

## Abstract PP-103 Table 1 Localization of pain

Periumbilical pain	158
Epigastric pain	84
Suprapubic pain	12
Diffuse pain	30

there are potentially life-threatening conditions that require urgent management. Anamnestic, hetero-anamnestic data and physical examinations are essential to determine the cause of abdominal pain and to identify children with serious illness.

## PP-104 A CASE OF OSTEOPETROSIS IN AN INFANT

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**Aim** A case of a 4-month-old girl who was admitted due to hepatosplenomegaly and diagnosed with osteopetrosis is presented here to remind pediatricians that osteopetrosis should also be considered in the differential diagnosis of anemia and hepatosplenomegaly.

**Material and Method** Case reports.

**Results** A 40-day-old girl patient was referred to us for examination and treatment due to the detection of hepatosplenomegaly in the external center. On physical examination, he was conscious and had a restless appearance. The anterior fontanel was 2\*1 cm normal cambered, the sutures were open. Lymphadenopathy was not detected. The liver was palpated 4–5 cm below the jeans, the spleen was palpated 5–6 cm below the jeans. Traube was closed. On laboratory examination, hemoglobin was 4.7 g/dl, platelet count was 22,000/mm<sup>3</sup>. Peripheral smear examination showed 80% lymphocytes, 10% segmented, 10% monocytes, a large number of monoblasts, single platelets. The reticulocyte count was 17%. Directly coombs was negative. Osmotic fragility and hemoglobin electrophoresis tests were normal. The patient underwent a bone marrow examination. Bone marrow aspiration examination showed significant dysplasia and erythroid, myeloid precursors in the bone marrow hypocellular, erythroid and myeloid series. Abdominal USG revealed no pathology other than hepatosplenomegaly. Although there was no infiltration on the chest X-ray, the bone structures had a sclerotic appearance. There was sclerosis in the calvarium in the direct radiographic examinations performed on it. On femoral radiographs, the appearance of bone within bone had begun to form. Lucent metaphyseal bands were present in the distal metaphysis of both femurs. Bone marrow transplantation was planned for the patient who was consulted to the pediatric hematology department. Methyl Prednisolone at a dose of 2 mg/kg/day was started upon deepening of bicytopenia during follow-up. The patient, whose general condition improved and bone marrow transplantation was planned, discharged.

**Conclusions** Osteopetrosis should also be considered in the differential diagnosis of infants with anemia, hepatosplenomegaly. The appearance of bone marrow elements in the peripheral blood smear is also an important clue in the diagnosis. Early diagnosis will contribute significantly to the reduction of morbidity and mortality.

## PP-105 PATHOLOGY OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS (ASD)

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**Aim** To study the nature of concomitant pathology of the ear, nose and throat in patients with ASD for the timely initiation of additional intervention

**Material and Method** The study is based on examination data of 78 patients aged from 18 months to 17 years (M = 10 ± 4.679) with a diagnosis of autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The diagnosis was made by a psychiatrist and confirmed using the Autism Diagnostic Interview, Revised (ADI-R). All children underwent an audiological examination and were examined by an otolaryngologist as part of research work. Examination methods: otoscopy, pharyngoscopy, anterior rhinoscopy, nasopharyngeal endoscopy, registration of otoacoustic emission, tympanometry, registration of auditory brainstem evoked potentials, auditory steady state response (ASSR-test).

**Results** ENT disorders were identified, such as adenoid hypertrophy was detected in 53 (68%), chronic otitis - in 9 (12%), chronic tonsillitis - in 5 (6.4%), acute adenoiditis - in 4 (5%), decreased hearing loss was detected in 4 (5%) cases, 1 (1.2%) had a cleft soft palate, a deviated nasal septum in 1 (1.2%), and recurrent nosebleeds in 1 (1.2%).

**Conclusions** There is a high prevalence of ENT pathology and cases of hearing loss in children with ASD. It is important to provide a special examination with objective methods to identify hearing loss and ENT diseases. Earlier diagnosis of hearing loss means earlier intervention.

## PP-106 AZOXIMER BROMIDE IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH PHARYNGEAL LYMPHOID RING PATHOLOGY

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**Aim** To evaluate the efficacy of azoximer bromide in the treatment of pharyngeal lymphoid ring pathology in preschool children.

**Material and Method** 2463 children aged 3–6 years with pharyngeal lymphoid ring pathology were included in the study. In Group I (1350 patients) all patients received azoximer bromide intranasally at a dose of 0.15 mg/kg per day daily for a course of 10 days. Group II included 1113 preschoolers with a chronic nasopharyngeal infection who received symptomatic therapy. The efficacy was evaluated before and one month after the course of therapy.

**Results** Initially, before the beginning of prophylactic therapy, grade II nasopharyngeal tonsillar hypertrophy was registered in 75.0% of children in the treatment group and in 71.5% of children in the control group. Grade I nasopharyngeal tonsillar hypertrophy made up 25.0% and 28.5%, respectively. One month after the course of therapy the