Patient characteristics for target protein intake

Conclusions The majority received the target goals of C & P and all maintained good weight growth with our current method of TP nutrition. Earlier fortification of BM & later discontinuation of IL may allow even a greater number of infants to receive the target P & C and maintain normal growth.
PREMATURE INFANT FECAL ELASTASE QUANTITIES WITH AN EXCLUSIVE HUMAN MILK DIET

1LN Fleig*, 1GA Preidis, 1T Halder, 1H Yang, 1J Unger, 2C Martin, 1AB Hair. 1Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX; 2Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.547

Purpose of study Elastase is essential for the breakdown of fat micelles to aid absorption of fatty acids at the intestinal mucosa. We hypothesize that preterm infants fed a exclusive human milk (HUM) diet will have improvement in fecal elastase quantities from initiation of feeds to attainment of full, fortified enteral feeds.

Methods used Prospective, observational study of n=22 preterm infants born between 24–34 weeks gestation with BW <1250 g fed HUM. Fecal samples were collected during trophic feeds (early) and at full, fortified enteral feeds (late). Fecal elastase quantities were measured using Pancreatic Elastase ELISA per product protocol. Time points were compared using an unpaired 2-tailed t-test for each infant.

Summary of results Table 1 shows descriptive statistics of enrolled infants. Late samples’ fecal elastase concentration were significantly higher in comparison to Early Samples (p=0.0055).

Conclusions Fecal elastase concentrations increase in preterm infants fed a HUM diet after obtaining full enteral feeds at 34 weeks PMA. Further investigations comparing growth velocities in preterm infants fed a HUM diet to stool elastase quantities may elucidate the relationship of a HUM diet and growth.

COMPARISON OF GROWTH AND NUTRITION OUTCOMES OF PRETERM INFANTS (1250–1500 GRAMS BIRTH WEIGHT) WHO RECEIVED HUMAN MILK-BASED HUMAN MILK FORTIFIER VS BOVINE-BASED HUMAN MILK FORTIFIER

J Govande*, J Unger, J Hagan, MH Premkumar, AB Hair. Texas Children’s Hospital, Houston, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.548

Purpose of study To compare the growth and nutrition outcomes of preterm infants 1250–1500 grams (g) birth weight (BW) fed human milk-based human milk fortifier (HHMF) vs bovine milk-based HMF (BHMF) in the NICU.

Methods used Retrospective cohort study comparing HHMF vs BHMF in preterm infants 1250–1500 g BW receiving mother’s milk supplemented with donor milk. Growth z-scores were calculated using Fenton 2013 curves. Nutrition outcomes included days to full feeds (130 mL/kg/day) and parenteral nutrition (PN) days. Secondary outcomes included NEC, intestinal perforations, CLD, ROP, PDA, severe IVH, and late onset sepsis. Comparisons were adjusted for BW.

Summary of results Among 150 infants, there were no differences in race, sex, or Apgar scores. HHMF fed infants were born earlier, had lower BW, and higher% of SGA infants at birth compared to BHMF (table 1). HHMF infants had higher growth velocity, weight z-scores, and FOC at discharge compared to BHMF fed infants. HHMF group had less SGA infants at discharge after adjusting for BW (p=0.06). There were no differences between groups in mean days on PN, days to full feeds, or secondary outcomes.

Conclusions Despite being younger and smaller at birth, HHMF fed infants went home at a similar postmenstrual age (PMA) and had less postnatal growth failure than BHMF infants. This study demonstrates that HHMF diet is associated with improved growth outcomes for infants 1250–1500 g BW.
CHARACTERIZING ADVENTUROUS EATING IN CHILDREN: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC, FEEDING BEHAVIOR, AND CHILD WEIGHT GAIN CORRELATES

1AA Paul*, 2EM Bergner, 3J Gollins, 1R Shypailo, 1AB Hair. 

Purpose of study Adventurous eating in adulthood has been associated with increased dietary variety and healthy body mass index, however little is known about correlates of adventurous eating in children.

Methods used Data were collected at three time points: Baseline (age 4 years), Time point 1 (age 6 years), and Time point 2 (age 8 years). At each time point mothers completed questionnaires and anthropometrics were measured. At baseline and Time point 1, children participated in observational eating tasks. Statistical analysis was done using cluster analysis.

Summary of results Two clusters were identified: Adventurous eaters and Non-adventurous eaters. Being an adventurous (vs. non) eater at time point 1 was correlated with greater child surgery, dietary variety, ability to delay gratification and maternal pressure to eat. Being an adventurous (vs. non) eater was associated with greater maternal restriction at time point 1. Adventurous eating was not associated with child body mass index z-score, or prospective weight gain.

Conclusions Adventurous eating is correlated with child temperament traits that are associated with seeking novel experiences. There also may be maternal influence on child adventurous eating. Adventurous eating was not associated with cross-sectional or prospective body mass index z-score. We hope that this study will help to open new doors into the topic of adventurous eating to provide a better clinical approach when evaluating childhood eating behaviors.

ABSTRACTS

Abstract 550 Table 1 Correlation of MUAC Z-scores with current measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Correlation with MUAC Z-scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight-for-length</td>
<td>0.675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>0.630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMC</td>
<td>0.728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMC HAZ</td>
<td>0.471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMD</td>
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<td>BMD HAZ</td>
<td>0.311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFM</td>
<td>0.765</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Purpose of study Preterm infants are at risk for long-term metabolic complications. There are no studies which have evaluated mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) as a tool for assessment of bone health when compared to dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) scans. We examined the relationship of MUAC measures with growth parameters and bone health in former preterm infants at age 5.

Methods used As part of a longitudinal cohort study, 31 preterm infants were identified and evaluated at 5 years of age. Measurements including weight, length, MUAC, and DXA were obtained. CDC Z-scores were used for all variables except DXA measures of lean and fat free mass. All DXA measures were sans-head. Linear regression and Pearson’s correlation coefficient (r) were used to assess bivariate associations.

Summary of results 31 former preterm infants (gestational age 28.0 ± 2.2 weeks, birth weight 889 ± 216 grams) were evaluated at age 5.3 ± 0.2 (mean ± SD). MUAC Z-scores (0.82 ± 0.9) were significantly correlated with Z-scores for weight-for-length, BMI, bone mineral content (BMC), Height- and Age-Adjusted BMC (HAZ), bone mineral density (BMD), and fat-free mass (table 1). The correlation between MUAC Z-scores and BMD HAZ Z-scores was not found to be significant.

Conclusions MUAC can be an informative assessment of nutritional status and bone health in former preterm infants, as compared to BMI and DXA scans.

SIBLING RIVALRY OR SOMETHING MORE: AN INTERESTING CASE OF MALNUTRITION

MM Michalopulos*, M Kleinman. University of Tennessee, Memphis, TN

Case report Nutritional deficiencies are uncommon in children in the United States due to government programs and fortification of common foods. While the American Academy of Pediatrics supports exclusive breastfeeding until six months of age, children who are exclusively breast fed are at risk of these nutritional deficiencies if not properly supplemented, especially if the family follows a restrictive diet. In our case, a 12-month-old exclusively breastfed twin male, ‘Twin A,’ was directly admitted from his Primary Care Provider’s office for severe protein-calorie malnutrition with concomitant severe anemia discovered on routine screening. The patient’s mother was strictly vegan, a Jehovah’s Witness, and also breastfeeding the patient’s twin brother, ‘Twin B.’ Neither twin received any supplemental vitamins or minerals and while the family had tried to introduce baby foods, the patient began to refuse these shortly after their initiation.

On admission, Twin A’s weight was 5.5 kg (Z-score of -5) with a hemoglobin of 4.1 g/dL and iron studies confirming iron deficiency anemia. Other notable labs included a low 25-hydroxy-vitamin D level (4.5 g/dL), hypocalcemia (8.6 mg/dL), along with a markedly elevated serum alkaline phosphatase (1,010 unit/L) and parathyroid hormone level (271 pg/mL). An osseous survey revealed findings consistent with rickets for which he was given Vitamin D replacement with a one-time
Stoss dose. The family refused blood transfusion per their religious beliefs but did consent to IV iron infusions. Patient was discharged home after clinical improvement with well-defined nutrition goals. He has since followed up in multiple clinics, all with good documented weight gain and normalization of labs.

Due to nutritional issues for Twin A, Twin B was evaluated for anemia, vitamin D deficiency, and rickets, but was found only to have mild anemia. Mother was also evaluated and found to have low weight for an adult, mild anemia, low vitamin D level, but normal B12 levels.

This case highlights not only the importance of proper nutritional and dietary counseling in the primary care setting starting at childbirth, but also touches on the importance of understanding different belief systems and anticipating challenges that may arise when caring for unique populations.

**552 FEEDING ON A SCHEDULE AND APPETITIVE TRAITS OF PREMATURE VERSUS TERM INFANTS**
ML Jerome*, AA Salas, P Chandler-Laney. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.552

**Purpose of study** For term infants, feeding on a schedule is not recommended because it ignores infant hunger and fullness cues, decreases expression of these cues, and increases the risk for overfeeding. Feeding on a schedule is the norm, however, for premature infants in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). It is important to determine if scheduled feeding continues after discharge, and whether premature infants display less responsiveness to food cues and to satiety as compared to term infants. We hypothesize that parents of premature infants will report more feeding on a schedule, and their infants will exhibit less responsiveness to food and satiety, as compared to term infants.

**Methods used** Data for this analysis were obtained from infants enrolled in studies evaluating early life predictors of growth. Questionnaires to assess feeding practices and infant food and satiety responsiveness were administered to parents of term infants (≥37 weeks gestational age) at 3 months of age, and of premature infants (25–32 weeks gestational age) at 3 months corrected age. Analyses of covariance were used to compare scheduled feeding, and infant food and satiety responsiveness, among term versus premature infants, adjusting for weight-for-age Z score and race.

**Summary of results** Data from N=29 premature and N=77 term infants were included in this analysis. Compared to term infants, parents of premature infants reported more feeding on a schedule (p=0.001), and their infants displayed less food responsiveness (p=0.003), but no difference in satiety responsiveness in adjusted models.

**Conclusions** Results support the hypothesis that parents of premature infants continue to use scheduled feeding after discharge home, and their infants display less responsiveness to food cues, as compared to term infants. Future research should examine whether scheduled and non-responsive feeding practices predict a more rapid rate of weight gain for premature infants, as they do in term infants, and whether this association is at least partly mediated via reduced display of infant hunger and fullness cues. Ultimately, knowledge of feeding practices used by parents of premature infants will support the development of educational programs to optimize feeding and growth after discharge.

**Perinatal medicine I**
**Concurrent session**
2:00 PM
Friday, February 14, 2020

**553 LARGE-SCALE ANALYSIS OF SERUM BIOMARKERS IN PRETERM INFANTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF BPD**

J Kim*, CL Blanco, DC McCurnin, D Arzueta, L Winter, R Mohan. University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.553

**Purpose of study** Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) is a chronic lung disease often seen in premature infants. Previous work has shown that liberal fluid regimens resulting in hyponatremia increase the risk of BPD. The goal of this project is to determine if common biomarkers that contribute to fluid balance such as glucose, albumin, sodium, hemoglobin and creatinine are associated with BPD.

**Methods used** Infants born with BW<1800 g were identified from a NICU database from Jan 2014–Dec 2018. Lab data was downloaded and CRIB2 scores were calculated to account for baseline severity of illness; patients were categorized by BW and hour of life. ANOVA, linear and logistic regression analyses were done to compare serum glucose, albumin, sodium, hemoglobin and creatinine levels between BPD vs non-BPD infants.

**Summary of results** Over 700,000 data entries from 605 patients during their entire hospital stay were obtained. 70,896 values were selected representing the serum sodium (22%), glucose (43%), hemoglobin (12%), creatinine (21%) and albumin (2%). Mean, median and max/min values for the variables were compared between infants with and without BPD. Serum sodium and glucose were higher in BPD patients. Hb was lower as BW decreased. Albumin was lower in BW=450–750 g infants. Serum creatinine was higher as BW decreased within the first 72 h, but this pattern disappeared thereafter. As expected, infants with BPD were of lower BW and GA, had higher CRIB2 scores and NEC and similar antenatal steroid exposure. After adjusting for these variables, glucose remained as an independent predictor of BPD (OR=1.3, CI=1.009–1.682, p=0.04), particularly if the number of glucose measurements >100 mg/dL was greater (OR=1.14, CI=1.01–1.29, p=0.02). Additional glucose/sodium ROC curves and adjustments for intake are underway.

**Conclusions** Given these findings, serum glucose may have an impact on lung disease development in preterm infants. Further studies must be undertaken to determine the safest glucose range depending on GA, BW and severity of illness without affecting growth. The next step is to perform a case-control study to eliminate confounding variables. If the same result is found, the phenomenon of ‘glucotrauma’ can be further explored.
PROTECTIVE ROLE OF ADENOSINE MONOPHOSPHATE-ACTIVATED PROTEIN KINASE ALPHA IN HYPEROXIA-INDUCED EXPERIMENTAL BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA

AL Elsaie*, B Shivanna, A Shrestha, R Menon. Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX; Baylor College of Medicine, Sugarland, TX

Purpose of study Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) is the most common chronic lung disease of preterm infants and hyperoxia is a major risk factor for this disease. Histopathologically, BPD is characterized by alveolar simplification (fewer and larger alveoli). Our studies showed that hyperoxia exposure increases lung adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase alpha (AMPKα) activation in neonatal mice. Whether this alteration is a compensatory or contributory phenomenon in hyperoxia-induced experimental BPD is unknown. Therefore, we hypothesized that lung AMPKα activation protects against hyperoxia-induced experimental BPD in neonatal mice.

Methods used C57BL/6J wild-type (WT) male and female mice pups were housed in air (21% FiO2, normoxia) or 70% O2 (hyperoxia) for 14 d while they are injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with the AMPKα agonist, aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide (AICAR), or the vehicle daily through postnatal days (PND) 1 to 14. Lung tissues were harvested on PND7 or PND14 to determine lung AMPKα activation and development, respectively. AMPKα activation was determined by immunoblotting, whereas alveolar development was evaluated by radial alveolar counts (RAC) and mean linear intercepts (MLI).

Summary of results At PND7, AICAR administration increased phosphorylated AMPKα protein levels, indicating that the compound activated AMPKα in our experimental conditions. Hyperoxia-exposed mice had a decrease in RAC and increases in MLI indicating that their alveoli were fewer in number and larger in diameter, respectively, when compared with normoxia-exposed mice. Interestingly, AICAR treated mice had increased alveolar development at basal conditions (normoxia exposure). Further, AICAR treatment decreased hyperoxia-induced alveolar simplification.

Conclusions These findings support our hypothesis that AMPKα signaling mitigates hyperoxia-induced experimental BPD in neonatal mice. We propose that AMPKα is a potential target for the development of new therapies for BPD.

INTRANASAL INSTILLATION OF THYROID HORMONE (T3) IMPROVES ALVEOLAR DEVELOPMENT IN A MURINE BPD MODEL

BM Vamesu*, T Nicola, S Hazra, J Kandasamy, N Ambalavanan. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL

Purpose of study Bronchopulmonary dysplasia is characterized by impaired alveolar development and varying degrees of fibrosis. Tri-iodothyronine (T3) has been shown to reduce lung fibrosis in adult mouse models. We hypothesized that pulmonary delivery of T3 improves alveolar development in the newborn mouse model of hyperoxia exposure.

Methods used Newborn C57BL/6 mice (6–10/group) were exposed to either air (21%) or hyperoxia (85%) from postnatal day 3 (P3) to day 14 (P14), while receiving either saline or T3 (0.1 mcg/g weight) intranasally daily. At P14, lung mechanics were evaluated on FlexiVent followed by collection of inflated lungs for lung morphometry by mean linear intercepts (MLI) and radial alveolar count (RAC).

Summary of results Hyperoxia exposure reduced lung compliance and increased resistance in saline-treated mice. This increase was prevented in T3-treated hyperoxia-exposed mice. T3-treated mice in air also showed increased compliance and...
reduced resistance compared to saline-treated mice. Alveolar development was impaired (increased MLI and reduced RAC) in hyperoxia-saline mice, and these changes were attenuated in T3-treated hyperoxia-exposed mice.

Conclusions Direct pulmonary delivery of T3 improved hyperoxia-induced changes in lung mechanics and alveolar development. Further studies are in progress to determine mechanisms underlying benefits of T3 on cellular bioenergetics and injury repair in the setting of oxidative stress.

Abstracts

**556** COMBINATION ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY INDUCED CHRONIC INFLAMMATION CAN ADVERSELY AFFECT PLACENTAL ARCHITECTURE AND LEAD TO ADVERSE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

N Arora*, VE Duncan, S Boppana, W Britt. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.556

**Purpose of study** Combination antiretroviral therapy (cART) in pregnant women living with HIV has been shown to prevent perinatal HIV infection. Although generally considered to be safe, we are investigating an interaction between mitochondrial damage associated with nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors that could lead to placental damage and poor pregnancy outcomes. Using, histopathological, and biochemical methodologies we will assess the contribution of inflammation induced by cART in placental samples, ex-vivo chonic explant system and in relevant trophoblast cell lines.

**Methods used** We propose to analyze placentas collected from a multicenter cohort (HIV ZIP) study. These include 150 exposed to both HIV and cART and 50 unexposed placentas. To assess chronic inflammation tissue will be assayed by RT-qPCR and qPCR for mtDNA, PCR array with target genes for the signature of mitochondrial damage and a set of genes that define a damage associated molecular patterns (DAMP) response.

**Summary of results** Preliminary data from the morphometric analysis of five random medium power fields of 10 cases and 7 controls as depicted in the attached image show a statistically significant decrease in syncytial knots and villous area.

**Conclusions** We believe that findings from our study could provide an explanation for the phenotypic variability of outcomes of pregnancy in HIV infected women who are on cART during pregnancy and potentially identify new avenues to limit adverse outcomes of pregnancy in this population.

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**557** INTRANASAL INSULIN REDUCES LONG-TERM IMPAIRED NEURODEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOME FOLLOWING HYPOXIC-ISCHEMIC BRAIN INJURY IN NEWBORN RATS

N Dankhara*, JW Lee, Lu, N Ogasa, Y Pang, AJ Bhatt, L Fan. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS

1University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.557

**Purpose of study** There is a critical need for additional therapies for hypoxic-ischemic (HI) encephalopathy (HIE) to improve survival and decrease morbidities. Intranasal insulin (InInsulin) administered immediately following HI exposure in P10 rats improves neurobehavioral outcomes and reduces ipsilateral brain damage at P11. The objective of the current project was to test the hypothesis that InInsulin provides long term neuroprotection against HI brain injury in neonatal rats.

**Methods used** At postnatal day 10 (P10), Sprague-Dawley rat pups were randomly divided into four groups: HI+Insulin (Ins); HI+Vehicle (Veh); Sham+Insulin; Sham+Veh, with an equal male/female ratio. Pups either had HI exposure by permanent ligation of right carotid artery followed by 90 min of hypoxia (8% oxygen) or sham surgery followed by room air exposure. Immediately after HI or Sham, pups received either intranasal recombinant human insulin (2.5 μg) or an equivalent volume of Veh (Phosphate buffer solution) in each naris, followed by 4 more doses every 24 h. The Sham+Veh served as control. A blinded observer performed neurobehavioral tests at P21-25. Statistical analysis was performed via two-way ANOVA followed by the Holm-Sidak method. The sample size was determined to find a difference of 22% between means with the power of 85% and significance of p<0.05.

**Summary of results** Compared to the corresponding shams, pups in HI+Veh did, and HI+Ins did not have statistically significant poor weight gain, delayed right eye-opening, poor motor function during beam walking test, impaired motor & sensory integration during vibrissae forelimb test (P<0.001). For all outcomes, there was a statistically significant difference between pups from HI+Veh and HI+Ins. Only male pups in HI+veh had reduced working memory during the Y Maze test (P< 0.001) compared to Sham+Veh and which was improved in pups from HI+Ins. (n=4 pups/sex/group).

**Conclusions** InInsulin prevents HI induced poor weight gain and abnormal long-term neurobehavioral outcomes in rat pups with HI brain damage, thus has the potential to be a promising non-invasive therapy to improve outcomes of newborns with HIE.
Purpose of study To evaluate the association between RBC transfusion and mortality in infants with HIE, after accounting for illness severity and baseline hemoglobin.

Methods used Retrospective observational cohort study at 2 hospitals in Atlanta, GA. We included infants ≥1800 g at birth with moderate-to-severe HIE born from 1/1/08 to 12/31/13. We measured study exposures in the first 96 hours after birth and assessed survival until hospital discharge. We used Poisson regression with robust standard errors and Cox models to evaluate the association between number of RBC transfusions and mortality. We used standard covariate adjustment as well as propensity scoring (PS) with inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) to address confounding by indication for RBC transfusion.

Summary of results Among the 132 included, 23% (95% CI 16–31) of infants received at least one RBC transfusion. In univariable analysis, each additional RBC transfusion was associated with increased mortality (RR 1.37, 95% CI 1.20–1.55). In multivariable analysis using 4 different models, each RBC transfusion was independently associated with mortality (RR estimates across models 1.14–1.19, each with P<0.05) and in the PS IPTW model, the RR of mortality per each RBC transfusion was 1.30 (95% CI 1.26–1.34). Similar findings were observed in survival analyses. Baseline hemoglobin was not associated with mortality, but was the factor most strongly associated with RBC transfusion.

Conclusions Among infants with moderate-to-severe HIE, RBC transfusion is associated with a higher risk of mortality. As severity of anemia was not associated with mortality, more restrictive RBC transfusion approaches may be beneficial in this population and such approaches warrant additional study.

Abstract 558 Table 1 RBC transfusion and mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor-Multivariable Analyses</th>
<th>Bivariable, RR mortality (95% CI)</th>
<th>Multivariable, RR mortality (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Model 1, n=132</td>
<td>Model 2, n=131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBC transfusion (per each one)</td>
<td>1.37 (1.20–1.55)</td>
<td>1.19 (1.07–1.32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe HIE, n=132</td>
<td>12.2 (3.83–39.2)</td>
<td>11.3 (3.52–36.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epinephrine in DR, n=131</td>
<td>4.18 (1.75–9.99)</td>
<td>1.28 (0.47–3.52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid administration in DR, n=131</td>
<td>1.57 (0.71–3.49)</td>
<td>0.56 (0.26–1.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 min Apgar (per 1 point increase), n=130</td>
<td>0.72 (0.59–0.88)</td>
<td>0.97 (0.76–1.24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin (per 1 g/dL increase), n=131</td>
<td>1.04 (0.92–1.18)</td>
<td>0.98 (0.88–1.09)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact of dietary carbohydrates on cytotoxin-producing Klebsiella oxytoca: a potential pathway to necrotizing enterocolitis

Purpose of study Intestinal bacteria are an essential element of necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC), but their role as etiologic agents remains unclear. Using 16s rRNA sequencing and culture-based methods, our laboratory uncovered evidence implicating cytotoxin-producing Klebsiella oxytoca (Ko) as a potential cause of NEC. Toxigenic strains (Tox+) of Ko produce a highly cytotoxic molecule tilimycin. In the presence of indole, a bacterial byproduct whose synthesis is regulated by carbohydrates (CHOs), tilimycin forms a derivative (tilivalline) which is substantially less toxic. This led us to hypothesize that dietary CHOs diminish indole synthesis, enhance tilimycin production and increase the propensity for Ko to induce intestinal damage.

Methods used The effect of different dietary substrates on bacterial growth was determined by inoculating 5×10^8 CFU’s of a Tox+ Ko NEC isolate into 15 ml samples of donor human milk (DHM), Special Care® or EleCare®. Plating was done at 0–48 hrs and growth curves were generated. To determine if CHOs influence Ko-mediated cytotoxicity, a Tox+ Ko NEC isolate was cultured in lysogeny broth ± glucose, lactulose, or sorbitol and supernatants were applied to T84 enterocytes; the percentages of apoptotic cells were enumerated by flow cytometry. Supernatant indole and toxin concentrations were determined using a rapid indole test and by mass spectrometry, respectively.

Summary of results Three independent experiments yielded similar growth curves for Ko in DHM and Elecare®, whereas by 48 hrs, the growth was reduced in Special Care®. Supernatants from Ko grown in the absence of CHO or with sorbitol demonstrated minimal toxicity; glucose and lactulose robustly increased apoptosis. Glucose repressed indole synthesis and almost doubled the concentration of tilimycin (11.8 ng/ml to 20.0 ng/ml). Supernatant tilimycin was detected by 12 hrs when Ko was grown in Special Care® and EleCare® but was undetectable in DHM.
Abstracts

**Conclusions** CHOs decrease Ko indole synthesis, enhance tili-mycin production and increase Ko-induced enterocyte apoptosis. In infants colonized with Tox+ Ko, an increase in luminal CHOs, as would occur with CHO malabsorption, could increase Ko pathogenicity.

**Abstract 560**

**ANTENATAL DIETARY BUTYRATE SUPPLEMENTATION MAY REDUCE GASTROINTESTINAL INJURY IN A MURINE MODEL OF COLITIS**

1ME Barbian*, 2J Owens, 3P Denning, 1RM Patel, 4R Jones. 1Emory University, Decatur, GA; 2Emory University, Atlanta, GA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.560

**Purpose of study** Determine whether optimizing antenatal diet, with butyrate supplementation or a high fiber (HF) diet, can reduce severity of colitis in offspring. Butyrate is a short-chain fatty acid that has been shown to enhance intestinal barrier function, regulate intestinal mucosal immunity and reduce inflammation in *in vitro* studies. Butyrate can levels be increased by ingestion of a HF diet or certain probiotics. Therefore, we hypothesize that consuming butyrate or a HF diet prenatally will reduce the severity of colitis in offspring.

**Methods used** Mating pairs of C57BL/6 mice were fed 1% butyrate supplementation, high fiber (HF) diet or regular diet (control) throughout pregnancy. Pups were fed a regular diet after weaning and acute (3% dextran sodium sulfate, DSS for control) throughout pregnancy. Pups were fed a regular diet butyrate supplementation was lost. Antenatal high fiber were co-housed after weaning, protection conferred by antenatal butyrate supplementation was lost. Antenatal HF reduced severity of acute colitis in offspring. However, if offspring were co-housed after weaning (3–5 weeks of co-housing prior to colitis induction), we observed no differences in DAI score or colon length. In experimental chronic colitis, antenatal HF reduced disease activity index (DAI) and degree of colon shortening.

**Summary of results** Antenatal butyrate supplementation reduced DAI score and preserved colon length in experimental acute colitis. If offspring were co-housed after weaning (3–7 days) or chronic colitis (2% DSS for 7 days, followed by 7–10 days of recovery, another 7 days of 2% and recovery monitoring) induced at 6–8 weeks. Colitis was measured by disease activity index (DAI) and degree of colon shortening.

**Conclusions** Antenatal butyrate supplementation reduced severity of acute colitis in offspring. However, if offspring were co-housed after weaning, protection conferred by antenatal butyrate supplementation was lost. Antenatal high fiber diet had no effect on severity of acute colitis and had a mixed effect on chronic colitis (reduced DAI score but no effect on colon length). Our results suggest that protection by antenatal butyrate may be microbiome-dependent. Antenatal diet may impact fetal/neonatal gut development by several potential mechanisms, including vertical transmission of the maternal microbiome to the offspring and epigenetic effects of butyrate.

**Abstract 561**

**UTILITY OF TELEMEDICINE FOR SCREENING CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE IN A LEVEL II NICU**

1ME Barbian*, 2J Owens, 3P Denning, 1RM Patel, 4R Jones. 1Emory University, Decatur, GA; 2Emory University, Atlanta, GA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.561

**Purpose of study** A nationwide shortage of cardiologists in medically underserved areas (MUA) poses challenge to performing advanced congenital heart disease (CHD) screening requiring echocardiography, resulting in transfer of neonates to distant regional Level III/IV NICUs. Telemedicine has been utilized in pediatric population to extend health care to MUs, but use of telemedicine to perform echo is understudied among neonates.

**Methods used** Retrospective chart review of infants who required tele-echo at a Level II NICU. Patient demographics, echo indications, and echo findings were analyzed. Correlation of tele-echo and conventional echo, performed either at a Level IV NICU or an outpatient setting, was measured using intraclass correlation. Descriptive statistics were computed for demographic and clinical variables.

**Summary of results** Over 4 years, telemedicine was used to screen 43 infants for CHD. 16 infants (37%) had significant findings on tele-echo that required follow up with conventional echo, either as an inpatient at regional level IV NICU or outpatient following discharge, whereas the other 27 infants (63%) had normal echo findings. 13 infants (30%) were scheduled for a follow-up echo in an outpatient setting. Only 3 infants (7%) out of the full patient cohort required transfer to Level IV NICU for intervention required for management of their CHD. Strong agreement was noted between echo findings done via telemedicine and conventional echo (table 1). No case of critical CHD was missed.

**Conclusions** Tele-echocardiography can be effectively utilized in advanced CHD screening, thus preventing unnecessary transfer of a majority of infants to distant regional Level III/IV NICUs for CHD evaluation.

**Abstract 561 Table 1** Correlation between tele-echo and conventional echo findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Tele-Echo Findings</th>
<th>Did Infant require transfer to level IV? Y/N</th>
<th>Conventional Echo Findings done either inpatient or outpatient</th>
<th>Correlation between Tele-Echo and Conventional Echo Findings</th>
<th>Intervention Needed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Persistent small PDA, PFO</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Resolved PDA, Small PFO</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PFO vs ASD, PPS</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>True Fenestrated ASD</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moderate Septal Hypertrophy, Mild</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Severe HOCM, Severe LVOTO</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Propranolol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Biventricular Hypertrophy</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Resolved Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mild Concentric Hypertrophy, Mild MR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>AS, CoA</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Surgical Repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Large PDA</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Large PDA, Small VSD</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>PDA Coiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Small VSD</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Small VSD</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>PDA, Bicuspid Aortic Valve, VSD</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PDA, Bicuspid Aortic Valve, VSD</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Moderate Size PDA, Dilated Left Atrium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>PDA, Mild CoA</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Surgical Repair</td>
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ABERRANT GLUCOSE CONTROL NOT FREE WATER
INCREASES RISK OF BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA IN NEONATES: CASE CONTROL STUDY
R Mohan*, J Kim, DC McCumin, D Anzueto, L Winter, CL Blanco. UT Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.562

Purpose of study Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) affects up to 15,000 VLBW infants annually with subsequent high morbidity. Hyponatremia has been reported to have a detrimental effect in lung disease due to fluid imbalances, but the effect of glucose has yet to be elucidated. We hypothesize that aberrant glucose control, not sodium, increases the incidence of BPD.

Methods used Case control matching was done from a database of 605 infants using the Matchit package for propensity score matching from the R statistical environment. BPD was the grouping variable and gestational age, birthweight and gender were the matching variables. ‘Nearest neighbor’ was the matching method, 1:1 as the ratio and caliper distance was set at 0.1. In total, 98 BPD cases were matched to 98 non-BPD cases. Post-match balance testing showed no significant differences for GA, BW or gender between the groups.

Summary of results We collected glucose (n=10,484), sodium (n=7,253), albumin (n=943), and creatinine (n=7,196) values during the hospital stay in all cases and controls. We found differences in median glucose (mg/dL) of BPD cases (87.0, IQR 74–100) vs controls (85.0, IQR 72–98) and median sodium (mEq/L) throughout hospital stay (140.0, IQR 137.5–142.5 vs 140.4, IQR 137.9–142.9, p=0.02, respectively); albumin and creatinine were similar. Glucose measured within 72 hours of life (HOL) was higher in BPD (median=92.4, IQR 76–108.8) vs controls (85.8, IQR 69.9–101.7, p<0.01), max glucose was higher (125.0, IQR 105–145 vs 117.0, IQR 98.1–135.9, p<0.01) and number of glucose values (>100 vs >125, p<0.05). Demographic characteristics and key morbidities were similar. After adjusting for CRIB2, IUGR, antenatal steroids, maternal diabetes, NEC and sodium, higher serum glucose remained associated to BPD (OR=1.04, CI=1.01–1.08, p=0.01), especially in the first 72 HOL (OR 1.03, CI=1.01–1.05, p<0.01) while sodium levels did not. Fluid, glucose and sodium intake adjustments are underway.

Conclusions We found that glucose control has a larger effect on BPD than sodium, more so in the first 72 HOL. Whether fluctuations in glucose measurements or fluid intake have an effect remains to be determined. Understanding the appropriate glucose targets that promote growth while decreasing the effect of sodium levels did not. Fluid, glucose and sodium intake adjustments are underway.

Safety and efficacy of stem cell therapies in congenital heart disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis of pre-clinical and clinical studies
S Zoretic*, J Martinez, A Moreira. UT Health Science Center-San Antonio, San Antonio, TX
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.563

Purpose of study Adult clinical trials have reported safety and therapeutic potential of stem cells for cardiac disease. These observations have translated to the use of regenerative therapies in pediatric heart disease. We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis to assess: (i) safety and (ii) effects of cell-based therapies (CBT) for critical congenital heart disease.

Methods used Literature search was performed in PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Science Direct. Two independent reviewers screened studies that examined the effects of CBT on: (i) safety and (ii) cardiac function. Data is reported as odds ratios (ORs) or mean difference (MD).

Summary of results Fifteen animal and thirteen human studies were included.

Clinical: Right ventricular dysfunction was the most common model. Cardiac-derived cells were a common tissue source, with intramyocardial delivery as the most frequent route. Dose ranged from $1.25\times10^3$ to $5\times10^6$ cells/kg. No difference was observed between CB vs. control groups with respect to adverse events (OR 0.7, 95% CI 0.29, 1.58, p=0.37) or mortality (OR 0.42, 95% CI 0.16, 1.08, p=0.07). CBT improved ejection fraction (MD 6.5, 95% CI 3.63, 9.36, p<0.01) and fractional shortening (MD 4.09, 95% CI 1.28, 6.91, p<0.01). Subgroup analysis favored intramyocardial infusion of umbilical cord cells.

Conclusions In this meta-analysis of preclinical and clinical models of critical congenital heart disease, CBT were safe and improved specific measures of cardiac function. Implications from this review may provide methodologic recommendations for current and future clinical trials.

Pulmonary and critical care
Concurrent session
2:00 PM
Friday, February 14, 2020

Routine use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) is effective, safe and does not lead to higher risk of bleeding and renal failure when used postoperatively in pediatric patients
T Li*, R Mehta. Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, GA
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.564

Purpose of study Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are great alternatives to opioids for excellent pain relief while avoiding CNS side effects like respiratory depression, nausea/vomiting, dependency, etc. However, during the post-operative period, some of the commonly used NSAIDs, such as Ibuprofen and ketorolac, have increased risks of bleeding and renal dysfunction. We sought to determine the effectiveness of NSAIDs and their related side effects compared to...
opioids as well as evaluate the risk of bleeding complications and renal dysfunction related to the use of NSAIDS in post-operative pediatric patients.

Methods used A prospective observational study of patients <18 years old who underwent surgery at the Children’s Hospital of Georgia have been so far recruited. Written informed consent were obtained. Patient and or parents were asked to complete a survey on perception of their pain management and related side effects for up to 5 days after surgery. A retrospective data on amount, frequency, and side effects of different analgesic medications were collected. Postoperative data points were compared, and a multivariate analysis was performed to evaluate the effectiveness of NSAIDS in pediatric postoperative pain management.

Summary of results The first two days post-operatively, for 43 consented patients, survey scores did not show significant differences in pain management or well-being between patients scheduled for NSAIDs compared to opioids. However, patients given opioids reported more side effects in comparison to NSAIDs: 100% of patients given opioids reported one or more side effects compared to 32% of patients given NSAIDs (P=0.004).

Conclusions No differences in pain management were observed between patients with scheduled opioids vs. scheduled NSAIDS. Routine use of NSAIDS along with acetaminophen and reduce dose of opioids appear to be an effective and feasible strategy in the pain management for pediatric post-operative patients. We will continue data collection to further evaluate benefits and risks of NSAIDS and opioids use in pediatric postoperative patients.
Purpose of study Alcohol exposure disrupts the molecular circadian rhythm in many organ systems. It has also been shown to exacerbate alcoholic liver steatosis and fibrosis. A mouse model with an altered circadian rhythm (clock△) develops a spontaneous fibrotic-like pulmonary phenotype: and experiences increased renal fibrosis associated with elevated TGFβ expression in response to an injury. These data suggest circadian disruption plays a role in tissue disrepair. We reported that alcohol primes the lung for fibrotic disrepair following acute injury. We speculated that alcohol alters the circadian oscillation of the pro-fibrotic genes in the lung, which could lead to exacerbation of fibrotic disrepair following an injury. We hypothesize that alcohol exposure disrupts cellular circadian signaling by altering the core clock transcription factors CLOCK and BMAL1 and thereby leading to a fibrotic expression of fibroblasts within the lungs.

Methods used Eight-week-old C57Bl6/J mice were given 20% alcohol in their drinking water for 4 weeks, then mice were euthanized every 4 hours over 24 hours and lungs were collected and analyzed for TGFβ, CTGF, PDGFc and PDGFd, and IGF-1 expression. Primary lung fibroblasts were exposed to alcohol for 24h and assessed for CLOCK, BMAL1, Period 1 and 2 expression.

Summary of results Chronic alcohol ingestion increased the expression and disrupted the circadian oscillation patterns of TGFβ, CTGF, and PDGFd in mice. Chronic alcohol ingestion did not affect PDGFc or IGF-1 expression or their oscillation patterns. In vitro alcohol exposure downregulated the expression of BMAL1, Period 1 and Period 2 but had no effect on CLOCK expression.

Conclusions Chronic alcohol ingestion disrupts cellular circadian oscillation of several pro-fibrotic genes including TGFβ, CTGF, and PDGFd. We speculate that these changes are a consequence of alcohol-induced BMAL1 suppression, which leads to a dysregulation of the CLOCK-BMAL1 signaling pathway (as shown by attenuation of Period 1 and Period 2 gene expression in alcohol-treated lung fibroblasts). Our findings establish the importance of circadian rhythm regulation in alcohol-mediated lung disrepair and form the basis for a new approach to promote healthy repair in the lungs of individuals with alcohol use disorders.

Purpose of study The timely and accurate identification of cystic fibrosis pulmonary exacerbation (CF PEx) is crucial to initiate rational treatment. Many biomarkers have been studied, but none have provided clinically useful conclusion. Hydrogen sulfide (H2S) is a gasotransmitter with significant effects on the pathophysiology of respiratory diseases. Objective is to determine the serum and sputum concentrations of H2S in CF patients with stable pulmonary disease and during CF PEx.

Methods used After institutional review board approval, CF patients were recruited during routine clinic visits for this prospective observational study. Baseline H2S concentrations were measured in serum and sputum (or throat swab) at the time of routine laboratory and spirometry evaluations. If study subjects were hospitalized for PEx, serum and sputum H2S concentrations were measured (total, bound and labile) at the onset of the exacerbation. H2S concentrations were compared using paired t-test.

Summary of results Baseline and PEx-associated serum and sputum H2S concentrations were available from nine subjects ranging in age from 7 to 52 years. 44% of patients were male and 88% were Caucasian. The average FEV1 was 62% at baseline and 51% at the onset of PEx. The serum and sputum H2S concentrations are reported as mean±SEM, expressed in nmol/mg protein. The total, acid labile and bound sulfide concentrations were decreased at the onset of PEx compared to baseline in serum and sputum (figure 1). The decrease in plasma bound sulfide was significant (p=0.03).

Abstract 568 Figure 1  H2S levels

Conclusions Preliminary analysis revealed that serum and sputum H2S levels are lower at the onset of PEx compared to baseline in a small cohort of CF patients. This data suggest the potential clinical utility of H2S as biomarker in CF PEx. Further studies recommended.

Purpose of study In addition to dramatically increasing the risk of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), chronic alcohol ingestion increases pneumonia rates considerably as well. Our group previously determined that many of alcohol’s effects are mediated through its impairment of innate immune function and antioxidant defenses. Given the importance of mitochondrial function to both of those key activities, we sought to determine the effects of alcohol exposure on mitochondrial function.

569 CHRONIC ALCOHOL INGESTION IMPAIRS MITOCHONDRIAL BIOENERGETICS IN RAT ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGES

1D Khari*, 1M Ahmed, 1X Fan, 1Y Yeligar, 1D Guidot, 1BS Statteh, 1Emory University, Atlanta, GA; 2Emory University and the Atlanta VAMC, Atlanta, GA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.569
Abstracts

570 RAT ALVEOLAR MACROPHAGE MMP-9 IS INCREASED BY HIV AND DECREASED BY ACTIVATION OF ANTIOXIDANT DEFENSES

C Cook*, SC Murray, X Fan, AT Roth, D Guidot, BS Staitieh. Emory University, Atlanta, GA; Emory University and the Atlanta VAMC, Atlanta, GA

Methods used A rat alveolar macrophage cell line (NR 8383 cells) was exposed to alcohol in vitro for 48 hours before assessment of glucose regulated protein 75 (Grp75), dynamin-related protein 1 (Drp1), and voltage-dependent anion channel (VDAC) hours by PCR. Primary alveolar macrophages were obtained from alcohol-fed and control-fed rats by whole-lung lavage and oxygen consumption rates (OCR) were assessed by Seahorse. In parallel, cells were treated with or without GM-CSF and VDAC protein levels were examined at 48 hours by immunofluorescence.

Summary of results Chronic alcohol ingestion significantly impairs OCR in rat alveolar macrophages. In vitro studies of NR8383 cells showed no alteration in expression of Grp 75 or Drp1 genes. However, VDAC was dramatically increased in both the alcohol-exposed and the rat model. VDAC protein levels were restored to normal by treatment of rat alveolar macrophages with GM-CSF.

Conclusions The significant changes in rat alveolar macrophage OCR with chronic alcohol exposure argues convincingly that mitochondrial bioenergetics are impaired in this setting. However, the lack of change in Grp75 and Drp1 genes with alcohol exposure in NR8383 cells that mitochondrial biomass and fission are likely stable. The marked increase in VDAC gene expression in suggests that alterations of voltage gating may be responsible for the suppression of bioenergetics. Increased VDAC protein expression from the animal model supports that theory, and its return to wild-type levels with GM-CSF suggests a potential therapy that warrants further investigation.

571 FEVER IN BRONCHIOLITIS IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED HOSPITAL SEVERITY OUTCOMES AND HEALTHCARE UTILIZATION

R Parlar-Chun*, D Castro-Alvarezo, S Mahajan, C Slovacek, E Andriescu, V Lehmann. MGovern Medical School, Houston, TX

Methods used Term infants admitted between November 2015 through February 2017 with bronchiolitis were identified using ICD discharge codes. Clinical information such as age, sex, day of illness, presence of fever, location of fever, and height of fever along with outcome information such as length of stay, duration of respiratory support, intensive care utilization, antibiotic use, chest x-ray obtainment, and culture obtainment were collected. Binary outcomes were analyzed with multivariate logistic regression, while length of stay and length of respiratory support were treated as counts and analyzed with negative binomial regression and zero-inflated binomial regression.

Summary of results 256 patients met inclusion criteria. The median age was 98.5 days, and 156 (61%) patients had a fever. Patients with fever had significantly longer length of stay (IRR 1.34 [1.06, 1.7]) and longer duration of respiratory support (IRR 1.44 [1.12, 1.84]). Patients with fever were 3.6 times more likely to have Cultures obtained, and 3.6 times more likely to have antibiotics. No significant
difference was found in ICU admission or chest x-ray obtain-ment (table 1).

Conclusions We find fever in bronchiolitis is associated with increased length of stay and duration of respiratory support, as well as increased utilization of antibiotics and culture obtainment. These findings are important in predicting clinical course in bronchiolitis, assisting in appropriate triage, and providing opportunity for quality improvement initiatives.

NONTUBERCULOUS MYCOBACTERIA INDUCE MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION IN MACROPHAGES

Purpose of study The incidence of nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) disease continues to rise. Pulmonary infection is more prevalent than disseminated disease and can occur in patients with COPD, non-cystic fibrosis (CF) bronchiectasis, and CF. Mitochondria are the powerhouse of the cell, but what role they play in the host response to NTM infection is unknown. Using electron microscopy, we have previously shown that mitochondrial morphology is altered upon infection with Mycobacterium avium complex (MAI). Thus, we hypothesize that mitochondrial damage causing changes in mitochondrial function and dynamics impairs macrophage response to infection with MAI and Mycobacterium abscessus (MAB).

Methods used We infected murine alveolar macrophages (MH-S cells) and bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs) with clinical strains of MAI or MAB (MOI of 25) for 6 and 24 hours. Using RT-qPCR, we determined the expression of mitochondrial DNA damage. Expression of genes involved in mitochondrial biogenesis, PGC-1 activators, to augment bacterial killing in patients infected with NTM.

Conclusions MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION IN MACROPHAGES

Renal, electrolyte and hypertension I

Concurrent session

2:00 PM

Friday, February 14, 2020

AEROBIC EXERCISE TRAINING REDUCES BLOOD PRESSURE AND IMPROVES ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Purpose of study Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients exhibit an exaggerated increase in blood pressure (BP) during exercise that is associated with cardiovascular mortality. Mechanisms contributing to this response are multifactorial, and include endothelial dysfunction and enhanced muscle mechano-reflex sensitivity. We hypothesized that 12 weeks of aerobic exercise training would reduce resting BP, improve endothelial function, and attenuate BP reactivity during muscle mechano-reflex activation.

Methods used Thirty-six participants with CKD stages III–IV were randomized to 12 weeks of aerobic cycling exercise (N=17) for 20–45 min at 80% of heart rate reserve, versus stretching (active control intervention, N=19), 3 days/week. Resting BP was measured in triplicate via oscillometry. Endothelial function was assessed via peripheral arterial tonometry and expressed as reactive hyperemia index (RHI). Beat-to-beat BP was measured via finger photoplethysmography during muscle mechano-reflex activation induced via 3-min of rhythmic handgrip (RHG).

Summary of results The exercise group had a reduction in mean arterial pressure (MAP; -4.7±1.6 mmHg, P=0.02) while the stretching group had no change in MAP (-0.3±2.0 mmHg, P=0.86). Similarly, RHI increased following exercise training only (Pre=1.68±0.07, Post=2.0±0.18, P=0.06). BP reactivity during RHG remained unchanged in both groups (P=0.58). In support of our hypothesis, 12 weeks of aerobic exercise training reduced resting BP, improved endothelial function, and attenuated BP reactivity during RHG.

Conclusions These findings suggest that aerobic exercise training improves resting BP and endothelial function in CKD.

HOOP STRESS AND SHEAR STRESS IN THE REMAINING GLOMERULI IN DIABETES AND 5/6-NEPHRECTOMY

Purpose of study In diabetes mellitus (DM) and reduction of renal mass there is increased glomerular blood flow and pressure. DM blunts the renal autoregulatory mechanisms through a confluence of numerous pathophysiological factors, and
reduction in renal mass leads to increases in flow and pressure in the remaining glomeruli. These altered hemodynamics result in increased shear stress on and strain of the glomerular capillary walls, however the actual magnitudes of these stresses have not been estimated. These magnitudes are of importance given the inflammatory reaction of endothelial cells and podocytes to excess shear stress and strain.

**Methods used** We developed an anatomically accurate mathematical model of the rat glomerulus which calculates blood flow and filtration on each segment of a rat glomerular capillary network. Hemodynamic parameters were taken from glomerular micropuncture studies of streptozotocin-induced Type 1 diabetic and 5/6-nephrectomized animals to simulate these disease states. Our 5/6-nephrectomy results were validated by comparison to a study which utilized intravital imaging to estimate glomerular capillary wall shear stress in vivo.

**Summary of results** The model demonstrates that most of the filtration occurs near the afferent arteriole. Hoop stress, an index of strain, is highest in the large diameter vessels branching off the afferent arteriole, whereas shear stress was highest in the vessels closer to the efferent arteriole. In DM, the increased diameter of the vessels characteristic of hypertrophy in diabetic glomeruli is able to minimize the increase in shear stress. Conversely, despite a similar hypertrophic response in the 5/6-nephrectomy model, the shear stress is elevated by 55.0%. Hoop stress is elevated by 29.5% in DM and 38.2% in 5/6-nephrectomy.

**Conclusions** Through the use of an anatomically-accurate mathematical model of the rat glomerulus we calculated the significant increases of hoop and shear stresses in 5/6-nephrectomy, and demonstrated that capillary hypertrophy protects the glomerulus from increased shear stress in diabetes but does not prevent the increase in hoop stress. These results indicate that increased mechanical stress may play a significant role in the cause and/or progression of glomerular injury in these disease states.
Succinate Effects on Blood Pressure: Influence of Acidosis

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.577

Purpose of study Succinate (Suc) is a Krebs cycle intermediate but extracellular Suc has been associated with a variety of pathologic processes. A distinct GPCR receptor for Suc (Sucnr1) was identified in the kidney and some (but not all) studies have documented that Suc infusions increase blood pressure (BP).

In the proximal tubule, luminal NaDC1 (Na+-dicarboxylate cotransporter) reabsorbs filtered citrate and Suc. Thus NaDC1 is not only important in preventing calcium nephrolithiasis (via controlling urinary citrate) but may also impact BP via changing luminal or systemic Suc. Our purpose was to explore the role of NaDC1, luminal Suc, and acidosis in BP regulation.

Methods used To address these issues, we used NaDC1 knockout mice (KO) compared to wild type (WT) on either standard diet or a 72 hr acid loading protocol diet. In initial clearance studies, KO mice had increased urinary Suc but no statistical difference in blood pressure (BP) even with the infusion of Suc. Acid loading reduced urinary Suc in WT but had no consistent effect on BP in either KO or WT. Since recent reports suggested that Suc may affect BP exclusively during more active periods (nocturnal in mice), we additionally examined BP using telemetry for 24 hour monitoring. During the night (8 PM-5 AM) average BP was significantly higher in KO than in WT. Acidosis appeared to lessen BP differences.

Summary of results To further understand the effects of Suc and whether receptor expression could be dampening the effects of luminal Suc (by changing in the opposite direction), droplet digital PCR (ddPCR, BioRad) was performed to determine receptor Sucnr1 gene expression. On normal diets, the Sucnr1 expression levels in KO are significantly increased compared to that in WT. On 72 hr acid diet, the expression of Sucnr1 in KO falls to the level found in WT fed either normal or acid diet. Thus changes in Sucnr1 expression are unlikely to explain the BP changes.

Conclusions In sum, luminal Suc variations caused by changes in reabsorption via NaDC1 do not appear to be a consistent and significant determinant of BP.

LOW FRACTIONAL EXCRETION OF URINARY SODIUM IS A COMMON FINDING DURING ACUTE TUBULAR INJURY PRESENTING WITH ABUNDANT MUDDY BROWN GRANULAR CASTS

†E Najul*, †M Rivera, †J Velez. Ochsner Clinic Foundation, New Orleans, LA; ‡University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.578

Purpose of study Fractional excretion of urinary sodium (FENa) remains a widely utilized diagnostic test for the evaluation of acute kidney injury (AKI). A low FENa (<1%) is considered consistent with prerenal azotemia and not due to acute tubular injury (ATI). Presence of muddy brown granular casts (MBGCs) during microscopic examination of the urinary sediment (MicrExUrSed) is indicative of ATI. We hypothesized lack of concordance between the 2 tests.

Methods used We conducted a prospective observational study of patients with AKI stage ≥2 (AKIN) seen in inpatient nephrology consultation over 1.5-yrs. On the day of consult, MicrExUrSed was performed to determine the percentage of low power fields (lpf) containing MBGCs. FENa was calculated on the same day for comparison. Outcome was ≥50% increase from baseline serum creatinine (sCr) at discharge.

Summary of results FENa and MBGCs abundance by MicrExUrSed were examined in 135 patients, 58 (42%) were female, median age was 56 (27–88). The median sCr at the time of AKI was 3.2 (2.5–4.6) mg/dL. The etiology of AKI was ischemic ATI (40%), toxic ATI (15%), ischemic/toxic ATI (19%) or other (27%). MBGCs were found in 71 patients (53%). Among them, 56 (42%) and 32 (24%) had >10% and ≥50% lpf with MBGCs, respectively. FENa was <1% in 24/56 (44%) and 13/32 (41%) of those with >10% and ≥50% lpf with MBGCs, respectively. Thus, concordance between FENa and MicrExUrSed for ATI diagnosis was poor (estimated kappa coefficient 0.302). In addition, >50% lpf with MBGCs was associated with greater risk for ≥50% increase from baseline sCr at discharge [relative risk (RR) 1.5, CI 1.1–2.0, p=0.012], whereas FENa >1% did not predict it [RR 1.1, CI 0.8–1.5, p=0.39].

Conclusions Close to half of the patients in our cohort who exhibited abundant MBGCs during MicrExUrSed presented with FENa <1%. Sheets of MBGCs were associated with greater risk for more sustained elevation in sCr after AKI, whereas FENa >1% was not predictive. These data strongly suggest that sole reliance in low FENa to exclude ATI should be abandoned and MicrExUrSed should be pursued for AKI diagnosis.

PARATHYROIDECTOMY POST KIDNEY TRANSPLANT: A SINGLE CENTER REPORT OF SHORT TERM OUTCOMES

F Saad*, KM Wilke, S Ong. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.579

Purpose of study Whether parathyroidectomy in ESRD patients should be performed before or after kidney transplant remains controversial. There is concern that post-transplant parathyroidectomy can adversely affect the renal allograft.

Methods used We performed a retrospective chart review of 41 patients who received a kidney transplant at UAB between 9/2016–2/2019 who had a parathyroidectomy either pre-transplant (n=10) or post-transplant (n=31).

Summary of results The patients who had a parathyroidectomy before transplant had a similar age at transplant (45.8 years (IQR 39.5–53.3) vs 52.1 (IQR 44.4–58.4) p=0.14), sex distribution, and dialysis vintage compared with patients who had surgery post-transplant. Median time on dialysis was 86.4 (IQR 45.8–92.2) months and 73.5 (IQR 55.6–110.4) months respectively (p=0.93). However these patients had lower iPTH, calcium, and phosphorous levels at time of transplant [median iPTH 115.5 pg/mL (IQR 23.2–154.5) vs 561.2 (IQR 284.9–1263.5) (p=0.001), median calcium 8.74 mg/dL (IQR 7.8–9.0) vs 9.78 (IQR 9.5–10.3) (p=0.003), median
phosphorus 4.5 mg/dL (IQR 3.3–5.5) vs 5.45 (IQR 4.27–6.23) (p=0.06). For patients who had a parathyroidectomy post-transplant, surgery corrected hyperparathyroidism and improved calcium and phosphorous levels [iPTH (IQR 255.4 (IQR 140.9–421.5) vs 86.7 (IQR 46.25–133.5) (p≤0.001), calcium 10.72 (IQR 10.14–11.21) vs 9.78 (IQR 9.49–10.28) (p≤0.001), phosph 2.4 (IQR 2.15–2.8) vs 3.01 (IQR 2.7–3.7) (p=0.002)]. Median creatinine was 1.5 mg/dL (IQR 1.18–1.7) pre parathyroidectomy and 30 day average creatinine post parathyroidectomy was 1.6 mg/dL (IQR 1.2–1.9) (p=0.029). 1 patient had acute rejection within 30 days post parathyroidectomy. No graft loss occurred within 1 year post parathyroidectomy. There were no reported surgical complications.

Conclusions Parathyroidectomy post-transplant in our limited case series improves CKD-MBD. Renal allograft function was not adversely affected in the short term although it was concerning that one patient had rejection shortly after parathyroidectomy.

580 VIRUSES, RHABDO, AND AKI... OH MY!
H Gardner*, A Helton, JA Hoefert, DJ Askenaiz, Wu Cl. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.580

Purpose of study Infectious etiologies cause a large portion of pediatric rhabdomyolysis. Among pediatric patients who develop rhabdomyolysis, it is unknown who will go on to develop acute kidney injury (AKI). We sought to determine the association between viral etiologies of rhabdomyolysis and AKI.

Methods used In this single-centered, retrospective, cohort study, pediatric patients admitted with acute rhabdomyolysis from May 1, 2010 through December 31, 2018 were studied. The primary outcome was the development of AKI. AKI was defined using the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) guidelines. As most of the patients did not have a recent serum creatinine available, the baseline serum creatinine was back-calculated with height derived estimated GFR equations. The primary predictor was identification of viral infection by Urinary Sediment (UrSed) and they are classically linked to chronic kidney disease (CKD). It is less clear whether WxCs are a relevant finding in acute kidney injury (AKI). We hypothesized that identification of WxCs in AKI due to acute tubular injury (ATI) provides prognostic information.

Methods used We conducted a prospective observational study in patients seen in inpatient nephrology consultation with AKI stage ≥2 (AKIN) over 1.5-yrs. On the day of consult, MicrEx-UrSed was performed to determine the percentage of low power fields (lpf) with WxCs and to assess a validated score for ATI based on granular casts and tubular epithelial cell per lpf [Perazella score (PS): score ≥2 consistent with ATI]. The outcome measure was need for dialysis at 30 days (RRT).

Summary of results Urine specimens from 167 patients [median age 58 (25–88), 42% women] were assessed. The etiology of AKI (pure de novo AKI 56%, AKI on CKD 44%) was ischemic ATI (41%), toxic ATI (14%), ischemic/toxic ATI (17%) and other (28%). WxCs were found in 47 patients (28%), 29 (62%) of which had pure de novo AKI. Median serum creatinine for those with WxCs was 3.7 (2.8–4.9) mg/dL compared to 3.1 (2.4–4.6) mg/dL for those without WxCs (p=0.087). Having >10% WxCs w/ ≥1 WxCs was associated with greater risk for RRT [relative risk (RR): 2.3, CI 1.4–3.5, p=0.0003]. PS ≥2 was also associated with greater risk for RRT (RR: 2.6, CI 1.1–6.6, p=0.04). When WxCs were added to a PS ≥2, the RR for need for RRT became stronger (RR: 6.0, CI 2.9–12.5, p=0.0001). The greater the abundance of WxCs, the greater the need for RRT; need for RRT was 26% (31/120), 43% (20/47), 59% (13/22), and 60% (6/10) for those with none, >0%, >10% and >50% lpf w/ ≥1 WxCs, respectively (p=0.0003 for trend).

Conclusions WxCs can be found in about a third of patients with AKI, even among those without preexisting CKD. Among patients with ATI, the presence and abundance of WxCs are associated with a greater risk for need for RRT, suggesting that WxCs carry similar and potentially additive prognostic value to that of granular casts.

Cardiovascular II
11:00 AM
Saturday February 15, 2020

582 RECURRENT STROKE IN THE PRESENCE OF A HEART DEFECT
M Toole*, JD Pollard. University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.582

Case report 42-year-old African-American female presented with slurred speech and right sided weakness. Medical history was significant for hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia,
obesity and left middle cerebral artery (MCA) stroke with no residual neurologic deficits. She had no history of venous thromboembolism or cardiac disease. On exam she had weakness of right upper and lower extremities with dysarthria. MRI brain showed acute infarcts of left frontal and parietal lobes in the left MCA distribution. Transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE) showed left ventricular (LV) hypertrophy, and reduced LV ejection fraction 43%. Work-up for cryptogenic stroke (CS), including CT-angiography of the head/neck, telemetry, hypercoagulable labs, and lumbar puncture did not reveal cause. Subsequently, transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE) revealed a 0.4 cm × 0.7 cm atrial septal defect (ASD). A venous Doppler of the upper and lower extremities noted superficial thrombus in cephalic veins. Clopidogrel was added to her previous medication regimen of Aspirin and Atorvastatin. CS affects those in younger age groups, less than 50 years old and is often cardioembolic. CS may occur with hypercoagulable disorder or vasculopathy. The unexpected discovery of an ASD in this case suggested paradoxical embolism as etiology. Closure of the ASD was considered given recurrent stroke on medical therapy. This case highlights importance of TEE for CS work-up when initial TTE results are unremarkable. The presence of a secundum ASD potentially allows for closure by percutaneous approach. She was referred to a Congenital heart disease specialist for discussion of risks versus benefits of ASD closure.

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME FOLLOWING THERAPEUTIC EPINEPHRINE FOR ANAPHYLAXIS

M Okoronkwo*, R Jupiter, LS Engel, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA; 2Emergency Medicine, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA

Abstract 583

Case report A 35-year old woman with a significant history of daily tobacco use presented to an urgent care clinic with an urticarial rash that developed 30 minutes after taking amoxicillin/clavulanic acid. She subsequently developed weakness and shortness of breath. Her blood pressure was 90/63, pulse was 57 beats/min, respiratory rate was 28 breaths per min and oxygen saturation was 98% on room air. She received an intramuscular injection of epinephrine and intravenous methylprednisolone, diphenhydramine, famotidine, and a 1500 cc bolus of normal saline. While awaiting transfer to an emergency department, she complained of chest pain. An emergent EKG revealed ST elevations through the anterior lateral leads with reciprocal depression in the inferior leads. Patient was transferred to a facility of higher level care for acute coronary syndrome.

Discussion Two mechanisms have been elucidated to describe myocardial injury in the setting of anaphylaxis. Kounis Syndrome is defined as acute myocardial injury due to the anaphylactic response from mast cell and basophil mediated histamine release resulting in coronary vasospasm. Alpha receptor mediated vasospasm from therapeutic intramuscular epinephrine is suspected to result in myocardial injury as well. Our patient, having an allergic cutaneous manifestation along with respiratory and cardiovascular compromise, satisfied anaphylaxis criteria for epinephrine use. Case studies describe the temporal relationship of epinephrine treatment and chest pain with reported in as little as ten minutes after administration. Our patient developed chest pain shortly after epinephrine administration: This temporal relationship favors epinephrine induced vasospasm as the presumed mechanism of myocardial insult. Identification of patients most prone to this particular adverse effect of intramuscular epinephrine is a needed area of research and further exploration.

A CASE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF A CARDIAC DEVICE PROCEDURE DESPITE LOCAL ANESTHETIC SYSTEMIC TOXICITY OCCURRENCE

Iledi*, M Heckle, Y Levine. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN

Abstract 584

Case report Local Anesthetic Systemic Toxicity (LAST) is an under recognized complication of anesthetic infiltration. We present a case of LAST in the electrophysiology lab that was promptly recognized and managed and the device procedure completed without adverse sequelae.

A 79-year-old female with a history of ischemic cardiomyopathy and a left ventricular ejection fraction of 20%, presented for a single chamber implantable cardioverter-defibrillator Implantation. Seven minutes after administration of subcutaneous lidocaine to the left subclavian area, her systolic blood pressure dropped from 100 mmHg to 70 mmHg, with an apical heart rate of 70 beats per minute. She became unresponsive. She subsequently had intravenous administration of a lipid emulsion with immediate improvement of her symptoms and hemodynamic state. The procedure was completed without any further complications. LAST was entertained due to her age and the amount of lidocaine, 60 mls of 1% lidocaine, given.

LAST primarily affects the cardiovascular (CVS) and the central nervous system (CNS) with the clinical effect varying with type of anesthetic agent used. In our patient, hypotension occurred together with unresponsiveness. Other CVS symptoms that may occur include hypertension, supraventricular and/or ventricular arrhythmias. CNS symptoms includes
increased stimulation symptoms, such as visual changes and seizures, and CNS depression symptoms such as respiratory depression and coma. Knowledge of the anesthetic type and recommended threshold dose that may cause systemic toxicity, vascularity of site, metabolic disturbance, and premorbid organ impairment, facilitates early detection and management of LAST occurrence.

Our case was promptly identified and therapy per protocol was initiated, which not only reversed the patient’s clinical state but enabled us to complete our device implantation without any adverse sequelae.

LAST is a rare but under recognized complication of local lidocaine infiltration. Practitioners should be aware of patient’s maximum recommended dosages when administering local anesthetics, to reduce the possibility of LAST. Prompt recognition of LAST is key to its management.

TROPONIN ELEVATION IN A PATIENT WITH ACQUIRED PROLONGED QT-SYNDROME

AS Stack*, MB Omar, M Chahin. University of Florida Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.585

Case Presentation 36 year old female presented with nausea and vomiting. Electrolytes including magnesium were within normal limits and she was treated with intravenous ondansetron. Soon afterward, telemetry showed episodes of nonsustained monomorphic ventricular tachycardia (NSVT). Electrocardiography (ECG) revealed a prolonged corrected QT interval (QTc) of 609 milliseconds compared to her baseline of 425–450 milliseconds prior to ondansetron. There was no prior history of prolonged QT syndrome or sudden death in the family. Further ondansetron was held and in the ensuing 24 hours the QTc returned to baseline and there were no more episodes of NSVT. She had remained hemodynamically stable without ischemic changes on ECG but there was an acute rise and fall of serum troponin prompting further workup; echocardiography was unremarkable and left heart catheterization showed angiographically normal coronaries.

Discussion It is conceivable for an unstable tachyarrhythmia to precipitate myocardial supply-demand mismatch and thus troponin elevation in the absence of coronary artery disease. However, myocardial injury is much rarer in rhythms that are both non-sustained and hemodynamically stable. This case demonstrates this phenomenon while also highlighting the arrhythmogenic properties of a very commonly used anesthetic. Specifically, ondansetron has been implicated in prolonging QTc, even in patients with a baseline normal QTc and stable serum electrolytes. While this is notorious for precipitating torsades de pointes, there is a paucity of data demonstrating this clinical endpoint. Less classically, monomorphic NSVT is another potentially dangerous paroxysmal arrhythmia that may stem from an acquired prolonged QTc.

Learning Points Ondansetron use should be monitored with telemetry or electrocardiography for fear of acquired QTc prolongation.

Acquired QTc may precipitate monomorphic NSVT.

Hemodynamically stable NSVT can generate elevated troponin.

Allergy, immunology, and rheumatology II
Concurrent session
1:00 PM
Saturday February 15, 2020

INTRACTABLE EPILEPTIC SEIZURES IN A CHILD WITH NEMO DELETED EXON 5 AUTOINFLAMMATORY SYNDROME

F Saeg*, SL Nelson, J El-Dahr. Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.586

Case report Pediatric autoinflammatory diseases result from inborn errors of innate immunity involving dysregulation of host defenses and inflammation. The nuclear factor B (NF-κB) essential modulator (NEMO) is responsible for regulating transcription factors which modulate inflammatory and immune responses; mutations result in a broad spectrum of symptoms.

We present a 7-year-old male who developed refractory complex partial epilepsy secondary to NEMO Deleted exon 5 Autoinflammatory Syndrome (NDAS). NDAS is associated with loss of function mutations in the NEMO gene, IKBKG, on chromosome Xq28 and both immune deficiency and constitutive upregulation of TNF-α. At 6 weeks of age, he developed periodic fevers, nodular skin rash, and elevated liver enzymes; then sterile panniculitis, optic neuritis, and chorioretinitis. At age two, he developed hypogammaglobulinemia with normal B cells and reduced CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. Serum cytokines were elevated including IL-12 (p70), IFN-γ and IL-6, as well as IP-10, an interferon-responsive chemokine. Analysis of cerebrospinal fluid revealed elevated levels of immunoglobulin and cytokines. Papilledema developed and MRI confirmed inflammation of the optic nerve, retina, choroid and leptomeninges. At age 5, in the setting of a Rhino/Enterovirus upper respiratory infection, he presented with his first complex partial, right-sided tonic-clonic seizure and unilateral vision loss; EEG showed post-ictal slowing only. Despite anti-TNF agents, oral steroids, and IVIG and normalization of previously elevated CSF inflammatory markers, episodes of transient blurry vision, migraines, and complex partial seizures continued to occur. At age 6, EEG revealed left frontotemporal spike waves. Multiple anticonvulsants were tried without success. Repeat MRI confirmed progressive atrophy of the left cerebral hemisphere most pronounced in the left medial temporal and occipital lobes; EEG worsened. Clobazam was then added with normalization of his EEG and resolution of his neurologic symptoms.

This is the first report of refractory epilepsy in a child with NDAS. Physicians need to recognize that patients with autoinflammatory disorders are at risk of developing intractable seizures and treat aggressively.
ULCERATIVE COLITIS MASQUERADING AS VASCULITIS

Introduction Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) can present with a number of extraintestinal manifestations. The most common cutaneous manifestations of IBD are erythema nodosum and pyoderma gangrenosum. Here we present a case of leukocytoclastic vasculitis (LCV), a rare cutaneous manifestation of IBD, with positive perinuclear antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (pANCA) in the setting of undiagnosed ulcerative colitis (UC).

Case Description A 19-year-old African American male presented with a worsening rash on his hands and feet which began three days prior and progressed proximally to the forearms and ankles within 24 hours. In addition, he reported abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea that started one week prior to presentation. Physical exam revealed palpable purpura on bilateral dorsal hands and feet extending proximally to the mid-forearms and ankles consistent with LCV. Work-up revealed leukocytosis, thrombocytosis, microcytic anemia, elevated inflammatory markers, along with a high myeloperoxidase (MPO) antibody titer and pANCA. Urinalysis and serum creatinine were normal.

Additional history revealed six prior evaluations for diarrhea and abdominal cramping since age 13. Computed tomography (CT) of the abdomen 18 months prior showed diffuse thickening of the rectum and colon. Repeat CT abdomen during this admission revealed worsened diffuse colonic wall thickening. Colonoscopy revealed leukocytosis, thrombocytosis, microcytic anemia, elevated inflammatory markers, along with a high myeloperoxidase (MPO) antibody titer and pANCA. Urinalysis and serum creatinine were normal.

Discussion A positive pANCA in UC is not uncommon; however, it does not typically react with MPO as seen in this patient who had no evidence of a systemic vasculitis. Treatment of active colitis usually leads to improvement of extraintestinal manifestations of IBD, including LCV; thus, recognition of this association is essential to initiation of appropriate therapy. UC should be kept in mind as a trigger for LCV alongside medications, malignancies, infections and other autoimmune disorders.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF ANTI INTERFERON GAMMA AUTOANTIBODY SYNDROME

Introduction Anti Interferon Gamma Autoantibody Syndrome is an acquired disease that places individuals at a high risk of recurrent disseminated infections. Case report A 74-year old lady presented to the clinic for evaluation of recurrent infections. She was in her normal state of health until one year ago when she developed swelling in the left jaw. She underwent a biopsy of the parotid gland which revealed Mycobacterium flavenscens. She was placed on triple antibiotic therapy for three months. After completion of therapy, there was resolution of the swelling. Six months after treatment, she presented to her physician with complaints of a mass in her left breast and axilla along with a diffuse, pruritic rash. Biopsy was performed and showed the breast mass to be a calcified cyst. The lymph node biopsy revealed reactive changes along with non caseating granulomas. Staining of the lymph node tissue revealed Mycobacterium flavenscens. Patient was restarted on triple antibiotic therapy. Prior to these infections, she denied having any recurrent infections in the past. Pertinent exam findings included a diffuse hyperpigmented rash with induration of the extremities. Laboratory investigations revealed eosinophilia of 700 with an otherwise unremarkable blood count. Her quantitative immunoglobulins were normal. Her vaccine titers were protective. Lymphocyte Subsets and Mitogen and Antigen proliferation studies revealed a slight decrease in T cell function. Testing also revealed the presence of anti-interferon gamma autoantibodies. Patient was referred to Hematology/Oncology, and was started on Rituximab with symptomatic improvement. In the setting of autoantibodies and plaque like progression of the rash, Dermatology made a diagnosis of psoriasis. Patient was started on Otezla with improvement in the rash.

Discussion Anti Interferon Gamma Autoantibody Syndrome is a rare disease seen in adulthood. Common pathogens for disseminated infections include nontuberculous mycobacterium, non typhoidal salmonella, and Varicella Zoster. Treatment consists of antimicrobial therapy and Rituximab. In summary, the presence of anti-interferon gamma autoantibody syndrome is considered a clinical challenge and should be considered as an alternative diagnosis when encountering patient’s with a history of recurrent infections.

BULLOUS DERMATOSIS AS AN USUAL MANIFESTATION OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA

Introduction Multiple myeloma (MM) is a clonal plasma cell neoplasm with classic symptoms of hypercalcemia, renal disease, anemia, and bone disease. Many skin disorders have also been described with the development of M protein but bullous disorders are a rare association.

Case Report A 55-year-old female presented with a bullous eruption of her lower extremities and back pain. Physical examination showed large bulla with negative Nikolsky sign. Histopathological examination of her lesions showed a subepidermal split with superficial perivascular lymphohistiocytic inflammation. Direct immunofluorescence (DI) did not show deposition and indirect immunofluorescence was negative. CT chest showed osteosclerotic lesions of the lumbar spine. Serum protein electrophoresis and serum immunofixation revealed a monoclonal spike corresponding to an IgG lambda paraprotein. Pathology of the patient’s lumbar spine yielded 60–70% involvement of bone marrow by abnormal plasma cells consistent with multiple myeloma. The patient was started on topical steroids, methotrexate, bortezomib and bisphosphonate infusions with improvement in her lesions.

Discussion The relation with MM and unusual bullous disorders is rare. Our patient presented with a unique
dermatological manifestation of MM with histology that does not meet criteria for known bullous disorders. This case exemplifies the importance of thorough examination for underlying monoclonal gammopathies in patients presenting with bullous eruption or any other remarkable cutaneous characteristics.

**591 LOST TIME... LOST LIMBS**

S Beerman*, J Brown, A Reine, C Hebert, S Lindsey, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA; LSU Health Sciences Center, Baton Rouge, LA

**Introduction** Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is a chronic connective tissue disorder characterized by diffuse microvascular damage and collagen deposition with fibrosis resulting in widespread skin and organ dysfunction. Pulmonary artery hypertension (PAH) is the most devastating form of vascular involvement and is the leading cause of morbidity in patients with SSc. Patients with severe limited cutaneous SSc (lcSSc) are likely to have prominent vascular involvement that is often seen in the early stages of the disease.

**Case** A 54 year old African American man with a past medical history of hypertension, Hepatitis C, GERD, Raynaud’s syndrome, tobacco use, and possible Berger’s disease with bilateral above the knee amputations and multiple distal phalange amputations presented with pain in his distal extremities, decreased pulses and shortness of breath. His prior loss of limb was thought to be due to Raynaud’s phenomenon and Berger’s Disease. However, the patient required subsequent revisions and further amputations after cessation of tobacco use. Furthermore, he previously required esophageal balloon dilatation for progressive dysphagia. On physical exam, he had marked sclerodactyly with evidence of skin tightness and thickening on his arms, face, and chest. Calcinosis cutis was known to be both a trigger for the onset of lupus and the result of immune dysfunction frequently occurring with lupus. In addition, various infections and medications have been known to induce transient autoimmunity, further complicating diagnosis.

**Case** Our patient is a previously healthy 14-year-old boy who presented initially to the ER with symptoms of fever, abdominal pain, vomiting, mouth sores, and knee pain after spending several weeks in West Africa. Lab work showed hemolytic anemia and neutropenia but normal initial inflammatory markers. During admission he was diagnosed with non-typhoid Salmonella bacteremia and showed clinical improvement after finishing two weeks of antibiotics at home. Shortly after completing antibiotics, symptoms recurred and he was readmitted. The patient developed acute pancreatitis, moderate ascites, and severe abdominal lymphadenopathy. A broad secondary workup was negative for infection but raised concern for autoimmunity with a positive ANA titer, low complement levels, markedly elevated ESR, and persistent pancytopenia. An autoantibody panel positive for anti-DS DNA confirmed a diagnosis of SLE.

**Conclusions** Research shows that up to 20% of patients with Salmonella bacteremia have an underlying diagnosis of SLE, but the majority of these are prior diagnoses already on immune-suppressive therapy. Only a few cases describe Salmonella occurring simultaneously with the initial diagnosis of lupus. In our patient, Salmonella caused a particular challenge because of the wide variety of pathology that could be attributed to it. This in conjunction with equivocal early lab findings and a clinical response to antibiotics contributed to a delayed diagnosis.
noted on the patient’s knee. Pulmonary auscultation revealed decreased air movement bilaterally. Diagnostic workup for limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis was significant for the presence of anti-centromere antibody, anti-nuclear antibody. Echocardiography did not demonstrate pulmonary hypertension. Unfortunately, our patient failed to show for pulmonary function testing.

Discussion This patient’s physical exam findings of esophageal pathologies, sclerodactyly, and calcinosis cutis, were indicative of a transition to a secondary disease consistent with limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis. Although onset of Raynaud’s is unknown, the average time to transition to secondary disease is 10.4 years. Early recognition, diagnosis, and treatment of lcSSc is paramount to limit widespread involvement and organ dysfunction.

592 ROUTINE CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS WITH NASAL POLYPYSIS OR SOMETHING ELSE? A CASE REPORT
RA Greer*, S LeBlanc, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.592

Introduction Extranodal Natural killer/T-cell lymphoma (ENKTL) is a rare but aggressive form of non-Hodgkin lymphoma that can occur outside the lymphatic system. It develops from two different types of cells, natural killer cells and cytotoxic T cells. It is usually diagnosed in the fifth generation of life, more common in males, and strongly linked to infections with Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV).

Case description A 57-year-old white male presented with a two-year history of persistent nasal congestion, occasional rhinorrhea, post-nasal drip with rare crusting and nose bleeds. Past medical history included hypertension, sleep apnea, and colon cancer. Standard medical therapy failed to control bleeding. Past medical history included hypertension, sleep apnea, and colon cancer. Diagnostic workup for limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis was significant for the presence of anti-centromere antibody, anti-nuclear antibody. Echocardiography did not demonstrate pulmonary hypertension. Unfortunately, our patient failed to show for pulmonary function testing.

Discussion This patient’s physical exam findings of esophageal pathologies, sclerodactyly, and calcinosis cutis, were indicative of a transition to a secondary disease consistent with limited cutaneous systemic sclerosis. Although onset of Raynaud’s is unknown, the average time to transition to secondary disease is 10.4 years. Early recognition, diagnosis, and treatment of lcSSc is paramount to limit widespread involvement and organ dysfunction.

593 A RARE CASE OF HENOCH-SCHÖNLEIN PURPURA IN ADULT PATIENT
AA Kamarat*, J Kimbugwe, RI Hazam, N Rus, G Camacho, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center - Amarillo, Amarillo, TX
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.593

Introduction Henoch-Schönlein purpura (HSP) is a systemic vasculitis involving deposition of IgA immune complexes in small blood vessels. The disease is more common in children than in adults. Clinical manifestations include palpable purpura, arthralgia, abdominal pain, bleeding and renal disease. We here report a case of HSP in an adult patient.

Case presentation A 54-year-old ex-smoker male with history of type 2 diabetes mellitus, chronic foot ulcer, hypertension, Cushing’s disease, and nonalcoholic liver cirrhosis presented to the ER with diffuse purpuric rash that started on his right leg. Mother had systemic sclerosis. His diffuse purpuric rash involved the upper and lower extremities and lower abdomen, but spared the face, back, palms and soles. CRP was 35.6 mg/L and serum albumin was 3.1 g/mL. CBC, coagulation and BMP were normal. Skin biopsy showed acute cellulitis with dermal hemorrhage and epidermal spongiosis without vasculitis. It was discharged on doxycycline. One month later he returned with worsening of rash after initial improvement and new painful ulceration of the lower extremities. Total IgA and CRP were elevated with normal C3 and C4. He had new onset proteinuria of 3 g in 24 hour urine. Urinalysis revealed RBCs but casts were not reported. Anti-dsDNA, anti-Smith, ANCA, hepatitis C and B were all negative. A renal biopsy revealed IgA deposition of the mesangium confirming the diagnosis of HSP. Intravenous methylprednisolone 1000 mg pulse therapy and Azathioprine resulted in rapid improvement of rash and proteinuria.

Discussion The clinical presentation in adults and children are similar with a few clinical differences. Adult onset HSP cases more commonly involve the kidneys than the GI tract. Severe renal involvement including progression to ESRD is commonly seen in adults. In our case the diagnosis was missed on skin biopsy which did not show any features of vasculitis, rather it was made on kidney biopsy.

Conclusion Although the diagnosis of HSP is primarily seen in the pediatric population, it may be under recognized in adults. It is a diagnosis that must be considered in adult patients presenting with purpuric skin rash with renal involvement. A kidney biopsy is required to establish the diagnosis.

594 LUNG LESIONS WITH EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMATOUS POLYANGIITIS
M Amatola*, A Ismail, D Sotello, K Nugent, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.594

Introduction Eosinophilic granulomatous polyangiitis (EGPA) is a multisystem disorder, first described in 1951, where multiple organs are affected to variable degrees, with necrotizing vasculitis and extravascular granulomatous nodules.

Case A 30-year-old patient was transferred to our facility for evaluation of cavitary lesions on a chest x-ray. He complained of progressive fatigue and generalized body aches for 2 months. He had a painless purpuric rash on his lower extremities. His labs showed anemia, neutrophilic predominant leukocytosis and eosinophil count of 630 cells/µL. Chest CT
showed masses in the right upper and lower lobes and thick-walled cavitary masses in the left upper and lower lobes (see figure 1). Sputum induction for gram stain and acid-fast bacilli was negative.

Biopsy of his purpuric lesions showed necrotizing vasculitis of medium-sized vessels with neutrophilic predominant infiltrate and few eosinophils. He had a bronchoscopy with endobronchial ultrasound biopsies. The pathology results showed necrotizing vasculitis and tissue eosinophilia. He was diagnosed with EGPA and started on intraavenous methylprednisolone that was later transitioned to oral prednisone. The patient’s symptoms improved and he was discharged after rheumatology follow up was arranged.

Discussion

EGPA is an eosinophil-rich and granulomatous inflammation involving the respiratory tract. Necrotizing vasculitis affects small to medium-sized vessels, and it is associated with asthma and eosinophilia. EGPA has three phases. The prodromal phase characterized by non-specific symptoms. Then the eosinophilic phase characterized by eosinophilic organ infiltration (lung and myocardium) and peripheral eosinophilia. Then the vasculitis phase (affecting skin, peripheral nerves, and kidneys). End organ damage is due to eosinophilic infiltration and vasculitis. Initial treatment is corticosteroids. Once remission is achieved, it is maintained with methotrexate, cyclosporine, or azathioprine.

Abstract 594 Figure 1  Lung lesions

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Correct attribution of neuropsychiatric manifestations in SLE remains a challenge. Diagnosis relies on characteristic clinical manifestations, SLE disease activity, antibody measurements, cerebrospinal fluid findings, specific neuroimaging findings, and exclusion of alternative etiologies. Current treatment encompasses the identification and management of the inciting event, symptomatic treatment, and anticoagulation or immunosuppression.

Endocrinology and metabolism
Concurrent session
1:00 PM
Saturday February 15, 2020

597 BUT SOMETIMES IT IS A ZEBRA: THYROTOXIC PERIODIC PARALYSIS
NA Halapin*, J Santanilla, LS Engel. LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.597

Case report A 30 year-old man with a past medical history of HIV and depression presented from a correctional facility with a chief complaint of profound weakness. The day prior to presentation, the patient had been unable to move and felt very short of breath. Labs drawn at the correctional facility showed a potassium level of 1.6 mmol/L, and the patient was given 80 mEq of IV KCl with improvement of his symptoms. On the day of presentation, he was still very weak, diaphoretic, and tachycardic. He had reported a 10–15 pound unintentional weight loss over the past couple of months as well as occasional symptoms of anxiety. Initial ED work up revealed a TSH of <0.01IU/ml, Free T4 of 3.62, BNP of 274 pg/ml, and Troponin of 0.4 ng/ml. The patient was admitted to the hospital for acute thyrotoxicosis and treated with propranolol and methimazole. He was subsequently diagnosed with Thyrotoxic Periodic Paralysis (TPP) given the constellation of symptoms of paralysis with profound hypokalemia in setting of acute thyrotoxicosis. The patient had a second stellation of symptoms of paralysis with profound hypokalemia given 80 mEq of IV KCl with improvement of his symptoms.

Discussion Thyrotoxic Periodic Paralysis is an acquired channelopathy characterized by hypokalemia in association with hyperthyroidism. This process has been most often reported in Asian populations. The estimated incidence of TPP is 0.1 to 0.2 percent in non-Asian populations. While the incidence of hyperthyroidism is higher in women, over 95% of reported TPP cases occur in men. Given the reversibility and preventability of this disease, it is important to consider this diagnosis in appropriate cases where paralysis and thyrotoxicosis are concurrent diagnoses.

598 PSEUDOHYPOPARATHYROIDISM PRESENTING AS A FRAGILITY FRACTURE
AS Sallar*, K Ganesan, H Steinberg. UTHSC, Memphis, TN
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.598

Background Pseudo hypoparathyroidism (PHP) is a disorder that results from the target organ not responding to parathyroid hormone (PTH). This results in hypocalcemia and hyperphosphatemia. Frailty fracture is an uncommon clinical presentation of PHP. We report a patient who initially presented with a fragility fracture and was later diagnosed with PHP.

Case report A 47 years old gentleman sustained a right femur fracture after missing his step and falling down two steps. His past medical history is significant for hypertension, morbid obesity (Body mass index of 45 kg/m²), bilateral peripheral neuropathy of both legs. Physical examination was positive for tenderness right leg, bilateral loss of sensation to monofilament test and vibration and negative for short stature, short neck, brachydactyly, shortened metacarpals, subcutaneous ossifications and reduced intelligence. X ray of right femur showed comminuted spiral fracture of the right proximal femur without dislocation and normal bilateral hand x-rays (no brachydactyly and shortened metacarpals).

Preoperative work up showed serum calcium- 5.7 mg/dl, albumin- 3.4 g/dl, ionized calcium- 0.79 mmol/L, phosphorus- 4.9 mg/dl, intact PTH- 1130, 25-hydroxy vitamin D- 26 ng/dl, magnesium- 1.2 mg/dl with normal serum creatinine and 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D levels. Initially ionized calcium continued to be low and intact PTH remained elevated even after intravenous calcium gluconate and adequate magnesium repletion. After the patient had open reduction with internal fixation of right femur, hypocalcemia was treated with 10 grams of Calcium Carbonate over 24 hours and a dose of Ergocalciferol 50,000 units. His corrected calcium improved to 8.2. He was discharged on oral calcium carbonate 300 mg three times daily, cholecalciferol 2000 units daily.

Conclusion Pseudo hypoparathyroidism caused by resistance to PTH was the most likely diagnosis in this patient with hypocalcemia, high normal serum phosphorus, elevated PTH and normal vitamin D metabolites. His lack of characteristic somatic phenotype; Albright hereditary osteodystrophy(AHO) makes PHP type 1A unlikely. Treatment with calcium gluconate, vitamin D and later calcium carbonate is a cost-effective way to treat hypocalcemia in a patient with PTH resistance.

599 UNDIAGNOSED MATERNAL HYPERPARATHYROIDISM PRESENTING AS HYPOCALCEMIA AND NEONATAL SEIZURES
1R McPeters*, 2N Lalchandani, 1T Davidge, 2PJ Morreale, 1LS Engel, 2K Matthew. 1LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA; 2Pediatrics, LSU Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA; 3Pediatrics, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.599

Case report Maternal hypercalcemia and hyperparathyroidism can suppress parathyroid activity in the fetus resulting in impaired parathyroid responsiveness to hypocalcemia after birth. Maternal primary hyperparathyroidism is known to cause an increase in maternal calcium which leads to increased transfer of calcium to the fetus. High levels of calcium in the fetus suppresses the parathyroid gland from producing parathyroid hormone (PTH) and stimulates the secretion of calcitonin from the thyroid gland. Once
transferred maternal calcium drops after delivery, neonatal hypocalcemia ensues. Case A 10 day old, ex-39 weeks gestational age male born via spontaneous vaginal delivery with no perinatal complications presented with new onset seizure-like activity. Laboratory evaluation for secondary etiologies of the seizures revealed hypocalcemia (7.1 mg/dl), hypomagnesemia (1.1 mg/dl), high-end normal phosphorus (9 mg/dl), and inappropriately low-normal PTH levels (44 pg/ml). The mother reported nephrolithiasis during pregnancy but no other medical conditions. Family history revealed no evidence of epilepsy, febrile seizures, or other seizure disorders. After common etiologies of transient hypocalcemia of the newborn were excluded, maternal labs were obtained confirming maternal hyperparathyroidism (PTH 102.9 pg/ml) causing neonatal hyperparathyroidism and seizures.

Discussion Neonatal hypocalcemia has a wide differential diagnosis including both endogenous neonatal causes and external maternal contributions. After the first unexplained, afebrile neonatal seizure occurs, laboratory tests, including comprehensive metabolic panel, calcium, magnesium, and phosphorus, should be obtained. Once hypocalcemia is discovered, further workup should include PTH, along with vitamin D levels to investigate for hypoparathyroidism, such as in our patient. After common neonatal etiologies are excluded, maternal evaluation should be conducted including evaluation for vitamin D deficiency, hyperparathyroidism, and familial renal disorders. This case illustrates that seemingly asymptomatic maternal disorder can manifest through a symptomatic neonate.

601 PRETERM TWIN WITH TRANSIENT NEONATAL DIABETES DUE TO A VERY RARE ABCG8 MUTATION, CHALLENGES IN DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT

J Bhat*, R Gomez. Louisiana State University Health Science Center, New Orleans, LA

Case report A white male infant born at 32 weeks of gestational age out of an uncomplicated twin pregnancy, via spontaneous vaginal delivery with Appgar scores 8 and 9. Birth weight and length were 1.43 kg (<0.01%ile) and 38.5 cm (<0.01%ile), respectively. He had mild respiratory distress briefly requiring non-invasive respiratory support. On second postnatal day, he developed intermittent hyperglycemia with blood glucose levels (BG) ranging from 200–300 mg/dl, while on room air and enteral feeds (Neosure 24 Kcal/oz) and TPN (total glucose infusion rate of 4.5 mg/kg/min). Septic workup was negative. Because of persistence of hyperglycemia in the absence of acute illness, neonatal diabetes mellitus (NDM) was strongly suspected. HbA1c, C-peptide and genetic panel for NDM were obtained. On day 5, he was started on diluted short-acting insulin (Lispro, 0.2u PRN), for BG >250 mg/dl. BG were monitored before meals, 90 and 120 min after meals. Later, to decrease the number of injections, he was started and discharged on diluted intermediate-acting (NPH) insulin (0.1 u q am). Lispro was decreased to 0.1u PRN. NDM genetic panel showed ABCG8 mutation with nucleotide change of c.625 G>A and corresponding amino acid change p. Asp209Asn. With diagnosis of NDM, he was transitioned to Sulfonylurea (0.05 mg/kg/day) and insulin was discontinued. After four days, Sulfonylurea was discontinued due to asymptomatic hypoglycemia’s (<60 mg/dl). Since then, BG has ranged between 90–140 mg/dl.

Conclusion Differentiating NDM from other hyperglycemia etiologies is challenging due to lack of consensus guidelines defining the severity or duration of hyperglycemia to start genetic workup. In addition, neither the types of insulin therapies (continuous, subcutaneous or diluted) nor the protocols on BG monitoring or transition to Sulfonylurea are well established. Also, different mutations of NDM may require different management. All these pose special challenges in NDM management. We are reporting a rarely described ABCG8 mutation (c.625 G>A, p. Asp209Asn) that responded well to both diluted insulin and Sulfonylurea. Also, we are addressing the challenges faced during the diagnosis and management of our index case.
Purpose of study Type 1 diabetes (T1D) is an autoimmune condition, thought to be enhanced or triggered by certain viral infections. In this study we isolated human islets expressing genes associated with viral infections. To gain insights into effects of viral infections we compared gene expression patterns in islets with or without these viral infection markers.

Methods used nPOD OCT slides were obtained from non-diabetic donors (Control), autoantibody positive non-diabetic donors (AB+) and donors with T1D (T1D). Islets were categorized based on the presence of markers associated with viral infection (VIMs), HLA, Mx1, dsRNA, and PKR, identified via immunohistochemical staining. Laser capture was used to manually isolate islets. From each donor, islets were pooled based on the number of VIMs (0 VIMs, 1 VIMs or ≥2 VIMs). After pooled islets were obtained, RNA was extracted, and microarray used to assess transcriptomes. We used GeneSpring software (version 13.0, Silicon Genetics, Redwood, CA) to generate a list of genes that showed differential expression between donors/VIMs. Using Webgestalt we identified pathways enriched in the lists of differentially expressed genes.

Summary of results A total of 85 genes with a fold change of ≥1.1 and p-value=0.001 were differentially expressed between islets with 0 VIMs and islets with ≥1 VIMs. Pathway analysis showed strongest enrichment for the insulin secretion pathway (enrichment ratio of 6.9 and a P-value of 5.7E-7). Closer analysis of this gene list indicated decreased expression of genes involved in insulin secretion in islets with 1 or more VIMs. Two genes of particular interest, KCNJ11 and ABCC8, had significantly lower expression in islets with ≥1 VIMs compared to islets with 0 VIMs (p=0.01). This general pattern was maintained within all clinical groups.

Conclusions Islets with high expression of genes associated with viral infection had decreased expression of genes important for insulin secretion, including KCNJ11 and ABCC8 (SUR1) - the genes responsible for the K-ATP channel necessary for insulin release in response to glucose. This may suggest a pattern of dedifferentiation and/or functional impairment of beta cells in the setting of viral infections.

Conclusion Patients with both diabetes mellitus and G6PD deficiency are at increased risk of worsening disease state of both conditions. In such situations, A1C may not be reliable in monitoring the severity of diabetes. Physicians should be aware of this and consider early and aggressive treatment of diabetes in these patients.

INTRODUCTION
Estrogen induced hypertriglyceridemia causing pancreatitis in a Male to Female (MtF) transition is rare. To date, there are only two other case reports of such an occurrence.

Case report A 43 year-old male who had undergone transition to female via hormone therapy presented to the Emergency Department with epigastric pain that gradually worsened over three days. The patient had no history of alcohol abuse or cholelithiasis. Right upper quadrant tenderness was absent. The patient’s blood was lipemic and subsequently requires transport to outside facility for lab processing. Serum studies demonstrated that she was hypobeticarbonatemic (<5 mmol/L and 118 mmol/L, respectively) with a triglyceride level exceeding 3,600 mg/dl and lipase of 985 U/L.

Discussion The association between estrogen and hypertriglyceridemia is well-established in addition to presented with diabetic complications out of proportion to his glycemic burden.

Case report A 52 years old male was first seen by endocrinology while on admission for right diabetic foot ulcer in 2018. Past medical history was significant for diet controlled type 2 diabetes mellitus, G6PD deficiency and chronic kidney disease stage 3. Physical examination was significant for only right foot ulcer. Laboratory testing showed serum glucose of 106–213 mg/dl, hemoglobin A1c of 4.7% (greater or equal to 6.5% in diabetes), hemoglobin and hematocrit of 8.6 g/dl and 26.6% respectively, Haptoglobin less than 8.0 mg/dl (30–200 mg/dl). Because of anemia and multiple blood transfusions, his A1C was noted to be unreliable. He was treated with Sitagliptin and followed up as outpatient in the endocrinology clinic.

Regarding type 2 diabetes, he was diagnosed at an outside hospital in 2005 and was treated initially with insulin. He experienced unintentional weight loss (from 127 kg to 87.5kg) and was able to control blood glucose with diet for 5 years. His last diabetic eye exam was in 2016.

Patient had blood work showing hemolysis and undetectable Haptoglobin back in 2007, had multiple work up and blood transfusions before being diagnosed with G6PD deficiency.

At follow up, Fructosamine was elevated at 291 umol/l (up to 285 for non-diabetic patient). He had amputation of two toes on the right foot. Diabetic retinopathy screening done also showed advanced diabetic retinopathy. At subsequent follow up, he had developed left diabetic foot ulcer. His Fructosamine remained elevated at 314 and he continues to experience recurrent hemolytic anemia.

Conclusion Patients with both diabetes mellitus and G6PD deficiency are at increased risk of worsening disease state of both conditions. In such situations, A1C may not be reliable in monitoring the severity of diabetes. Physicians should be aware of this and consider early and aggressive treatment of diabetes in these patients.
hypertriglyceridemia as an etiology for acute pancreatitis. However, estrogen induced hypertriglyceridemia precipitating pancreatitis in a transgender female (a male who identifies as female) is a very new clinical scenario; after a thorough literature search there currently appears to be only two such previous cases reported. Hormone therapy for transition and maintain MtF, transition requires supraphysiologic dosages of estrogen for prolonged duration. The mechanism of estrogen induced hypertriglyceridemia has been described: Estrogen increases the secretion of VLDL and decreases hepatic triglyceride lipase resulting in an increase of triglycerides. Patients undergoing MtF transition via hormone therapy with estrogen should have their lipid panel monitored.

**605 METASTATIC ADRENOCORTICAL CARCINOMA IN AN ADULT WITH 21-HYDROXYLASE DEFICIENCY**

*Ch Briones*, †M Esantsi, †S Askari, †J Jones. Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA; †Tulane Medical Center, New Orleans, LA

**Introduction**

21-hydroxylase deficiency is a rare enzyme defect in the cortisol synthesis pathway. When left untreated, chronic elevations of adrenocorticotropin hormone induce adrenal cortex hyperplasia and may result in the formation of adrenal gland tumors. Benign tumors, such as myelolipomas and testicular adrenal rest tumors (TART) are commonly seen, but adrenocortical carcinomas are considered to be extremely rare and have a poor prognosis. This case is presented for its rarity, suspected hereditary contribution, and particularly aggressive clinical course.

**Case description**

We present the case of a 34-year old Causasian man with untreated 21-hydroxylase deficiency. Incidental computed tomography (CT) imaging for hip pain and subsequent cancer work up identified primary adrenocortical carcinoma with metastasis to the liver, lungs, bones, testicles and contralateral adrenal gland. His family history was significant for a father with liver and pancreatic cancer, and a brother with colon cancer and 21-hydroxylase deficiency. Throughout admission, the patient remained clinically stable with the exception of moderate hip pain, dyspnea at rest, and gradually upturning liver function enzymes. On the eighth day of admission, he acutely presented with altered mental status, scleral icterus, a diffusely tender abdomen, pedal edema, and severe hypotension. Repeat CT imaging revealed drastic enlargement of multiple metastatic tumors and hemorrhage of both adrenal tumors. The patient expired one day later.

**Discussion**

Adrenocortical carcinoma is associated with hereditary cancer syndromes including Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia 1 (MEN-1), Lynch Syndrome, and Familial Adenomatous Polyposis (FAP). The association of MEN-1, Lynch and FAP with 21-hydroxylase deficiency and may result in the formation of adrenal gland tumors. Benign tumors, such as myelolipomas and testicular adrenal rest tumors (TART) are commonly seen, but adrenocortical carcinomas are considered to be extremely rare and have a poor prognosis. This case is presented for its rarity, suspected hereditary contribution, and particularly aggressive clinical course.

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Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed findings that were consistent with atypical posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome (PRES). Considering the repeat episode of hypertensive emergency during anesthesia, a work up for pheochromocytoma was pursued. 24 hour urine nor-/metanephrines and serum epinephrine, norepinephrine, and dopamine were significantly elevated. A CT abdomen localized an adrenal tumor. She followed up with surgery for resection, and pathology confirmed the diagnosis.

Discussion: This case highlights a unique presentation and discovery of the underlying disorder. Only a few cases of PRES and pheochromocytoma have been documented. Pheochromocytomas are neuro-endocrine tumors from adrenal chromaffin cells or sympathetic ganglia. The incidence is estimated to be less than 1 in 100,000. The classic triad is considered to be headache, sweating, and tachycardia however, it isn’t commonly seen. Patients can just have paroxysmal or persistent hypertension. Many times there is a delay in diagnoses and an estimated 25% of cases are never diagnosed. Therefore, a clinician needs to always be aware of this diagnosis especially in patients with episodic hypertension and typical symptoms. The incidence of PRES is also low, however it hasn’t been quantified. Incidence has been increasing likely due to availability of MRI, as it’s an imaging based diagnosis. The most popular theory of its pathophysiology is attributed to dysfunction of cerebral blood flow autoregulation. This patient had two paroxysms of hypertensive emergency, one which caused PRES, and lead to the final diagnosis.

Health care research, quality improvement & patient safety
Concurrent session
1:00 PM
Saturday February 15, 2020

608 VIDEO-ASSISTED COUNSELING FOR HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS VACCINATION: A QUALITY IMPROVEMENT STUDY
CE Witt*, M Umlt, T Redfern, A Caffe, MM Bowden, W Pierce, J Yaun, N Tillmanns, T Tillmanns. University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, TN
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.608

Purpose of study To assess the feasibility and preliminary effectiveness of video-assisted human papillomavirus (HPV) education and counseling on vaccination in outpatient pediatric clinics.

Methods used Adolescents aged 9–18 (n=20) and their parents who have not previously completed the HPV vaccination series were enrolled during outpatient care visits at an academic pediatric clinic. Eligible participants were shown a standardized counseling video reviewing HPV transmission, relation to cancer, role of immunization, myths, side effects, series timing, and need for completion. A modified Carolina HPV Immunization Attitudes and Beliefs Scale was administered to parents both before and after video-assisted counseling. Parents were then given the option to proceed with HPV vaccination, decline, or discuss further with their provider. Electronic medical record (EMR) review was performed for pertinent medical and demographic data.

Summary of results 20 patients and their corresponding parents were enrolled. Eighty-five percent patients were eligible for vaccination at the time of intervention. The majority of eligible patients (70.6%) elected for the HPV vaccination immediately following video-assisted counseling. 92.3% (12/13) of patients who were offered vaccination by their provider after video-assisted counseling elected for HPV vaccination. One patient requested additional time to consider HPV vaccination. Among those who did not receive the vaccination, 4/5 were not offered the HPV vaccination by their provider post-intervention. The most significant barrier to vaccination was provider recommendation following video-assisted counseling. Parents felt that video-assisted counseling provided adequate information to inform a vaccination choice for their child.

Conclusions Video-assisted counseling is feasible and effective, particularly when combined with provider recommendation immediately after counseling. Data from this study will be used to inform a randomized trial on HPV counseling in outpatient pediatric clinics.

609 DECREASING ANTIBIOTIC USAGE AND STANDARIZING THE EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH SUSPECTED URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS: A QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
L Thai*, S Goslings, S Tengsupakul. University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL
10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.609

Purpose of study A lack of consensus and standardization among physicians on management of children with suspected urinary tract infections (UTI) can lead to different empiric antibiotic coverage, duration, and prolonged hospital length of stay. A collaborative antibiotic stewardship team created a guidance algorithm with the aim to decrease the antibiotic utilization rate (AUR) for children with suspected UTI by 10% and to decrease the hospital length of stay by 10%. This would be achieved with <10% readmission rate and to have at least 75% adherence to the developed algorithm.

Methods used Our team consisted of residents, infectious disease specialists, hospitalists, nursing staff, and pharmacy staff to implement our quality improvement project. An evidenced-based algorithm was created to focus on clarifying the empirical antibiotic of choice, imaging criteria, and discharge criteria. Baseline data, including empiric antibiotic initiation, AUR, and length of stay were collected via retrospective chart review from October 2017 to April 2018. Patients who were 2 months to 2 years old with specific diagnosis codes of UTI were included into our study; patients outside the age range or admitted to the PICU were excluded. Multiple Plan-Do-Study-Act cycles were implemented from May 2018 to March 2019, with the objective to decrease the antibiotic utilization rate by 10%. The processing measure was a minimum of 75% adherence to the algorithm. The balancing measure was to have less than 10% of patients readmitted to the hospital within 30 days.

Summary of results After implementation of the guidance algorithms, the AUR decreased from 35.97 to 23.96 (25.68%) antibiotic days per 1,000 hospital days. The median length of stay decreased from 5.4 days to 4.4 days (p<0.05). The
overall adherence to the algorithm was 91.4%. The readmission rate was ~3%.

Conclusions By implementing a standardized guidance algorithm, we were able to safely decrease the utilization rate of antibiotics and the average length of stay for children with a suspected UTI. Continued education for culture change is required to sustain the reduction in antibiotic utilization rates.

Purpose of study Most newborns make the cardiopulmonary transition to extrauterine life without intervention; however, some need help. The resuscitation team should always be prepared for these events. The Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP) 7th edition placed emphasis on communication—in particular, four pre-birth questions, pre-delivery team briefing, the assignment of roles and a complete equipment check. The adherence to NRP requirements about communication at our neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) has been variable. The objective for this quality improvement initiative is to improve the NICU delivery team adherence to NRP 7th recommendations to 100%.

Methods used We conducted two Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles. In cycle 1, a delivery room tool was created for the labor and delivery nurses to address the four pre-birth questions to allow pre-briefing for deliveries. The NICU and labor and delivery staff received a presentation focusing on the 7th edition updates. NRP algorithms and electrocardiographic monitors were placed in all delivery rooms. In PDSA cycle 2 a 'call before you code' was implemented, assigning a designated phone number for the delivery team. The communication tool was revised, and an equipment checklist was created and placed on all carts. Delivery room (DR) cart stocking and restocking processes were standardized. Stethoscopes were supplied in each delivery room. Educational sessions were provided to all DR team members.

Summary of results There has been a steady improvement in the L&D team communication of the four pre-birth questions from 27% to >75%. Time for the DR team to assemble has improved from 5.1 minutes to 4.2 minutes. Complete equipment check has improved to 72% and team briefing/communication has improved from <50% to 65%.

Conclusions The initiative has resulted in a more effective and efficient DR team. Cycle 3 is working to improve multidisciplinary participation. Future directions for the initiative include improvement of communication during and after DR resuscitations and DR documentation improvement.

Purpose of study The purpose of this study was to assess the acceptability and impact of a quality improvement (QI) initiative of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Chapter Quality Network (CQN) network on vaccination rates at selected practices in Oklahoma. Through academic detailing and monthly meetings we seek to identify missed opportunities for vaccination and train clinics to employ new methods and improved techniques that could increase immunization rates.

Methods used Surveys were given prior to the beginning of the project. Immunization and missed opportunity data was collected monthly in RedCap database. Missed opportunities were categorized as opportunities to vaccinate in which the patient did not receive the vaccine for which they were due. Each practice utilized academic detailers and initiated Plan, Do, Study, Act (PDSAs) cycles targeted at their individual clinic processes to make positive process changes to improve vaccination rates in their office. Change in missed opportunities was examined for significance using non-overlapping confidence intervals.

Summary of results Pre-surveys were given before project completion. 28 practices (25 Pediatrics and 3 Family Medicine) participated. While nearly 68% of the practices had previously participated in any QI project, only 38% had partaken in a vaccine QI project with 30% of these involved in a previous CQN AAP project. 25% felt unsure of their QI methodology. All practices vaccinated at well visits but only 60% gave vaccines at other visits while 57% checked immunizations when scheduling patients and 50% routinely measured coverage levels. Over 80% of practices documented immunization refusal. Only 39% of practices had standard reminders or recall processes for vaccines. Almost 50% did not have any automated reminders in their EMR. Missed opportunities decreased from April 86.4% (95% CI: 79.0–93.9) to August 49.4% (95% CI: 38.3–60.4).

Conclusions By understanding the services of academic detailing, identifying problems and areas for improvement with PDSAs, and being aware of patterns of missed vaccines, the practices are decreasing their missed opportunities for vaccines. QI initiatives are acceptable to practice networks to initiate change in office vaccination practices. Preliminary results show a steady decrease in missed vaccination opportunities across the network.
Cycle 1 involved developing an EMR-based shared patient list to identify all patients needing follow-up. In Cycle 2, monthly standardized resident education was implemented to optimize use of the shared patient list. In Cycle 3, a discharge appointment template was used to schedule appointments for patients discharged on weekends.

**Summary of results** Both scheduling and attending follow-up appointments increased from baseline (p<0.001). Clinic follow-up was lower for patients with chronic illnesses but did improve from cycle 1 to cycle 3. The percentage of appointments scheduled for weekend discharges was not different from weekday discharges, and increased from baseline. (See results table 1)

### Abstract 612 Table 1 Primary care clinic follow-up

<table>
<thead>
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<th>appointment type</th>
<th>baseline</th>
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<th>cycle 2</th>
<th>cycle 3</th>
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<td>weekday discharge</td>
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<td>weekend discharge</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>appointments attended (%)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overall</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>weekday discharge</td>
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</table>

### Conclusions

The number of follow-up appointments both scheduled and attended increased throughout the study, suggesting that the QI measures implemented were effective. Further interventions will focus on patient and system barriers to appointment attendance.

**Abstract 613**

**QUALITY CARE ANALYSIS OF THE APPROPRIATENESS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CARDIOLOGY CLINIC VISITS: A FOLLOW UP OF INTERVENTIONS**

VE Gadad*, A Motwani, M Cassidy, AK Irmpen, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.613

**Purpose of study** After the New Orleans VA Cardiology Clinic in 2016 was cited with the highest number of clinic visits per unit time across all specialties and VA practices nationally, we performed an analysis which showed a significant number of inappropriate visits in terms of time to follow up. We then tested an algorithm detailing appropriateness and standardized time to followup.

**Methods used** A team of 2 fellows, a clinic nurse, and a supervising physician was formed. We identified 195 patient encounters in the VA cardiology clinic during a one-week period from April 15–19, 2019 and stratified by visit type and sub-specialty. Final chart review was done on 106 general cardiology visits, identifying the time of previous and subsequent cardiology visits (1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 24 months, >24 months or discharge from clinic) and the reason for the follow up. This data was compared to our 2016 and 2018 data in regards to appropriateness and timing of followup after reinforcement of discharge criteria.

**Summary of results** 106 general cardiology visits were analyzed. Appropriate visits increased from 52% in 2018 to 88% in 2019 and inappropriate visits decreased from 48% to 18% (p<0.01). Trends seen in the number of <1 month and 1–3 month follow up from 2016 to 2018 were sustained in 2019 as shown below. Compared to 1% in 2018, the number of patients appropriately discharged from clinic increased to 8.5% (p=0.011).

**Conclusions** The instituted follow up criteria led to a 30% decrease in the number of unnecessary follow ups compared to prior. Similar time duration to follow up could highlight the adherence of the providers to discharge criteria. The increase in appropriate clinic discharge of patients further highlights this. However further implementation of discharge criteria and education of providers regarding its appropriate use could lead to further reduction in inappropriate visits, leading to creation of time slots for required visits.

**Abstract 614**

**IMPROVING PREOPERATIVE ADMINISTRATION OF AZITHROMYCIN IN INDICATED CESAREAN SECTIONS**

A Nakahara*, K Handley, V Gillispie. Ochsner Medical Center, New Orleans, LA

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.614

**Purpose of study** Despite routine prophylaxis with cephalosporins, post-operative surgical site infection rates are approximately 12%. The multicenter randomized control trial, Cesarean Section Optimal Antibiotic Prophylaxis (C/SOAP), demonstrated that addition of azithromycin to standard prophylaxis regimens prior to unscheduled cesarean section (CS) significantly reduced post-operative infection rates. The aim of this study was to determine whether various interventions could increase compliance with azithromycin administration in all unscheduled CS, with a goal of 90%.

**Methods used** A three phase quality improvement study was conducted from October 2017 to April 2018. Unscheduled CS were defined per the C/SOAP trial. Compliance rates were assessed for four months prior to intervention cycles. The three cycles included Cycle 1: modified timeout prior to CS (whether azithromycin was indicated and whether medication was administered), Cycle 2: update of admission order sets to include azithromycin and Cycle 3: addition of azithromycin to medication dispensing system. The primary outcome was percent compliance with azithromycin administration in unscheduled CS. Statistical analysis was performed using Chi square test analysis when appropriate. Six-month administration rates...
Abstracts

were later assessed to determine whether compliance was continued after intervention cycles.

Summary of results 259 patients were eligible for pre-operative azithromycin administration. After all intervention phases, the administration rate increased from 74 to 90%. Patients with ruptured membranes were significantly more likely than unruptured patients to receive pre-operative azithromycin (82.2% versus 43.8%, p<0.0001). Patients who were diagnosed with failure to progress were most likely to receive azithromycin (84.5%). Percentage of azithromycin administration rate increased from 46 to 67% in emergent CS and from 75% to 94% in non-emergent CS. Review of intervention compliance six months after the completion of the study showed the relative risk of receiving azithromycin after the intervention to be 1.07 with a 95% CI (0.95 to 1.21).

Conclusions Our data suggest that continued education for azithromycin indications and easier accessibility is necessary for the addition of this medication to standard antibiotic prophylaxis in unscheduled CS.

615 SHARED MEDICAL APPOINTMENT CLINIC AND WELLNESS GUIDE FOR CANCER SURVIVORS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.615

Purpose of study Assess feasibility of a Shared Medical Appointment (SMA) clinic for cancer survivors and develop a patient-centered wellness guide.

Methods used University cancer center patients who completed active treatment were referred by oncologists to survivor clinic, staffed by two physicians and a survivorship nurse. 5–10 patients attended clinics in a group. Education and multidisciplinary services were provided at each visit. Patients completed surveys after visits. We also conducted four survivor focus groups to elicit input on the Program and creation of Wellness Guide with sections on nutrition, exercise, stress, sleep, smoking, and side effects. Iterative drafts were created to ensure accuracy, ease of reading, action plans and acceptance. Reading level was assessed and Patient Education Materials Assessment Tool (PEMAT) was used to score understandability and actionability.

Summary of results Of 63 patient visits to date 78% were female; 40% African American; 55% white; age range 37 to 76 years. 60 completed survey: 95% stated would return to the SMA and recommend to a cancer survivor. 100% reported their doctor cared about them and spoke in a manner that was easy to understand. Qualitative results indicated patients liked the group visits, benefited from group support and sense of community motivation for health behavior change; appreciated one-stop-shop for healthcare. Regarding the Wellness Guide, survivor input facilitated patient-centeredness with suggestions of pictures of actual patients over models, bullet points, colorful layouts, the use of patient and doctor quotes to convey information and space to write notes. Patients said, ‘I don’t want to read the word ‘cancer’ so many times!’; ‘I like reading other patient’s quotes,’ and ‘specific suggestions on what I can eat and why that is better for me.’ Guide is written on a 4th grade level PEMAT indicated 88% understandability and 80% actionability.

Conclusions SMA’s and literacy and culturally appropriate guides are a feasible model for guiding cancer survivors to adopt behaviors that decrease risk of recurrence and improve quality of life. Collaboration of a multidisciplinary team including cancer survivors ensured that emerging survivorship program and wellness guide were acceptable. Further research is needed to assess behavioral and biometric outcomes.

616 TIME FOR A HOLIDAY: DE-ESCALATION OF HIGH FLOW OXYGENATION IN BRONCHIOLITIS

J A Hoefert*, K Gitzle, H Gardner, A Molina, M On, K Miller, K Miller, R Ponnazhagan, WU CL. University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL; Vanderbilt, Nashville, TN

10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.616

Purpose of study Bronchiolitis is the most common cause of hospitalization in infants less than 12 months old. Use of high flow oxygen therapy has emerged as a non-invasive method to provide positive airway pressure. However, existing guidelines lack recommendations for weaning high flow supplemental oxygen. We sought to decrease duration of high flow oxygen supplementation and length of stay in patients admitted with bronchiolitis through standardization of high flow weaning.

Methods used In this single-center quality improvement project, patients aged 1–24 months hospitalized with bronchiolitis from February through September 2019 were included; patients with chronic lung disease, anatomic airway disorder, cyanotic cardiac disease, or home oxygen use were excluded. An interdisciplinary group implemented a standardized care process for de-escalating respiratory support. Rapid PDSA cycles were conducted and included: creation of a decision tool weaning high flow supplemental oxygen (‘high flow holiday’), inclusion into hospital policy, and modification of the computerized physician order entry system. Data was collected for primary outcomes of length of stay and duration of time on supplemental oxygen. Balancing measures included transfer to the PICU and 7-/30-day readmissions.

Summary of results After 3 PDSA cycles, 208 patients with bronchiolitis were included, of which 107 required high flow supplemental oxygen. Interventions led to decreases in mean length of stay (61.02 vs 39.45 hours; p<0.01), time on high flow oxygen (52:26 vs 21:34 hours; p<0.01), and total time on supplemental oxygen (53:40 vs 22:12 hours; p<0.01). Balancing measures remained stable with no significant change in PICU transfer or readmission rates.

Conclusions Implementation of a standardized care process for weaning and discontinuing high flow supplemental oxygen resulted in decreased length of stay and duration of supplemental oxygen therapy for patients hospitalized with bronchiolitis. This project demonstrated the potential for safely minimizing resource utilization in bronchiolitis, which may be explored at other institutions to determine if effects persist.

617 REDUCTION OF UNPLANNED EXTUBATIONS IN THE NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU)

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.617

Purpose of study Unplanned extubation (UE) is the fourth most common adverse event in the NICU. We implemented a
quality initiative in our NICU to reduce the rate of UE to meet national standards.

Methods used

Pre-intervention data was analyzed from June 2018–Jan 2019. Standard elements of the Solutions for Patient Safety (SPS) UE prevention bundle were implemented through four Plan-do-study-analyze cycles. Rate of UE/100 ventilator days and etiological factors were measured. Post-intervention data was analyzed from Feb–June 2019.

Summary of results

Our cohort had average gestational age of 28 weeks, birth weight of 1130 g and post menstrual age of 33 weeks. 65% of the UE were re-intubated; 30% had continuous sedation and no patients required CPR after the UE. Pareto analysis showed UE due to patient movement (50%), procedures (30%), loose taping (10%) and kangaroo care (10%). Number of UE reduced by 73%, the UE rate dropped from 4.3 to 2.4/100 ventilator days and average UE events reduced from 10 to 4.4 (figures 1 and 2).

Conclusions

The project helped reduce patient harm due to UE and helped strengthen multidisciplinary partnerships in the NICU.

FED IS BEST: CAN DONOR BREASTMILK AND SUPPLEMENTATION-BASED HYPOGLYCEMIA GUIDELINES REDUCE NICU ADMISSION?

Purpose of study

Controversy exists regarding breastfeeding support policies, the need for formula supplementation, and the use of dextrose gel to promote exclusive breastfeeding and decrease hypoglycemia related complications including NICU admission. Our aim was to implement supplemental feeding based neonatal hypoglycemia guidelines incorporating donor breastmilk and assess effects on NICU admission and breastfeeding success.

Methods used

Utilizing the IHI Model for Improvement, our single center implemented use of shelf stable donor breastmilk and modification of an existing neonatal hypoglycemia for newborns greater than and equal to 35-weeks gestation. Specific guidelines for donor milk utilization were created for candidacy and duration. Median values for January 2017 through December 2018 were utilized for baseline utilizing an algorithm driven by dextrose gel rescue.

SMART aim assessments included

Reduce total NICU admissions for asymptomatic hypoglycemia to 5% and to 10% in high risk screened patients from 7% and 14% over 6 months

Improve exclusive breastfeeding rate at discharge for all infants 5% and high-risk infants by 10% from 60% and 31% over 6 months

Summary of results

Upon implementation of donor breastmilk in January 2019 and modification of hypoglycemia algorithm in February 2019, data was collected monthly. Median NICU admission rates for hypoglycemia were reduced to 6% and 8% for high-risk infants. Median exclusive breastfeeding rates were increased to 65% and 43% for high-risk infants. The median cost of donor breastmilk utilization was $30.68 per patient utilized and $3.60 per patient delivered. 14% of infants delivered utilized donor milk since implementation with an average volume of 46.2 ml/infant.

Conclusions

Implementation of donor milk in a neonatal hypoglycemia algorithm and in general on a newborn service bundle is a cost-effective way to reduce NICU admission for hypoglycemia and support mothers in achieving their breastfeeding goals. Future PDCA targets will identify optimal patients for supplementation and reducing cost of utilization.
Abstract 619 Figure 1

to date, including data on disease biology, risk of CNS relapse, CNS prophylaxis, and outcomes.

Methods used We conducted a comprehensive literature review on adult PAL/PRL cases reported from Jan 1st 1998 to July 1st 2019 in PubMed. Additionally, we collected cases available at our institution and through international collaborators. We excluded cases with CNS involvement at onset, unknown staging, and histology other than DLBCL.

Summary of results With over 700 PAL/PRL cases available for review, 405 met inclusion criteria. CNS relapse was documented in 15% of all cases, but was notably higher in advanced stage (20%) vs. early stage disease (4%). CNS prophylaxis did not affect CNS relapse rate in the advanced-stage group (from 26% to 28%), while in the early-stage group it was beneficial (from 17% to 0%). Overall, CNS prophylaxis was associated with a prolonged OS regardless of the disease stage (figure 1A). High-dose systemic methotrexate (HD-MTX) with or without intrathecal chemo was favored over intrathecal chemo alone in terms of OS, but was not statistically significant (figure 1B).

Conclusions PAL/PRL is a rare presentation of DLBCL, more likely to be associated with high-risk features such as advanced-stage disease. CNS prophylaxis should be used regardless of disease stage given its association with prolonged OS, preferably with HD-MTX in the setting of advanced-stage disease.

EFFECT OF SICKLE CELL DISEASE SEVERITY ON ACADEMIC GOALS

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Purpose of study The aim of this study is to examine the correlation between the severity of sickle cell disease (SCD) and academic goals that patients set for themselves.

Methods used This was a cross-sectional questionnaire-based study of SCD patients at UT Physicians Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center, Houston Texas, from January 2012 to July 2019. Patients received questionnaires during their routine clinic visits. There were questions regarding patients’ academic goals and on the effect of SCD on attainment of these goals. In addition, patients were asked to report the number of hospitalizations they had in the previous 12 months that was due to SCD, as-occlusive crisis (VOC). Total number of hospitalizations due to SCD VOC was used as a measure of SCD severity. We reviewed clinical data in the electronic medical record system. Descriptive analysis was performed with frequency distributions. Univariate logistic regression was conducted to investigate the association between the number of hospitalization and achievement of academic goals.

Summary of results A cohort of 111 SCD patients completed questionnaires about their academic goals and hospitalization history. Of the patients, 63 patients (56.8%) were satisfied with their academic achievement and performance. 90 patients (81.1%) indicated an academic goal to finish college. More than half of patients (58 patients) answered that they felt that they were unable to reach their academic goal due to SCD.

89 patients (90.20%) were hospitalized for VOC, at least once, in the previous year. SCD patients who had more than 3 hospitalizations for VOC in the previous year, were significantly more likely to feel they could not achieve the academic goal compared with SCD patients with no hospitalizations in the previous year (Odds Ratio 8.840, 95% CI: 2.767–28.238).

Conclusions This study emphasizes the negative impact of SCD VOC on academic goal achievement. Patients who had more than three SCD VOC related hospitalizations in the past year were more likely to self-report that SCD was preventing them from achieving their goals. Continuation of this study will gather more data to support accommodations for patients with SCD, so they may better accomplish their goals.

CANCER STEM CELL CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS ASSAY FOR TREATMENT OF RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA AND PROGRESSIVE ANAPLASTIC GLIOMA: A SINGLE INSTITUTION CASE SERIES

E Vanrue1, J Valaur1, P Claudio1, C M Howard1, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, MS; 2Marshall University, Huntington, WV

Purpose of study To prospectively assess a cancer stem cell cytotoxicity assay and its ability to guide chemotherapy treatment in recurrent and progressive high-grade CNS gliomas.

Methods used We prospectively used a Cancer Stem Cell Cytotoxicity Assay (ChemoID) to guide the chemotherapy treatments from a panel of FDA approved drugs or their combinations for 12 recurrent glioblastoma (GBM) patients and 2 progressive anaplastic gliomas, all eligible to receive a stereotactic biopsy. Patients were evaluated by MRI scans and response was assessed according to RANO criteria.

Summary of results The median age of our patient cohort was 49 years (21–63), with 11 males and 3 females. We observed 6 complete responses (43%), 6 partial responses (43%), and 2 progressive diseases (PD) 14%. Of note, the two PD were observed in patients not treated with assay recommended therapy due to their health status. Patients treated with ChemoID assay-directed therapy had a longer median overall survival (OS) of 13.3 months (5.4-NA) compared to the historical median OS of 9 months (8.0–10.8 mo) previously reported. Patients with recurrent GBM or progressive high-grade glioma treated with assay-guided therapy had a 57% probability to survive at 12 months, compared to the 27% historical probability of survival at 12 months observed in previous studies.

Conclusions The data suggests that the ChemoID Cancer Stem Cell Cytotoxicity Assay has the potential to help guide individualized chemotheraphy choices to improve recurrent and progressive high-grade glioma patient outcomes.
Purpose of study

Children with cancer receiving chemotherapy are immunocompromised, and, therefore, unable to receive certain vaccines. However, once they complete chemotherapy, it is extremely important to get them up-to-date on their vaccinations in order to decrease vaccine preventable diseases. This can lead to decreased herd immunity and increased occurrence of vaccine preventable diseases.

Methods used

We performed an institutional IRB exempt chart review. Pediatric oncology patients greater than 6 months from the completion of chemotherapy were identified. Their vaccine records were obtained. Exclusion criteria included all patients less than 6 months from the completion of chemotherapy, IVIG or monoclonal antibodies received in the last 6 months, history of bone marrow transplant, or currently in treatment. Only patients in Tuesday clinics were provided with an intervention of either education for the need of vaccines (vaccine records and a letter to primary care physician) or administration of needed vaccines. Tuesday clinic results were then compared to all other clinics for the rate of improvement of vaccines or education of the need for vaccines.

Summary of results

After 3 months of chart reviews of all eligible patients, it was noted that 70% of eligible off therapy patients were not up to date on vaccines. Intervention of either education or administration of vaccines was 100% on all Tuesday clinic patients who met criteria. All other clinic vaccine rates or education for the need of vaccines remained between 30–40%. More than half of off therapy pediatric oncology patients seen at our institution are behind on vaccines, thus decreasing herd immunity and increasing the probability of vaccine preventable diseases. More education and collaboration with primary care providers is necessary to provide adequate care to off therapy pediatric oncology patients.
correlation between the two lists (rs=0.41, p (2-tailed) = 0.0002).

Conclusions Our data shows that the Spearman’s rho coefficient between the rank of obesity prevalence and RCC incidence in Mississippi counties is statistically significant, as is the correlation between the county rank of smoking prevalence and lung cancer incidence. Rs for kidney cancer and obesity prevalence is less than that for lung cancer and smoking prevalence implying a weaker correlation. Given this weaker correlation, while population changes in smoking prevalence heralded corollary changes in lung cancer incidence, it is unclear if population changes over time in the prevalence of obesity would demonstrably impact RCC incidence.

Infectious diseases II
Concurrent session
1:00 PM
Saturday February 15, 2020

**625 UPDATED TRENDS OF HERPES ZOSTER INCIDENCE AND VACCINATION AMONG VETERANS**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.625

**Purpose of study** To update and assess patterns in herpes zoster (HZ) incidence and HZ vaccine use among Veterans from 2012 to 2018.

**Methods used** Data from the VA Managerial Cost Accounting System were used to determine HZ incidence and vaccine usage for 2012–2018.

The number of diagnosed HZ cases for individual Veterans was obtained for each year. Incidence per 1000 was calculated for total number of Veterans receiving care each year and for age groups.

The numbers of live vaccine doses given were assessed for 2007–2018, and recombinant vaccine doses for fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

Mean annual incidence rate was calculated for 2012–2015 and 2016–2018. Two sample t-test was used to assess the difference between the two periods.

**Summary of results** During 2012–2018, the average number of Veterans served annually was 6.5 million, of whom those aged ≥60 years accounted for 61%.

From 2012–2018, total diagnosed cases of HZ decreased 41% (from 39,660 to 23,424) and rates decreased 48% (from 6.5 to 3.4 per 1000). Among those aged ≥60 years, the decline in incidence was 49% (from 8.7 to 4.4 per 1000).

Two sample t-test showed a significant difference between mean annual incidence rate before and after 2016 (p<0.001).

Administered doses of live vaccine increased from 1,049 in 2007, to 51,905 in 2013, then decreased each year to 6,576 in 2018. Administered doses of recombinant vaccine increased from 16,066 in FY 2018 to 24,882 in FY 2019.

**Conclusions** This study provides updated information on the epidemiology of HZ and administration of HZ vaccine to Veterans. After years of increase, the incidence of HZ among Veterans has significantly decreased. HZ vaccine continues to be underutilized, but we hypothesize that its increased utilization played a role in the decrease of HZ incidence.

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**626 A PILOT STUDY OF THE IN VITRO INTERACTION OF FLUCONAZOLE AND TRIMETHOPRIM/ SULFAMETHOXAZOLE AGAINST CANDIDA AURIS**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.626

**Purpose of study** Since its first identification in 2009, *Candida auris* is rapidly emerging as a serious public health threat with cases reported in over 20 countries worldwide. As of September 2019, the CDC reported 799 confirmed clinical cases in the United States. *C. auris* is often multi-drug resistant with few options for treatment. Alternative therapies are necessary. Sulfonamides are known to inhibit a bacterial enzyme that is involved in folate synthesis and may also inhibit fungi by a similar mechanism (Bush et al. 1982). The combination of trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole (T/S) is more commonly utilized than either drug alone. We investigated the interaction of fluconazole (FLU) and T/S against *C. auris* using our MIC MIC Etest method.

**Methods used** Seven unique, CDC obtained *C. auris* isolates were tested. FLU and T/S MICs were determined in triplicate by Etest. Synergy testing with FLU + T/S (1 × MIC) was performed in triplicate by an MIC: MIC Etest method and read at 24h (mean values used for interpretation). The summation fractional inhibitory concentration (ΣFIC) was calculated: synergy ≤0.5; additivity >0.5–1; indifference >1–4.

**Summary of results** Etest MICs (µg/ml) were: FLU >256 (100% resistant) (CDC tentative breakpoint for *C. auris*: ≥32). Etest MICs for T/S were: >32 (no interpretive guidelines for *C. auris*). FLU + T/S revealed indifference (ΣFIC=2.0) in 7/7 (100%) of isolates.

**Conclusions** *Candida auris* is emerging as a serious global health threat. In our pilot study of seven *C. auris* isolates, we utilized an Etest method with FLU and T/S. Indifference was seen with 100% of isolates. The Etest synergy method may have limitations in determining synergy when the MIC exceeds the highest concentration on the strip. Since no synergy or additivity was found, we decided not to pursue further testing with the combination of FLU and T/S. Synergy testing with additional drug combinations, isolates, and testing procedures should be performed. In vitro interactions may or may not correlate with clinical outcomes.
Purposde study Carbenpen-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) arc a major public health threat. In 2016, the pheno-
typic definition of CRE expanded to include erapenem resis-
tance. We investigated the epidemiology and resistance mechanisms of CRE resistant to erapenem only among carba-
penems (CRE-EO) compared to CRE resistant to ≥1 other carba-
penem (CRE-O).

Methods used The Georgia Emerging Infections Program per-
forms active laboratory and population-based CRE surveil-
lance in metropolitan Atlanta. CRE cases were any E. coli, Klesbsiella spp., or Enterobacter spp. resistant to ≥1 carba-
penem and isolated from urine or a sterile site from 2016–
2018. Data were extracted from retrospective chart review
and 90-day mortality from Georgia vital statistics for 2016–
2017. Polymerase-chain reaction testing for carbapenemase
and 90-day mortality from Georgia vital statistics for 2016–
2017. Polymerase-chain reaction testing for carbapenemase
gen was performed on a convenience sample of isolates.
We compared demographic, outcome, and genotypic charac-
teristics of CRE-EO cases to CRE-O cases. Variables were
compared by \( \chi^2 \) test or t-test.

Summary of results Of 927 CRE isolates, 553 (60%) were
CRE-EO. Compared to CRE-O, CRE-EO were more fre-
quently E. cloacae (33% vs. 11%) or E. coli (41% vs. 24%)
and less frequently K. pneumoniae (21% vs. 58%) (all
p<0.01). CRE-EO were more commonly isolated from urine
(89% vs. 85%, p=0.04) and less commonly from blood (5%
vs.12%, p=0.01). CRE-EO cases were more often female
(65% vs. 50%, p<0.01), had lower Charlson Comorbidity
Indices (mean ± standard deviation 2.4±2.3 vs. 3.0±2.6,
p<0.01), and were less commonly at a long-term care facility
(24% vs. 31%) or hospital (15% vs. 21%) (p<0.01) 4 days
prior to index culture. CRE-EO cases had lower 90-day mor-
tality (13% vs. 21%, p<0.01). Of 247 (27%) isolates with
carbapenemase testing, 81 (33%) were positive (6% CRE-EO
vs. 61% CRE-O, p<0.01). Of carbapenemase-positive isolates,
76 (94%) were blsKPC.

Conclusions CRE-EO is epidemiologically distinct from CRE-O
and less likely to have a carbapenemase. CRE-EO may require
less intensive infection prevention interventions and have more
therapeutic options.

Purpose of study Hypogonadism occurs more commonly and
at earlier ages in HIV-infected men compared to HIV-unin-
fected men. Currently, testosterone replacement therapy (TRT)
is standard of care but has been associated with an increased
frequency of adverse events. Clomid is an estrogen modulator
that increases endogenous testosterone production. Here, we
aim to compare the efficacy, safety and tolerability of TRT vs.
Clomid in HIV-infected hypogonadal men.

Methods used This retrospective analysis evaluated HIV-
infected men with laboratory confirmed hypogonadism defined
as a serum testosterone level below 319 ng/dL seen at the
Orlando Immunology Center between 01/2017–12/2017. Elig-
ible patients were treated with TRT or Clomid and had a min-
imum follow-up of 1 year. The primary objective was to
c ompare the efficacy of TRT vs. Clomid in the HIV-infected
population. Secondary objectives were to compare the safety
and side-effect profiles to determine which drug has more
favorable outcomes.

Summary of results Of 505 hypogonadal HIV-infected males,
107 met inclusion criteria. Median age was 53 years, 31%
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were non-White, 45 (42%) started Clomid and 62 (58%) started TRT. At 1 year, both Clomid and TRT patients had significant increases in mean total testosterone of 371 ng/dL and 322 ng/dL respectively, however there was no significant difference between treatment groups, p=0.59. Clomid patients were significantly more likely to report symptomatic improvement, odds ratio (OR) 4.6, 95% CI [2.0, 10.9], whereas TRT patients were significantly more likely to experience TRT-related side effects, OR 8.7, 95% CI [2.2, 58.1]. Grade 1–4 lab abnormalities occurred in 18/45 (40%) Clomid patients vs. 35/62 (56%) TRT patients, p=0.1.

Conclusions In our cohort of HIV-infected hypogonadal patients, both Clomid and TRT resulted in significantly increased total serum testosterone over 48 weeks, however, Clomid patients were significantly more likely to report symptomatic improvement and less likely to experience therapy-related side effects. This data suggests that Clomid may be a viable alternative to TRT in this population however, further research is needed to validate this therapeutic strategy.

630 CARDIOViroLOGY CLINIC FOR PRIMARY PREVENTion IN HIV PATIENTS: A QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ASSESSMENT

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Purpose of study With HAART, many patients living with HIV now enjoy life expectancies approaching those of uninfected individuals, but with an increased prevalence of non-communicable comorbidities. HIV imparts a 1.5–2 fold greater incidence of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) from atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD). Our HIV/AIDS center established a Cardiovirology Clinic (CvC) to provide 1st and 2nd preventive cardiovascular care to its patients. We sought to define the initial performance of this care model for 1st prevention, identifying factors most strongly associated with reduced risk.

Methods used We identified unique CvC patients receiving HAART without established ASCVD seen over a 2 year period (1st prevention patients [N=64]) with at least 1 additional visit. We collected data on ASCVD risk factors (smoking, diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, drug/alcohol use, exercise, and family history of premature ASCVD), BMI and systolic (SBP) and diastolic (DBP) blood pressure, as well as CD4 count and viral load, estimated glomerular filtration rate, total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), and high (HDLc) and low (LDLc) density lipoprotein cholesterol. We calculated 5-year risk estimates of a composite endpoint (cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction or stroke, or need for major revascularization) using the D:A:D equations (https://chip.dk/). Using de-identified data, we performed two-tailed, paired T-testing for each variable, comparing initial to most recent values. A p-value <0.05 was significant.

Summary of results Reductions in mean D:A:D risk (RRR 33.36%, AKR 1.62%, p<1−4) were seen, and associated with lower mean TC (20.3%, 36.1, p<1−4), TG (18.7%, 36.1, p<0.05), LDLc (32.8%, 32.6, p<1−4), SBP (9.2%, 12.3, p<1−4) and DBP (7.3%, 6.1, p<5−2). Other changes were not significant.

Conclusions CvC patients receiving HAART enjoyed meaningful reductions in MACE risk that associated lower TG, TC, LDLc, SBP and DBP during care in a dedicated CvC. Study limitations include a small patient population and short follow-up (≤2 yrs). With future increased data points, multivariate analyses will allow us to identify which risk factor interventions impart the greatest MACE reductions, focusing further CvC quality of care improvements.

631 PREDICTORS OF IVIG RESISTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH KAWASAKI DISEASE: ARE THEY APPLICABLE AT A SOUTHEASTERN CHILDREN’S HOSPITAL?

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Purpose of study Kawasaki Disease (KD) is treated with intravenous immune globulin (IVIG); however, some patients are resistant to IVIG (IVIGR). Steroids with initial IVIG may reduce the risk of IVIGR. Published risk scores using clinical and laboratory findings are used in Asia to predict IVIGR. Our hypothesis was that patients with KD at Le Bonheur Children’s Hospital (LBCH) in Memphis, TN (predominantly African American (AA) population), could be stratified for risk of IVIGR to determine who would benefit from early steroids.

Methods used We reviewed the charts of patients admitted to LBCH with a discharge diagnosis of KD for the years 2009 to 2017. We collected demographic, clinical, and laboratory data. Association of individual risk factors and four published risk stratification scores with IVIG resistance were assessed using chi-square for categorical and non-parametric tests for continuous variables. The sensitivity and specificity of three published risk scores were calculated in our patient population. Multivariable logistic regression was used to determine independent predictors of IVIGR using p<0.1 as a cutoff for inclusion in the model.

Summary of results 255 of 282 KD patients were treated on or before day 10 of illness; 50 (20%) had IVIGR; 203 had complete and 52 incomplete KD. Our cohort was 62% AA. There were 38 with coronary artery abnormalities (CAA). The only differences found between IVIGR patients and treatment successes were that IVIGR patients were more likely to have lymphopenia (72% vs 53%, p=0.03) and ALT ≥80 (32% vs 18%, p=0.03). Sensitivity and specificity of published scores to predict IVIGR in these patients ranged from 20–36% and 68–84% respectively. Among the variables included in the model (lymphopenia, conjunctivitis, ALT≥80, albumin and total bilirubin pre-IVIG, only albumin was independently associated with IVIGR (OR 0.55, 95% confidence interval 0.32–0.96).

Conclusions There are no clinical useful demographic, clinical, or laboratory findings that predict IVIGR our predominantly AA population. In addition, published risk scores failed to risk stratify patients at our institution. Alternative strategies are needed to determine how to identify patients at risk for IVIGR.
Case report—A 70-year-old Caucasian female with a past medical history of severe cystic bronchiectasis and prior respiratory infections with Pseudomonas, Methicillin sensitive Staphylococcus Aureus, Achromobacter. Patient presented with persistent cough, inability to expectorate, and continued unintentional weight loss and poor appetite. Patient received frequent bronchoscopies, which showed tremendous amounts of purulence and cultures grew the bacteria mentioned above. Patient once again presented with shortness of breath and cough and bronchoscopy was performed. Bronchoscopy once again revealed large amount of purulence. Contrary to prior cultures, bronchoalveolar lavage revealed suspected multi-drug resistant Achromobacter species not noted in prior bronchoalveolar lavage. Patient was placed on intravenous tigecycline as well as inhaled colistin, which was planned for four to six weeks followed by inhaled colistin. It was planned for patient to be admitted to receive peripherally inserted central catheter and to initiate antibiotics with tigecycline and colistin. After undergoing treatment with the intravenous tigecycline and inhaled colistin, which was planned for two weeks, no significant improvement was noted. Patient’s clinical status worsened for a time requiring intubation as well as central catheter for vasopressors. Nearly two weeks into the patient’s admission, Cefiderocol was approved for compassionate use in treating patient’s multi-drug resistant Achromobacter species respiratory infection. Patient tolerated the medications well for a time. The patient was stable enough to be weaned off vasopressors. Repeat bronchoscopy revealed lungs that showed incredible improvement from prior. There was considerably less purulence noted as opposed to all prior bronchoscopies patient had undergone. This great improvement in patient’s clinical status showed promise and suggests that Cefiderocol is a viable option for treating multi-drug resistant Achromobacter species respiratory infection. Upon further investigation, the sample that was taken was speciated and it actually showed that our patient was infected with Achromobacter.

Purpose of study—Influenza (Flu) interim vaccine effectiveness (VE) for 2018–19 was estimated by CDC at 24% (95% CI -15% to 15%) in adults ≥50 years of age admitted with acute respiratory tract infections (ARI) and adults of any age with COPD or CHF-related admissions. Adults were eligible if they were residents of 8 counties around Atlanta, GA. Those with symptoms >14 days were excluded. Nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs were tested for Flu using BioFire™ FilmArray™ respiratory panel and standard of care molecular results (when available). Flu vaccination history was determined from Georgia vaccine registry and medical records. We compared the demographic features and comorbidities of Flu+/Flu- and vaccinated/nonvaccinated patients. We used a test-negative case-controlled design to determine Flu VE by comparing the odds that the Flu+ group received vaccine to the odds that the Flu- group received vaccine. We controlled for confounders by multivariate logistic regression.

Summary of results—Among 1,515 eligible adults, 596 (40%) were enrolled and met final case definition, 40 (7%) were Flu+. 561 had verified vaccination history, with 407 (73%) vaccinated of which 25 (6%) were Flu+. The unadjusted VE was 6% (95% CI -101% to 56%). After adjusting for age, race/ethnicity, lung disease, heart disease, and immunocompromising conditions, flu VE was 14% (95% CI -91% to 61%).

Conclusions—The Influenza VE estimate of 14% against hospitalization was similar to the interim VE observed in the 2018–19 season for outpatient ILI in adults ≥50 yrs of age. Additional data are needed, as the number of flu cases was low. Over one-quarter of adults hospitalized (many high-risk) had not received flu vaccine.
prolonged rupture of membranes (15%). Mean CRP is 11.3 mg/dL (0.3 - >24.0) and mean WBC count is 20.9×10⁶ cells/μL (0.2-89.7). The following organisms were identified Acinetobacter baumannii, Klebsiella oxytoca, Enterococcus faecium, Candida albicans, Haemophilus influenzae, Serratia liquefaciens, Candida tropicalis, Staphylococcus lugdonensis, Pantoea agglomerans, Capnocytophaga species, Citrobacter koseri, Citrobacter freundii, Citrobacter amalonaticus, Rhodotorula species, Proteus mirabilis, Streptococcus bovis, Streptococcus salivarius, Staphylococcus auricularis, Staphylococcus capsitis. 

Conclusions Our data shows the pathogenicity of rare organisms, however due to small sample size a common presentation is difficult to ascertain for each organism. Any organism can be pathogenic in neonates and treatment decisions should be based on clinical correlation. 

A RARE CASE OF DISSEMINATED COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS AS A RENAL MASS MIMICKING CARCINOMA 

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Case report Coccidioidomycosis is fungal infection endemic to the southwestern United States and Latin America. The majority of cases are asymptomatic or present as a self-limited respiratory infection. Symptomatic extra-pulmonary disease is present in <1% of cases and genitourinary dissemination is rare. We describe an unusual case of genitourinary coccidioidomycosis presenting as a renal mass in an immunocompetent patient with history of bladder cancer.

A 75 year-old Caucasian West Texas resident presented with a two-month history of night sweats, fatigue and 40 lb. weight loss accompanied by urinary symptoms. Urinalysis was positive for microscopic hematuria. He was referred to urology who diagnosed him with low grade superficially invasive papillary urethelial cell carcinoma via cystoscopy and biopsy. CT scan revealed a small tubular prostatic abscess, a perirectal abscess and a heterogeneous left kidney mass. Needle core biopsy of left kidney mass showed necrotizing granulomatous nephritis, negative for malignancy. Granulomas with 4-5 spherules containing refractive capsules were observed. Subsequent workup showed no evidence of pulmonary disease.

Patient was started on oral fluconazole and posteriorly hospitalized for IV antifungal treatment. On admission antibodies to TP and F antigens were positive. Coccidioides complement fixation titer was positive at 1:512. A repeat CT scan demonstrated an infiltrative heterogeneous 5.8 cm mass within the left kidney with extension into proximal left renal vein and proximal left ureter. A repeat left renal biopsy showed chronic inflammation only. Given concern for malignancy, patient underwent a robotic left radical nephrectomy without complications. Renal tissue cultures grew fungus and coccidioidomycosis was confirmed by pathology. Patient completed 14 days of IV amphotericin B treatment and was transitioned to oral fluconazole.

Coccidioidomycosis of the male genitourinary tract frequently presents with indolent non-specific symptoms and initially patients are evaluated for concern of malignancy. The incidence of renal cocci has been determined only in autopsy studies. To our knowledge this is the first case report describing renal coccidioidomycosis manifesting as an invasive renal mass.

Medical education/medical ethics/advocacy Concurrent session 1:00 PM Saturday February 15, 2020

CLINICIAN EXPERIENCES WITH REACH OUT AND READ

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Purpose of study Enhanced emergent literacy, child language scores, and school readiness as a result of Reach Out and Read (ROR) are well described. Less is known about clinicians’ subjective experience of implementing the intervention. The purpose of this study was to better understand what clinicians find meaningful about ROR.

Methods used This study was a collaboration between ROR and Continuity Research Network (CORNET). Faculty and residents at participating CORNET sites completed an online survey. Participants were asked ‘What has been the most meaningful experience you have encountered with using ROR?’ and ‘Is there anything else you would like to add?’ Responses were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 groups, each group of responses was coded by 2 researchers, who came to consensus through discussion; then all coding was discussed by all 6 coders until consensus was reached.

Summary of results Qualitative responses were provided by >500 faculty members and residents from 42 institutions. Four themes emerged 1) Child/Family Impact: ‘Seeing a child read for the first time’ and ‘Better interaction and understanding of the importance of reading from the parents.’ 2) Physician Impact: ‘It is my favorite part of the WCC.’ ‘I have been able to use the books provided as a way to connect with patients and their families.’ 3) Impact on clinic practice: ‘I enjoy modeling for parents and use the books to assess my patients’ development’ and ‘helping a child who is verbally delayed catch up through ROR.’ 4) Social Determinants of Health: ‘The books provided are an invaluable resource to our underserved population. At times there are no books in the home besides the ones we provide the family during clinic visits.’

Conclusions Clinicians who implement ROR find that it has a positive impact on their pediatric patients and families, an impact on their own satisfaction, and on the way they practice. In addition, clinicians value the fact that the program addresses social determinants of health and facilitates developmental surveillance. Further study is needed to better understand how clinician’s perspectives affect, and are affected by, their practice experiences.
Purpose of study: Reach Out and Read (ROR), the University of Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) collaborated to provide the first Health Services Initiative (HSI) through the Children’s Health Insurance Program partnering ROR and developmental screening to expand ROR and improve the quality of well child visits (EPSDT) across the state. ROR utilizes a book in the exam room to assess development and parent-child interaction, however, little is known about the relationship between this training and using a formal developmental screening tool. The purpose of this study is to see if leveraging federal funding can facilitate ROR expansion, improve developmental screening rates, and EPSDT compliance in Oklahoma (OK).

Methods used: A list of all ROR providers in OK was compiled. Providers that do not bill Medicaid were excluded. Billing data for state fiscal year (SFY) 2018 and 2019 was analyzed. Standard statistical methods were used to analyze the data descriptively to determine the proportion of developmental screenings performed and EPSDT visits. Comparisons were made between ROR and non-ROR sites. For Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) sites that received bundled payments developmental screening could not be identified. Rates were calculated with FQHCs sites and without.

Summary of results: 9 new ROR sites were added with 26 new providers/staff trained in ROR and 130 providers/staff trained at existing sites. 156 out of 282 ROR providers billing data was analyzed by the OHCA. In SFY 2018 the developmental screening rate at non-ROR sites was 33% vs. 47% at ROR sites (p < 0.0001) and when excluding FQHC sites was 59%. In SFY 2019 non-ROR sites were 36% vs. 48% at ROR sites (p < 0.0001) and 61% excluding FQHC. The EPSDT visit rate in SFY 2018 was 50% at non-ROR sites vs. 69% at ROR sites and in SFY 2019 was 51% at non-ROR sites vs. 72% at ROR sites.

Conclusions: HSIs are an effective way to fund ROR leveraging federal funds. Additional funding allowed for increased ROR sites and more provider and staff training on ROR. ROR sites performed significantly better in developmental screening rates than non-ROR sites in the state. EPSDT well child visit rates were also higher at ROR sites.

Purpose of study: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of a 'difficult communication' workshop on first year pediatric residents’ attitudes on communication skills in giving bad news.

Methods used: Pre- and Post-Workshop surveys were given to first year pediatric residents participating in the Difficult Communication Workshop at a medium to large academic institution. Initial surveys measured: demographic information including if the participant has had any prior formal training in breaking bad news and how many experiences they have had in breaking bad news, their level of preparedness in breaking bad news, their level of comfort in difficult conversations, their level of confidence in their difficult communication abilities, and an open ended question about the barriers residents face for delivering bad news. The workshop consisted of two standardized patient encounters that focused on breaking bad news. Residents completed a post-workshop survey that focuses on their level of comfort and self-perceived
IS THERE A MAGIC NUMBER: NOON CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE AND STANDARDIZED TESTING SCORES?

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Purpose of study Many pediatric residency programs utilize noon conference (NC) didactic lectures to fulfill the educational requirements of residency training. However, little data exists as to the effectiveness of this type of lecture format in relation to knowledge acquisition and scores on subsequent standardized tests. Limited research in family practice residency and internal medicine show small increases in short term knowledge retention, but no improvement in test scores for those who attend a higher number of conferences. We hypothesized that NC attendance would not be predictive of performance on American Board of Pediatrics (ABP) Certifying Exam scores in our pediatric residency training program.

Methods used Records of NC attendance and ABP Certifying Exam scores from 2016–2018 were obtained and analyzed. 56 residents were included in the final analysis and divided into two groups based on their three-year average NC attendance, either above or below 60%, which is the minimum yearly required attendance.

Summary of results Each group had 28 residents. An unpaired t-test was run to compare the board scores for each group. Residents attending less than 60% of NC had a mean ABP exam score of 195, while those attending greater than 60% of NC had a mean score of 202.5 (p value=0.0038). Other statistically significant items included comfort in breaking bad news in general, level of comfort in discussing end of life care, confidence of ability in determining a plan before having a difficult conversation, and confidence in determining a family’s level of understanding.

Conclusions Following one workshop, residents felt more comfortable and had more confidence in various difficult communication skills. A workshop in delivering bad news using standardized patients can help pediatric residents learn valuable communication skills.
For lecture assessment formats (QR vs. paper), we assess differences in perceived anonymity, efficiency, and ease of use. Responses are graded on a Likert scale from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5).

Summary of results Preliminary results are available while the study is ongoing. To date, 73 feedback assessments were completed (54 paper feedback assessments from 2 lectures, 19 QR generated feedback assessments from 1 lecture). Results indicate that there was no difference in perceived anonymity of the feedback between QR vs paper format \[ p=0.9203; \text{QR median of } 4 (4, 5 \text{ IQR, paper } 4.5 (4, 5)] \], there is no difference between feedback method efficiency \[ p=0.0836; \text{QR } 4 (4, 5), \text{ paper } 4 (4, 4.5). \] Concerning ease of use, there is no difference between feedback formats \[ p=0.0801; \text{QR } 4 (4, 5), \text{ paper } 4 (4, 5)].

Conclusions Preliminary results found no difference in anonymity between paper assessments and QR generated lecture feedback. While the same result is true for efficiency and ease of use, there appears to be a trend towards significance. As the study is ongoing, QR codes ultimately may be more efficient and easier to use. The study will conclude in December 2019.

643 IMPROVING PROCEDURAL COMPETENCE IN PEDIATRIC RESIDENTS

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Purpose of study To assess the improvement of pediatrics residents’ self-assessed competence in performing ACGME required procedures for residents through implementation of a workshop that utilizes instructor led, hands on practice in a simulation center.

Methods used The intervention group consisted of PGY-1 pediatric residents who undergo a procedure boot camp. Residents are separated into small groups and rotate between stations. Residents rate their self-assessed competence prior to, immediately following, and 12 months post-boot camp via survey that utilizes a 5-point Likert scale. Procedures consist of: bladder catheterization (cath) foreign body removal, IV placement, tracheostomy (trach) exchange, UAC/UVC placement, bag-mask ventilation (BMV) neonatal intubation, pediatric intubation, chest compressions, and code simulation.

Summary of results For the 2018–2019 year pre- and immediate post-boot camp mean responses from 26 residents demonstrated an increase in self-assessed competence in every skill. Skills with the highest mean score pre-boot camp were neonatal intubation (3) and BMV (3.9). Skills with the greatest increase in mean score included trache change (2.25), foreign body removal (1.7), and bladder cath (1.6). In the 2017–2018 year trach change (2.3) and bladder cath (1.6) were the two skills with the greatest increase. Skills with the highest mean score post-boot camp were consistent over the years, trach change (4), bladder cath (4), and foreign body removal (4).

Conclusions For three years PGY-1 residents consistently report an increase in self-assessed competence of each skill after participating in a procedure boot camp. Our theory for the large improvement in bladder cath, trach change, and foreign body removal is these are skills residents are not frequently exposed to. In addition, PGY-1 residents spend significant time in the neonatal ICU and it is theorized that this explains higher mean scores pre-boot camp in neonatal intubation and BMV. This data illustrates the crucial role of a procedure boot camp to improve competence in skills that residents may not have opportunities to perform during training. A 12-month post-boot camp survey was distributed and data interpretation is still pending. Future endeavors consist of adding a lumbar puncture station and a 6-month survey.

644 IMPACT OF AN EARLY LITERACY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM ON MEDICAL STUDENT EDUCATION

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Purpose of study Volunteering in a clinic environment during medical school can improve patient interaction skills and career development of future physicians. Reach Out and Read (ROR) is an evidence based program promoting early literacy. Part of the ROR model is to provide ‘literacy-rich waiting rooms’ and ‘volunteer readers’ to the pediatric population within clinic spaces. A student group at the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine was created to fulfill both of these goals. Volunteers are trained on modeling shared-reading to children, interacting with families, and creating a stimulating environment within the pediatric waiting rooms. Despite the known effectiveness of the program, little is known of the program’s impact on those who participate as volunteer readers. This study examines the impact of volunteering with the ROR program on students. Measurements of clinical experience with patients and families, early literacy knowledge, and career goals will be analyzed.

Methods used Current medical students, both volunteers and non-volunteers of Reach Out and Read, will complete a survey at the beginning of the academic year. After one academic semester, students will complete the same survey evaluating patient interaction skills, pursuit of pediatrics as a specialty, and meaningful experiences in the program. Pre and post survey data will be analyzed.

Summary of results Pre-survey data revealed that 100% of students involved with ROR reported that volunteering impacted their academic career in medical school. 67% of students
involved with ROR reported that volunteering impacted their future career goals. Comments from volunteers reflected their most meaningful experiences such as ‘Witnessing kids loving to read and learn.’ 96% of all students completely agreed on the importance of reading aloud to children. Data from this study is currently being collected.

Conclusions Involvement in ROR impacts the academic career and future goals of medical students. Post survey data may reveal volunteers with increased exposure to pediatric patients and families and improved patient/family interaction skills. Increasing opportunities such as this program could improve medical student experiences and clinical skills during their education.

**645** EARLY LITERACY TRAINING AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS

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*10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.645*

**Purpose of study** The American Academy of Pediatrics regards literacy promotion, using programs such as Reach Out and Read (ROR) as ‘essential.’ However, no literature has described medical student training, experiences, and attitudes toward early literacy. The purpose of this study is to describe medical student training, experiences, understanding and attitudes toward early literacy and ROR.

**Methods used** An anonymous online survey was sent to all medical students at a medical school in the Midwest with two campuses. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

**Summary of results** We received data from 275 medical students. Most medical students (>80%) understood the importance of emphasizing early literacy at well child visits, and 23% reported observing ROR. However, only 8 students (2.9%) reported receiving any training in Reach Out and Read. Most students, 67%, expressed a desire to learn more about early literacy, and 59% expressed a desire for more ROR training. Broken down by year 81.8% 1st Year Medical Students (MS), 71.1% MS2, 71.1% MS3, and 50% MS4 wanted to learn more about early literacy and 73.3% MS1, 63% MS2, 65.1% MS3, and 41.9% MS4 wanted more training on ROR. When asked which training modality they would be interested in, most respondents chose learning from residents and faculty in clinic followed by online training. In addition, 81% of respondents agreed that advising parents to read daily to their children is as important as advice about car seats, bike helmets, and back to sleep, and 85% agreed that discussing sharing books with children can be effective. 47% agreed that it was the job of medical students to assess and encourage reading.

**Conclusions** Medical students understand the importance of early literacy and emphasizing this during clinical encounters, and most are eager to learn more about early literacy promotion and ROR. This interest seems to decrease in their third and fourth year so targeting the first two years of medical school might be an important strategy. Providing formal literacy promotion training and education for medical students should be implemented.
Prenatal Exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHS) Augments Neonatal Hyperoxic Lung Injury and Alters the Gut Microbiome in Mice: Role of Cytochrome P450 (CYP)1A1, 1A2, and 1B1

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Purpose of study Pregnant women exposed to high levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are at increased risk for premature delivery. Preterm infants often require supplemental oxygen that could lead to chronic lung disease. The molecular mechanisms by which hyperoxia causes lung injury are not understood, but cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes have been implicated. We hypothesize that prenatal administration of PAHs [i.e. benzo[a]pyrene (BP), or a mixture of BP and benzo(b)fluoranthene (BbF)] differentially exacerbates lung injury and alters the gut microbiome in neonatal mice following postnatal hyperoxia, and that this effect is altered in mice lacking the gene for cytochrome P450 (CYP)1A1, 1A2, or 1B1.

Methods used Dose response of prenatal PAH administration on postnatal hyperoxic lung injury was tested using BP doses of 7.5, 15, and 30 mg/kg. Timed pregnant WT (C57BL/6J), Cyp1a1-null, Cyp1a2-null, and Cyp1b1-null mice were treated orally with the vehicle corn oil (CO) or mixture of PAHs BP and BbF (7.5 mg/kg each) on gestational days 16–19. Offspring were exposed to hyperoxia or room air for 14 days. Mice were sacrificed on PND14, and lung injury was assessed by radial alveolar count (RAC). 16S rRNA gene sequencing was performed on intestinal samples to analyze the effect of PAH exposure on the gut microbiome.

Summary of results Hyperoxic lung injury is augmented by prenatal PAH exposure. This effect is differentially altered in Cyp1a1-null, Cyp1a2-null and Cyp1b1-null mice. Gut microbiome analysis revealed differences in Bray-Curtis beta diversity observed between PAH and CO groups in WT mice.

Conclusions Prenatal PAH exposure augments neonatal hyperoxic lung injury in a dose dependent manner, and this effect is differentially altered in mice lacking the genes for Cytochrome P450 (CYP)1A1, 1A2, and 1B1. PAH-induced alterations in the gut microbiome may play a role in augmentation of hyperoxic lung injury.

Presence of a Low Biomass Microbiome Signature in the Early Gestation Human Fetus

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Purpose of study A diverse microbiome is present in human body but the existence of both a placental and fetal microbiome remains in doubt. Here we present the first human paired microbiome analyses of these tissues, as early as 11-week gestation.

Methods used 27 de-identified human fetal tissue samples (17 lungs, 3 intestines, 10 placentas) from 11–20 week gestation were collected in USA following sterile, standardized procedures. Initial microbiome analysis was conducted by whole genome sequencing (WGS) metagenomic shotgun method. Next, targeted 16S analysis on the same samples were conducted in two independent labs, one at Singapore and second at Birmingham, USA. Both labs used different bacterial DNA extraction kits and microbiome analysis pipelines.

Summary of results WGS metagenomic data confirmed that being low biomass samples, bacteria were not detectable at average depth of 13 million reads per sample.

In the first 16S analysis conducted at Singapore, the lungs contained 48 unique taxa, placentas 11 unique taxa, while 24 taxa were shared (figure 1A). Data were adjusted for blanks, and decontam modules used (figure 1B). Paired analysis identified some distinct lung and placental microbiome profiles (permanova, p=0.0053).

The 16S analysis conducted at USA on the same samples also identified microbiome DNA signature in all tissues. Maturational changes in the fetal lung microbiome with advancing gestational age was seen.

Conclusions Our analysis confirms the existence of a placental microbiome that overlaps but is distinct from fetal...
microbiome. This observation provides the foundation for interpreting early life microbiome signatures, critical for priming host immune response leading to chronic disease.

**TACHYGASTRIA IS ASSOCIATED WITH EXPANSION OF ENTEROBACTERIACEAE AND PRECEDES NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS**

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**Abstract 649 Figure 1**

**Purpose of study** Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) is a devastating complication of prematurity. Early detection is essential to prevent its progression. No method exists to predict NEC. Non-invasive electrogastrography (EGG) measures gastric myoelectrical activity. Normal gastric slow wave frequencies are 2–4 cycles per minute (cpm). Tachygastria at 4–9 cpm, is associated with gastrointestinal disorders. However, tachygastria is common in healthy neonates. We hypothesized that the presence of tachygastria could precede NEC.

**Methods used** In a longitudinal prospective cohort study, 59 preterm babies underwent weekly EGG and stool collection. Motion artifacts were removed, spectral analysis was performed, and tachygastria was calculated. The microbiome was characterized by qRT-PCR.

**Summary of results** Preterm babies had 30–50% tachygastria. Eight outliers had extreme tachygastria greater than 50%. 4 of 8 instances of extreme tachygastria belonged to 2 babies who developed surgical NEC. The other 4 instances were babies without NEC. The microbiome of babies with extreme tachygastria was analyzed. Babies with extreme tachygastria with or without NEC had a unique microbiome characterized by expansion of Enterobacteriaceae (Mann-Whitney, \( p = 0.036 \)). Infants with NEC had decreased abundance of Firmicutes (Mann-Whitney, \( p = 0.021 \)).

**Conclusions** Extreme tachygastria and altered microbiome may precede the diagnosis of NEC. EGG may be a potential tool for early detection of infants at risk of NEC and warrants further investigation.

**COMPOSITION OF THE GUT MICROBIOME AFTER EARLY PROGRESSION OF ENTERAL FEEDING VOLUMES IN EXTREMELY PRETERM INFANTS: A RANDOMIZED TRIAL**

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**Purpose of study** Early progression of enteral feeding volumes (i.e. within the first 96 hours after birth) reduces the duration of parenteral nutrition and the need for central venous access.
among extremely preterm infants. This early life dietary intervention could also influence the composition of the gut microbiome. The specific aim of this secondary study was to determine the effects of early progression of enteral feeding on the composition of the gut microbiome in extremely preterm infants.

Methods used Fecal samples from extremely preterm infants randomly assigned to receive either early (i.e. feeding day 2) or delayed (i.e. feeding day 5) progression of enteral feeding volumes were analyzed using 16S rRNA gene sequencing. The median number of samples per subject was 3 (IQR: 1–5). The microbiome profile of 78 fecal samples obtained from 24 infants randomly assigned to receive early progression of feeding volumes intervention group was compared to the microbiome profile of 59 fecal samples obtained from 26 extremely preterm infants randomly assigned to delayed progression of feeding volumes control group. The p values from these analyses indicated that there was no difference in the microbiome communities between groups. However, at approximately postnatal day 14, there were significant differences between intervention and control groups in the relative abundance of Proteus (1% vs 6%; p = 0.04), Staphylococcus (10% vs 18%; p = 0.04), and Bacillus (10% vs. 19%; p = 0.04). A marginally significant difference in Alpha-diversity between groups was also observed at postnatal day 14 (p = 0.05).

Conclusions Our results suggest that early life human milk diets during critical periods of development could promote maturation and prevent dysbiosis of the gut microbiome in extremely preterm infants.

652 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FUNGAL CUTANEOUS MICROBIOME IN PRETERM INFANTS AND ITS CLINICAL AND HOST DETERMINANTS

Possible conflicts of interest None.

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Purpose of study The neonatal cutaneous mycobiome is composed of few genera and is influenced by clinical factors and host genetics, the understanding of which will be crucial for preventive strategies against invasive fungal infections.

Conclusions The neonatal cutaneous mycobiome is composed of few genera and is influenced by clinical factors and host genetics, the understanding of which will be crucial for preventive strategies against invasive fungal infections.

653 THE EFFECT OF LIPID EMULSIONS ON FREE FATTY ACIDS AND FREE BILIRUBIN IN PREMATURE NEWBORNS

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Purpose of study The primary purpose of this study is to test the hypothesis that premature newborns receiving Intralipid® (IL) will have lower mean concentration of Bf than patients receiving SMOF© at 3 g/kg/day. Free bilirubin (Bf) is hypothesized to be the toxic fraction of circulating total bilirubin in the very preterm neonate. The secondary purpose of this study is to determine the validity and reliability of a newly available method to measure Bf with a fluorescent probe with Fluoresprobe Sciences, as well as establish a threshold for Bf outcome measures and incidence of concerning Bf values in gestational age (GA) strata.

Methods used As part of our larger randomized controlled trial studying the effects of lipid emulsions on Bf and free fatty acids (FFA), we are performing reliability and validity testing on the fluorescent probe using a prospective cohort design. Measurements include Bf, bilirubin (TSB), albumin, FFA, bilirubin binding capacity and the saturation index (SI), an indirect measure of Bf, at lipid doses of 1, 2, and 3 g/kg/day. Bf is measured directly using a fluorescent probe. Reliability of Bf is evaluated by comparing within blood sample variation (test-retest) to variation between blood samples. It is reported as the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC). Validity of Bf measurement is evaluated by testing agreement of Bf with independent predictors measured in the same blood samples, quantified as R² from linear regression. Bf thresholds for a categorical outcome were determined by correlating Bf values with previously reported SI thresholds. All analyses account for repeated measures within patients.

Summary of results We have enrolled 54 patients and completed 165 Bf measures from 43. The ICC for Bf was 0.99 (95% CI 0.991 to 0.996). There was good agreement between Bf and SI: R² = 0.62; adding TSB and albumin increases the R² to 0.72. SI values of ≥ 5 corresponded to Bf values of ~40 nM. Comparing Bf in patients <28 (n=20) vs 28–32 weeks GA (n=33), mean Bf was 25.5 vs 25.6 (p = 0.97); the incidence of Bf ≥ 40 nM was 13.2% vs 18.0% (difference 4.8, 95% CI 11 to 21; p = 0.57).

Conclusions These data support the reliability and validity of Bf measured fluorescently. Bf values were similar in GA strata with concerning values observed in both GA strata.
Abstracts

654 REPEATED DEVELOPMENTAL TESTING AT 3 YEARS OF AGE IN PREMATURE INFANTS: IS THERE VALUE?
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.654

Purpose of study To assess the clinical utility of repeating formal developmental testing at 3 years of age in VLBW infants.

Methods used From 2012 to 2017, 139 VLBW infants (500–1500 gm) returned for a 3-year Bayley who had previously been tested at 18–24 months corrected age.

Bayley scores are based on a mean +100 (SD ± 15). Mean difference in scores were compared at the two ages by paired t-tests in the total cohort and also in birth-weight based cohorts (501–1000 gm and 1001–1500 gm). The composite scores were divided into 3 categories (No delay: >85, -1 SD: 70–84 and -2 SD: <70) and then frequencies of changes in the degree of delay were determined.

Summary of results Overall, infants showed improvement in their scores. In the 500–1000 gm cohort, there was improvement in cognitive (p<0.0001) and language (p=0.007) scores at 3 years. The 1001–1500 gm cohort showed significantly improved cognitive scores only (p=0.02).

Most children either improved or stayed in the same developmental category in all 3 domains between the 24 month and the 3 year Bayley (figure 1). Despite overall stability and improvement in the mean scores, a small percentage declined in the cognitive and motor domains.

Abstract 654 Figure 1 Percentage change in degree of delay

Conclusions Bayley III scores most often improve between the 24 month and 3 year assessments in VLBW premature infants. Repeating the Bayley III at 3 years of age may not be needed to determine additional intervention needs. However, it is a more accurate assessment of the neurodevelopmental outcome in early childhood for research. Further analysis of infants whose scores declined (Neonatal morbidities, demographics, etc.) is needed to determine what subset of infants should have repeat testing before preschool.

655 USE OF TELEMEDICINE FOR RETINOPATHY OF PREMATURE EXAMINATION IN A LEVEL II NICU
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.655

Purpose of study Infants meeting criteria for level 2 NICU are currently being transferred from University of Oklahoma Medical Center NICU (Level IV) to Comanche County Memorial Hospital NICU (Level II) in Lawton OK (90 miles away) so they can be closer to home. Many infants who meet criteria for transfer require continued dilated fundus exams to detect ROP every 1–2 weeks and cannot be transferred due to lack of an ophthalmologist with ROP expertise in the Lawton area. Recently, the AAP has recognized the use of teledmedicine for remote evaluation as a potential means of ROP screening, but use of teledmedicine as effective tool for ROP screening in satellite NICU’s is understudied. We hypothesized that teledmedicine can be safely used in a Level 2 NICU for ROP screening allowing more infants to receive intensive care closer to home.

Methods used Retrospective chart review of infants who required tele-ROP exam at a Level II NICU upon transfer from regional Level IV NICU. Patient demographics, and ROP findings were analyzed. Image quality from infants undergoing teledmedicine was graded as Fair/Good/Excellent. Correlation of tele-ROP and conventional in vivo ROP exam completed either at a Level IV NICU or in outpatient setting was performed. Cost savings was calculated by multiplying Hospital Cost Differential between two NICU’s and Total Patient Hospital Days from back transfer. Descriptive statistics were computed for demographic and clinical variables.

Summary of results Over a 2-year period (July 2017–June 2019), teledmedicine was used to screen 26 infants for ROP. A total of 372 fundus images were captured during this period. 96% of images were graded as Good/Excellent and 4% were graded as Fair. Strong correlation was noted between final imaging done via teledmedicine and subsequent conventional exam via indirect ophthalmoscopy. No patient developed referral-warranted ROP. Overall our Tele-ROP program allowed 484 patient hospital days that family spent in lower level NICU closer to home. At a cost differential of $500 per day this small pilot resulted in nearly $230,000 of savings in inpatient care.

Conclusions Teledmedicine for ROP evaluation is feasible, safe & cost effective in a Level II NICU, and allows more patients to receive intensive care closer to home.

656 DIGITAL TOOL TO STOP NEWBORN PHOTOTHERAPY
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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.656

Purpose of study Phototherapy (photo) is an effective treatment for neonatal hyperbilirubinemia and it is important to estimate the risk of rebound hyperbilirubinemia if photo is discontinued. The use of the algorithm (Chang PW et al. Pediatrics 2017;139:e20162896) requires an intricate mathematical calculation. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the end user experience for effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction of a new mobile application (app) to estimate the risk of rebound hyperbilirubinemia after the first photo treatment is stopped for babies ≥33 weeks gestation and before 14 days of age. The app does not store patient or end user information.

Methods used This prospective, parallel study is IRB approved. Twenty six volunteer providers, (neonatologists, neonatal and family nurse practitioners, family physicians), with an average work experience of 16.4 years, were asked to estimate the risk of rebound hyperbilirubinemia if photo is stopped for a published fictional newborn case (NeoReviews Plus December 2017, Question 8), where respondents answered correctly 14% of the time. All volunteer subjects read about the photo stop
algorithm and viewed a brief video about the app. In this study, subjects were sequentially entered, with odd numbered subjects entering control Group 1, and even numbered subjects into Group 2. Only Group 2 used the app. The groups were compared for correct answers and time to correct answer. No subjects had previous experience with this app. Provider satisfaction was measured on a 1 (0%) to 7 (100%) Likert scale.

Summary of results The average work experience for Group 1: 18.7 years, versus Group 2: 12.2 years, (p=0.13, t-test). Group 1 had proportionally less correct answers: 38.5% versus 86.8% in Group 2, (p=0.04, Fisher exact). Time to correct answer was 6.7 minutes for Group 1, versus 4.9 minutes for Group 2 (p=0.55 t-test). The average satisfaction score for Group 1 =2, versus Group 2 =6.6 (p<0.001, t-test). The number to treat for benefit is 2.2.

Conclusions This app developed by providers is effective and has a high end user satisfaction. Every treatment has associated adverse effects and this app can help stop photo on a more timely basis. This study helps demonstrate that providers have an important role to transform medical care by leveraging digital tools and data.

**Abstract 657**

**COMPARISON OF LOW CARDIAC OUTPUT SYNDROME AFTER TRANSCATHETER PDA CLOSURE AND SURGICAL PDA LIGATION IN EXTREMELY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT INFANTS**

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Purpose of study To compare the incidence of PLCS following transcatheter PDA closure (TCPC) versus surgical PDA ligation (SPL) in extremely low birth weight (ELBW) infants.

Methods used A single center, retrospective chart review was performed on infants born ≤27 weeks gestation, weighing ≤1 kg at birth, and exhibiting PDA size ≥2.5 mm who had been referred for either TCPC or SPL. A scoring system was developed based on 7 criteria measured in the first 24 hours post-procedure: peak inotropic score, decrease in systolic blood pressure from baseline, evidence of new-onset pulmonary venous congestion on chest X-ray, increase in respiratory severity score (RSS), decrease in ejection fraction (EF), absolute left ventricular output and decrease in tissue Doppler derived lateral and medial E’.

**Summary of results** The study included 100 ELBW infants having undergone TCPC and 50 having undergone SPL (median age 33 v. 26 days, P=NS; median weight 1050 v. 940 grams, P=NS). The incidence of clinically significant PLCS as determined by the proposed scoring system was 42% for SPL and 4% for TCPC (P<0.001). At 24 hours post-procedure, inotropic support was required in 20 SPL versus 0 in the TCPC group (P<0.001). Median increase in RSS for SPL patients was 76%, 16% in TCPC patients (P<0.001).

**Conclusions** PLCS is encountered less frequently following TCPC than SPL. The decrease in systolic function usually resolves within 24-hours following TCPC and does not necessitate inotropic support, this suggests that the mechanism of PLCS may be more than just a change in loading conditions following PDA closure in ELBW infants.

**Abstract 658**

**PILL-PACKING INTERVENTION ON HEALTH OUTCOMES AMONG HIGH RISK PATIENTS**

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.658

Purpose of study Non-adherence to medications contributes to adverse treatment outcomes, higher morbidity, and additional hospitalizations. Pill packaging (PP) allows patients with polypharmacy to better self-monitor medication consumption, and limit the burden of making decisions about which medications to take at different times. A meta-analysis in 2014 on the benefit of pill packing revealed adherence to medications increased from 63% to 71%. However, studies regarding changes to health outcomes after using pill packaging are limited. Our study aims to evaluate the impact of pill packing intervention on health outcomes among high risk patient population, by analyzing the specific changes in direct and indirect health markers. Direct health markers include blood pressure (BP), low-density lipoprotein (LDL), Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c). Indirect health marker includes numbers of emergency department (ED) visits.

Methods used A retrospective cohort study was performed for patients aged 40 to 90 years at Ochsner MedVantage Clinic (MVC) from 2016 to 2018, with forty patients met inclusion criteria. We compared health markers from six (6) months prior to and following the PP intervention. Repeated measure ANOVA was used for statistical analysis

**Summary of results** The percentage of MVC patients with controlled blood pressure (BP ≤140/90) increased from 50% before PP to 83% after PP (p<0.001). The percentage of MVC patients with at least one (1) emergency department (ED) visit in 6 months decreased from 48% before PP to 28% after PP (p<0.005). Mean values and interquartile ranges of low-density lipoprotein (LDL), hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), and body mass index (BMI) all decreased respectively (93 to 81 with p=0.053, 7.7 to 7.3 with p=0.109, 33.2 to 32.6 with p=0.179).
Abstracts

Conclusions Pill-packing intervention improved health outcomes, especially BP control, among high-risk patients. With improvement in overall health, utilization of emergency health services is reduced.

659 MANAGEMENT OF NEONATAL ACHONDROPLASIA: A GEOSOCIAL APPROACH IN ALABAMA

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.659

Purpose of study Individuals with achondroplasia are known to be at higher risk for certain medical complications. Notably, foramen magnum stenosis leading to brain stem compression and central obtrusive sleep apnea.

Numerous UAB departments had noted a larger than expected number of ‘near-misses’ within the pediatric achondroplasia population. This included having to admit children from clinic due to signs of Increased Intracranial Pressure or apneas. Many of the children admitted from clinics went on to have emergency surgeries had to be placed on non-invasive ventilation.

Methods used All infants with achondroplasia born at UAB were admitted to the NICU and underwent a Brain/C-Spine MRI and polysomnography within the first week of life. These infants also had genetic counseling before they left the hospital. They left the hospital with appointments to follow up with Pediatric Neurosurgery, Sleep Medicine, Genetics, PT, OT and Speech.

The results of these infants was contrasted with data from the last ten years of management of neonatal achondroplasia at UAB.

Summary of results None of our patients who got NICU-based screenings needed emergent neurosurgical management. We had to admit numerous children with achondroplasia from their first visit at the UAB Genetics clinic to Childrens of Alabama for emergent Neurosurgery. Our patients had routine neurosurgical follow up after discharge and those who needed neurosurgery (50%) got it quickly due to close management.

75% of our patients who got early screenings went home on nasal cannular oxygen due to failed sleep studies. We are the only center in the world doing sleep studies this young.

All of our patients got genetic counseling from a medical geneticist within the first three days after birth.

Conclusions Neonates with achondroplasia are at high risk of sleep apnea. Beginning screenings early in life can lessen emergent interventions in children with acedroplasia.

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of Time to See Genetics Pre-Protocol: 5 months</th>
<th>Length of Time to See Genetics Post-Protocol: 2–3 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time to Neuroimaging Pre-Protocol: 5.8 months*</td>
<td>Time to Neuroimaging Post-Protocol: 3.25 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to Polysomnography Pre-Protocol: 7.7 months*</td>
<td>Time to Polysomnography Post-Protocol: 3 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*not all patients were offered this screening

660 BREAKING THE CYCLE OF CHILDHOOD ADVERSITY THROUGH PEDIATRIC PRIMARY CARE SCREENING AND INTERVENTIONS: A PILOT STUDY

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Purpose of study Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are defined as traumatic experiences during childhood. These include any form of abuse, neglect, or household dysfunction, such as parental divorce or intra-parental violence. ACEs substantially contribute to serious health problems in later life, such as addictive behaviors, diabetes and other chronic conditions. Interventions that support parenting and address family, social, and economic stressors have been shown to mitigate the impact of ACEs on future health. We sought to develop a process for addressing ACEs in a pediatric primary care office with an existing integrated Behavioral Health and Resource Team. Our long-term goals are to identify effective feasible pediatric primary care approaches to addressing trauma, promoting resiliency, and breaking the cycle of trauma and health disparities.

Methods used We assessed baseline knowledge and perceptions of ACEs among a sample of our clinic providers and local parents/caregivers. Next, we developed, and pilot tested a screening, brief intervention, and referral protocol to provide parenting resources/supportive measures that would mitigate ACEs and promote resilience in both the caregivers and children. Finally, we surveyed parents/caregivers of patients to obtain their feedback on feasibility, acceptability, and appropriateness of ACEs screening.

Summary of results A total of 18 out of 29 parents/caregivers screened for ACEs during the project period completed a feedback survey (62%). The mean summary scores for acceptability, feasibility, and appropriateness were 4.80, 4.33, and 4.43, respectively on a 1 (Completely Disagree) to 5 (Completely Agree) scale.

Conclusions We were able to initiate an ACEs screening protocol for a pediatric primary care clinic, which enabled identification of at-risk families. ACEs screening was positively perceived by most parents/caregivers. It is imperative to continue to explore optimal approaches for primary care practices to integrate screening protocols to identify families at risk and to build partnerships with community organizations that can help support families, prevent ACEs, and break the cycle of trauma and health disparities.

661 ATTITUDES OF DEAF INDIVIDUALS ON GENETIC TESTING OF GENES KNOWN TO CAUSE HEARING LOSS

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10.1136/jim-2020-SRM.661

Purpose of study Congenital deafness is one of the most common birth defects reported. Approximately 70% of congenital deafness is non-syndromic, and approximately 80% of non-syndromic hearing loss results from a genetic cause. Middleton et al’s 1998 study highlighted the negative attitudes of culturally Deaf individuals towards genetic testing for genes known to cause hearing loss. While studies concerning genetic testing...
for deafness genes reference Middleton’s study, to our knowledge a re-evaluation of the attitudes of Deaf individuals towards genetic testing has not been conducted recently. The purpose of this study is to re-establish attitudes of Deaf individuals towards genetic testing of genes known to cause hearing loss.

Methods used A computer-based questionnaire was distributed to members of the Deaf community. Responses of participants were recorded and analyzed. The primary investigator then attended Deaf community events and the 2015 Alabama Association of the Deaf (AAD) Conference, and recruited individuals interested in participating in the study. The surveys were distributed to these individuals and their anonymous responses were analyzed.

Summary of results Our results show there are more positive attitudes within the Deaf community towards genetic counseling, genetic testing, and prenatal testing of genes known to cause hearing loss than were previously documented. Additionally, our study shows that there is a desire among members of the Deaf community to learn more about these services.

Conclusions The demand for genetic testing of genes known to cause hearing loss is present within the Deaf community despite the fact that very few Deaf individuals are offered these services.

RADIOMICS ALGORITHM PREDICTS METASTATIC RENAL CELL CARCINOMA RESPONSE TO ANTI-ANGIOGENIC THERAPY

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Purpose of study To quantify CT radiomics features to predict progression-free survival (PFS) in metastatic renal cell carcinoma (RCC) treated with anti-angiogenic (AAG) therapy.

Methods used For this retrospective post-hoc secondary analysis of a multi-institutional prospective phase III trial, adults with metastatic RCC initially treated with sunitinib were included (N=275). Bi-dimensional contours were performed in up to 5 target lesions on CT scan at baseline and first line therapy using eMASS software, to determine the change in target lesion length, change in the sum of tumor area, gray level non-uniformity, and run length non-uniformity. CT radiomics features were extracted from each freeform region of interest using quantitative in-house algorithms. Inter-observer agreement of length, area, VTB, and 250 radiomics method (ICC:0.31). Detection of low spinal bone density using colorized computed tomography images of the abdomen and their use as a rapid bone density screening method in a prospective cohort is highly accurate and reproducible.

COLORIZED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IMAGES OF THE ABDOMEN AND THEIR USE AS A RAPID BONE DENSITY SCREENING METHOD IN A PROSPECTIVE COHORT

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Purpose of study To prospectively validate an opportunistic screening method utilizing color to detect abnormal bone density on abdominal CT images to improve osteoporosis screening efforts.

Methods used For this IRB-approved HIPAA-compliant study, 200 asymptomatic women >50 years of age presenting for screening mammograms were recruited. Patients underwent nonenhanced CT imaging of the abdomen. The CT images were processed with software designed to color the vertebral bodies green if bone density was normal and red if abnormal. Four radiologists were timed as they interpreted L1/L2 bone density using various methods: quantitative CT (QCT), visual assessment of grayscale (Grayscale) and color (Color) images and measurement of vertebral attenuation (Attenuation). The mean bone density values at L1/L2 using QCT served as the reference standard. The average accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity were calculated. Inter-observer agreement was assessed using intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC).

Summary of results Mean attenuation at L1/L2 was highly correlated with mean bone density (r=0.96, p<0.001). The optimal mean attenuation cut point for differentiating normal from abnormal bone density was 145 HU. The average accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity were higher with the Color method (Accuracy:91, Sensitivity:92, Specificity:93) than with the Attenuation (Accuracy:88, Sensitivity:89, Specificity:89) or Grayscale method (Accuracy:68, Sensitivity:69, Specificity:64). Mean time of assessment of 2.1 seconds using the Color method was significantly faster than 6.0 seconds for the Grayscale method or 15.2 seconds for the Attenuation method (p<0.001). Finally, inter-observer agreement was higher with the Color method (ICC:0.90) than with the QCT method (ICC:0.82), Attenuation method (ICC:0.73), or Grayscale method (ICC:0.31).

Conclusions Detection of low spinal bone density using color-coded abdominal CT images was highly accurate and reproducible.
Purpose of study With the global tobacco epidemic accounting for 6 million premature deaths each year, there is ongoing urgency to reduce smoking. When e-cigarettes were introduced, unsubstantiated claims were made that they facilitated smoking cessation and harm reduction, which led to multiple research investigations since 2011. Although there is a paucity of high-quality evidence, systematic reviews have been published at a rapid rate. Given the $86 billion potential market value by 2025, the weight of evidence for e-cigarettes in smoking cessation is critical.

Methods used We searched several databases from inception up to August 2018 with key terms related to e-cigarettes and smoking cessation, filtering for systematic reviews/meta-analyses. Each included review was classified and ranked by study design using a validated instrument called the AMSTAR tool.

Summary of results The original search yielded 522 unique studies, of which 11 met inclusion criteria, and 7 of which also included summary estimates from a meta-analysis. All except 2 studies received a ‘Low’ or ‘Critically Low’ AMSTAR quality score. The number of studies, as well as methodology, cited by each review varied widely from 4 to 19, of which only two studies were RCTs. The estimated relative risk of successful smoking cessation in e-cigarette users compared to non-users ranges from 0.61 to 2.29 in the seven meta-analyses, a range with qualitatively different implications at its extremes. Furthermore, The authors of the studies provided conclusions that varied widely, but nearly all agreed that the evidence was ‘limited.’

Conclusions Two findings from our analysis are striking: (1) the 11 systematic reviews covered substantially different primary studies, even for those with overlapping timespans for literature identification.; and (2) the reviews reached different conclusions even if considering the same evidence. With inclusion of anywhere from 8% to 52% of available articles, none of the systematic reviews presented a comprehensive analysis of the literature. Our review shows that those making policy and patient care decisions need to approach the literature cautiously. For such a critical public health topic, we propose that new, carefully documented systematic reviews will be needed.

Purpose of study Children without health insurance may have unmet health needs. Over 45% of Hispanic children are overweight and at increased risk for chronic health problems. Many obesity prevention efforts occur in pediatric clinics, community settings, or schools. Clinics where parents and children receive health care could be ideal venues for fitness programs. No studies have implemented obesity prevention programs in clinics that use the Volunteer in Medicine (VIM) model. This project assessed the feasibility of developing and implementing a family-centered fitness and nutrition program in a VIM clinic.

Methods used English or Spanish-speaking families with at least one child who received primary care at the VIM clinic were recruited. After obtaining informed consent from adults and assent from children, physical exams and surveys were completed. Twelve didactics and 12 activities on were offered over 24 weeks. Goal setting and behavior change theory were utilized in program design. Families received home fitness equipment, a YMCA membership, and a $10 gas card for each session attended. Three nutrition sessions had a post-session knowledge assessment. The final session included a Healthy Food Potluck, and final weight-in and post-intervention survey.

Summary of results Four families (8 adults, 8 children) enrolled. Three families participated in nutrition and fitness education classes, Zumba, cooking classes, group walks, and a farmer’s market trip. At least 2 families participated in each session, with fathers attending when able. In the final session, families indicated the project was worthwhile.

Conclusions Families will engage in lifestyle programs in a VIM clinic. Uninsured families may be less willing or able to engage in community or school based programs due to transportation, immigration status or work schedules. Parents, especially fathers, may be more likely to participate in programs in their medical home. Challenges included identifying a champion in the clinic, scheduling conflicts, child engagement, and sustaining fathers’ involvement. Successes included increased family social connections, provider trust and expansion of the chronic disease management program. More research is needed on fitness program implementation in VIM clinics.
metanephric kidney development and all of its epithelial derivatives (i.e. podocyte, Bowman’s capsule, proximal tubule, Henle’s Loop and distal tubule). We also investigated the role of Rac1 in signaling, migration, spreading, proliferation and polarity of renal tubule cells, utilizing Rac1-/- null cells and pharmacological agents that induce the downstream Rac1 effector Pak1 or modify lipid rafts.

Summary of results Deletion of Rac1 at the initiation of metanephric mesenchyme development results in a severe development–phenotype characterized by reduced glomerulus number, large cysts and tubulogenesis defects. Most mice die between 4–6 weeks of age. In addition, we show that Rac1-/- renal epithelial cells are unable to migrate, spread or proliferate and they cannot phosphorylate Pak1. The functional defects are partially reversible by either direct lipid-dependent Pak1 activation (FTY720) or exogenous GM1 administration.

Conclusions Rac1 is required for metanephric mesenchymal development in vivo and renal epithelial integrity in vitro. The Rac1 deficiency phenotypes are partially rescued by restoring of lipid rich membrane domains and direct lipid dependent Pak1 activation highlighting the essential role of Rac1 and lipid raft dependent signaling for renal epithelial integrity during development.

Elevated Granzyme B expression in CD8+ T cells of the RJ group

HLA-G dimer inhibits Granzyme B on CD8+ T cells via LILRB1

HLA-G dimer inhibits allorecognition in humanized mouse

Conclusions We discover a novel mechanism by which HLA-G dimer inhibits cytotoxic capabilities of CD8+ T cells by down-regulation of Granzyme B expression via its inhibitory receptor LILRB1. HLA-G with its specific inhibitory axis is an effective therapeutic target for prolonging graft survival in transplant patients.

Supported by Carols and Marguerite Mason Trust

Purpose of study Recent data suggests that AKI from hepatorenal syndrome type-1 (HRS-1) or acute tubular injury (ATI) carry similar mortality, challenging the previous notion of a more ominous prognosis in HRS-1. However, those studies are confounded by uncertainties in adjudication of diagnosis imposed by retrospective design and by the inherent limitations of the ICA criteria. We aimed to examine outcomes of AKI in cirrhosis via a prospective design.

Methods used We established prospective data collection in cirrhosis with AKI stage ≥2 (AKIN) over 1.5-years. To reduce uncertainty in diagnosis, we supplemented the ICA criteria for HRS-1 with supportive phenotypic criteria: urine Na <20 mEq/L, urine volume <500 ml, mean arterial pressure <80 mmHg, serum Na <135 mEq/L and no evidence of ATI by urine sediment microscopy (MicrExUrSed) using the Chawla score (CS). ‘Definite HRS-1’ (Def-HRS) was assigned to those who met all ICA and supportive criteria; ‘No-HRS’ (No-HRS) to those with ≥1 unmet ICA criteria or CS for ATI, and ‘Possible HRS-1’ (Poss-HRS) to those who met the ICA criteria but either did not meet all supportive criteria, lacked MicrExUrSed or had a CS equivocal for ATI. Outcomes were: need for dialysis (RRT), discharge to hospice (Hosp), liver transplant (LT) and death at 1, 3 and 6 months post-AKI.

Summary of results We included 133 patients [40% women, age 58 (25–87)]. MicrExUrSed was done in 88 (66%) patients. We categorized 29 (22%) patients as Def-HRS, 24 (18%) as Poss-HRS and 80 (60%) as No-HRS. Baseline serum creatinine [2.6 (2–4.1), 2.4 (2–3) and 2.8 (2.3–3.6) mg/dL] and bilirubin [5.6 (2.3–16), 5.4 (2.1–13) and 5.6 (2.3–13) mg/dL] were similar for the 3 groups. At 30 days, need for RRT was 38%, 21% and 36% and for Hosp 41%, 33% and 28%, for Def-HRS, Poss-HRS and No-HRS, respectively. Mortality rates at 1, 3 and 6 months were: Def-HRS: 21%, 21% and 24%; Poss-HRS: 29%, 33% and 42%; and No-HRS: 33%, 43% and 44%, respectively. At 6 months, LT occurred in 15%, 17%, and 24% for each group, respectively.

Conclusions Our prospective cohort with stringent adjudication of diagnosis indicates that HRS-1 is not associated with more ominous clinical outcomes compared to ATI in cirrhosis with AKI.
Abstracts

669  PSEUDOHYPOBICARBONATEMIA INDUCED BY SEVERE HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA

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Purpose of study Reports of falsely low serum carbon dioxide (sCO2) concentration, pseudohyponbicarbonatemia (PHB), in patients with severe hypertriglyceridemia (hyperTG) have emerged. This phenomenon results from lipid interference in some spectrophotometric analyzers. Our aim was to assess the magnitude and implications of PHB in a tertiary care hospital.

Methods used We searched for cases of serum triglycerides (TG) >1000 mg/dL with a concomitant (<24 hrs apart) sCO2, calculated bicarbonate (HCO3-) from an arterial blood gas (ABG) within 6 hrs of the venous blood draw. PHB was defined as: erroneous HCO3- (eHCO3-) gap = (calculated HCO3- - measured sCO2) >5 mEq/L.

Summary of results We identified 2630 events (1251 patients) of TG >1000 mg/dL and a sCO2 measured on the same day. TG inversely correlated with sCO2 (R=-0.38, p=0.00001). We found 273 events (93 patients) with sCO2 <12 mEq/L. In 144 of those, an ABG was either not available or performed >6 hrs apart from the venous blood draw. The remaining 129 events included 51 instances (11 patients) of true hypobicarbonatemia and 78 instances (39 patients) of PHB. Among those with PHB, the median values of sCO2, calculated HCO3-, and eHCO3- gap were 8 (<5 – 12), 21 (10 –31), and 13 (5–23) mEq/L, respectively, whereas the median pH was 7.37 (7.1–7.56). True metabolic acidosis was either absent (46%) or spuriously magnified (54%). TG directly correlated with the eHCO3- gap (R=0.59, p=0.00004). Acute pancreatitis (54%) and diabetic ketoacidosis (30%) were common concomitant disorders but they did not drive the eHCO3- gap. Unnecessary HCO3- therapy was initiated in 29% and serum lactate was measured in 73% of the PHB events (lactate was normal in 72%). As a change of practice implementation, an ISTAT sCO2 was obtained in 5 consecutive cases with PHB and the eHCO3- gap range was 10–17 with true normal sCO2 in all 5 cases.

Conclusions Severe hyperTG can lead to spuriously low sCO2. The degree of hyperTG correlates with the magnitude of PHB. Clinicians should be aware of this phenomenon to prevent incorrect acid-base interpretation, medical mismanagement, and consider obtaining ISTAT sCO2 when PHB is suspected.

670  SEX-DEPENDENT PROTECTIVE INFLUENCE ON THE INTRARENAL RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN SYSTEM (RAS) AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN UNILATERAL RENAL ARTERY STENOSIS

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Purpose of study Amplification of intrarenal angiotensinogen (AGT) in AngII-dependent hypertension has been characterized in previous studies of male but not female rats. The present study examined potential sex differences in blood pressure (BP), urinary AGT (uAGT) levels, and renal function responses to renovascular hypertension using 2-kidney-1-clip hypertensive rats.

Methods used Female (n=8) and male (n=6) rats underwent placement of a 0.2 mm silver clip on the left renal artery to simulate unilateral renal artery stenosis. BP was measured by tail-cuff plethysmography, and 24-hour urine volume and water intake were monitored via metabolic cages over 21 days. After this period, renal clearance studies were conducted in anesthetized rats, and urine was collected from each kidney separately over 30 minute intervals. Urine protein concentration was determined by pyrogallol red method, and uAGT was measured by ELISA as an index of intrarenal RAS activity. Inulin and PAH concentrations were measured by spectrophotometry for calculation of glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and renal plasma flow (RPF).

Summary of results Three weeks after renal artery clipping, systolic BP had risen to 176±8 mmHg from a baseline pressure of 120±1 mmHg, and urinary protein excretion increased to 20±5 mg/day in females. uAGT excretion was significantly increased from the baseline of 13 ng/day to 74 ng/day (507±127% increase). The nonclipped kidney showed 90±29% higher uAGT excretion compared to the clipped kidney, consistent with our previous findings in males. GFR and RPF were higher in nonclipped kidneys than in clipped kidneys but were greater than in corresponding measurements in males. Male rats showed significantly higher increases in uAGT, BP, and protein excretion.

Conclusions The present study demonstrates that BP, uAGT, and urinary protein excretion increase after renal artery clipping in females, but the magnitude of the changes is markedly lower than in males. Additionally, the nonclipped kidney showed higher uAGT excretion compared to the clipped kidney. These results demonstrated that female rats may be protected against AngII-mediated renal injury and hypertension due to reduced augmentation of intrarenal RAS.

671  PLATELET-LEUKOCYTE AXIS IN CKD PATIENTS

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Purpose of study Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a global health crisis and affects, in the US alone, a conservative estimate of 37 million adults. Cardiovascular (CV) events are the leading cause of mortality in CKD patients and are an independent risk factor for developing CV disease. Our study characterized circulating blood platelets to understand their contributions in the progression of CKD. Indeed, platelets are well known in hemostasis and thrombosis, but recent data has revealed a platelet role in altering leukocyte phenotypes via direct platelet-leukocyte interactions. Thus, the platelet contributes to CV disease not only at the level of bleeding and thrombosis, but also in the progression of inflammatory disease.

Methods used Whole blood samples collected from 20 nondialysis CKD patients were compared to 10 control or healthy volunteers using the Wilcoxon rank sum test. Focusing on four key platelet membrane receptors, we evaluated surface expression by flow cytometry for the platelet adhesion
Case report Hyperkalemia in those with preserved renal function is rarely observed given normal potassium clearance. Etiologies for hyperkalemia in otherwise normal subjects include various causes for transcellular potassium release or reduced urinary potassium excretion from impaired mineralocorticoid function. Rare causes of hyperkalemia include genetic mutations manifesting as aldosterone resistance. Presented here is an unusual case of presumptive pseudohypoaldosteronism (PHA) manifesting as severe, sustained, asymptomatic hyperkalemia in an otherwise healthy male with normal renal function. Case A 22 y/o asymptomatic healthy male presented for screening during a routine military health exam. He was incidentally discovered to have a serum potassium >7 mEq/L associated with markedly elevated T-waves on ECG. He received emergent volume expansion with subsequent serum potassium of 6.2 mEq/L and an unexplained return to ~7 mEq/L the next day. He required multiple courses of Kayexalate to treat his recalcitrant hyperkalaemia which averaged >6 mEq/L. Nephrology was consulted for further assistance. He had appropriate adrenal function supported by normal AM cortisol levels, appropriate response to cosyntropin stimulation, and evidence of profoundly elevated serum aldosterone levels with suppressed plasma renin activity. His aldosterone-to-renin ratios were significantly elevated (~80; normal ~30) inconsistent with hyperaldosteronism. His clinical presentation was most consistent with an aldosterone-resistant variant suggestive of PHA type I. However, confirmatory genetic testing revealed a PHA type II genotype.

Discussion After ruling out the most common etiologies of renal potassium wasting in a healthy patient with normal renal function, aldosterone resistance was the leading empiric diagnosis given significantly elevated serum aldosterone and suppressed plasma renin activity. PHA presents as either a renal- or adrenal-related disorder. PHA type I is associated with absence of the aldosterone receptors and type II with loss of function mutation of the aldosterone receptor. In contrast to hyperparathyroidism, hypercortisolism, and hypoparathyroidism, PHA presents as either a renal- or adrenal-related disorder. PHA type I is associated with absence of the aldosterone receptors and type II with loss of function mutation of the aldosterone receptor.
EFFECT OF LACTATED RINGER’S SOLUTION USE ON SERUM POTASSIUM IN ADVANCED KIDNEY DISEASE

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Purpose of study Lactated Ringer’s (LR) solution is a balanced crystalloid containing 4 mEq/L of potassium. Its use is restricted in hyperkalemia and in those with advanced kidney disease given potential concerns of exacerbating hyperkalemia. We assessed the effect of LR on serum potassium levels in patients with advanced kidney disease.

Methods used Retrospective evaluation of 58 patients with advanced kidney disease [defined by estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of <30 ml/min/1.73 m² - including patients with acute kidney injury (AKI), chronic kidney disease (CKD), AKI on CKD, and end stage kidney disease (ESRD) either on dialysis or post renal-transplantation] admitted at The University of Alabama at Birmingham Hospital between 9/1/2017 to 9/1/2018 who received LR for resuscitation and its effect on serum potassium levels. We stratified patients based on renal function; accounted for concomitant medication use that frequently potentiate hyperkalemia, use of potassium [K] supplements, blood transfusions immediately prior to LR use, presence of sepsis, and those on tube feeds.

Summary of results Average age of patients was 60 years. 6 patients had AKI, 23 patients had AKI on CKD, 11 patients had known CKD, and 18 had ESRD (including 4 who had renal transplantation). Average LR use was 1.91L per patient. Hyperkalemia [defined by serum potassium >5.2 mEq/L] was seen in 5 patients (8.6% of the study population). All 5 of them had average K 5.7 mEq/L prior to LR use. 4 among them were managed with medications alone and 1 patient needed dialysis. Average and highest K levels among all patients within 24-hour post LR use were 4.1 mEq/L and 4.3 mEq/L respectively. 37 patients had sepsis. There were no deaths attributable to hyperkalemia.

Conclusions Only 5 out of 58 patients (8.6%) with advanced kidney disease in our cohort had hyperkalemia within 24 hours post-LR administration, and all 5 had known hyperkalemia prior to LR use. Our study demonstrates that LR use is not independently associated with hyperkalemia in advanced kidney disease, a population subset who frequently cannot renally excrete potassium adequately. Further large scale clinical studies are warranted to confirm our findings.
Correction: 2020 Southern Regional Meeting


Since the publication of this abstract it has been noted that the author list for this abstract omitted JR Keys from the initial publication. The author list should therefore have been JR Keys, MH Roy.

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