

PP178-SUN

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT OF ABDOMINAL CATASTROPHES AT THE REFERENCE CENTER IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN 2010

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Rationale: The objective of this study is to, in retrospect, assess the effectiveness of the treatment of patients who were treated for abdominal catastrophe in the Czech reference center in 2010.

Methods: We retrospectively evaluated selected parameters of complex care at the Czech reference center for abdominal catastrophes, i.e. age, gender, length of hospital stay, nutrition type, progress of wound healing, mortality, and treatment costs. All patients hospitalized and diagnosed with abdominal catastrophe in 2010 at our department were included.

Results: 34 patients were included (19 men and 15 women); the age was 62 (53–69) years (taking the median and interquartile range). 29.5% were oncology patients, 23.5% ileus, 15% acute pancreatitis, 9% diverticulitis, 9% iatrogenic damage after surgery or endoscopic methods, and others. All these patients spent on average 55.5 (30–120) days in hospital. 44% of patients were nourished parenterally, 9% were a combination of parenteral and enteral nutrition, 15% were a combination of parenteral nutrition and a special diet, 15% had enteral nutrition and 18% had a special diet. 52% of patients had stoma. 68% of patients were successfully cured. Only 32% recovered thanks to a surgical intervention, the rest were cured conservatively. 6% of patients died because of septic complications. The cost of hospital stay and treatment amounted to €18,185 (8,084–31,925).

Conclusion: Our results point to the complexity of treatment of patients who suffered from an abdominal catastrophe. Despite this, it is possible to cure successfully most of the patients. In our opinion it is better to concentrate and treat these patients in specialized centers with appropriate experience, necessary equipment and qualified staff.

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KEYWORDS VERSUS MEDICAL SUBJECT HEADINGS ABOUT EATING DISORDERS

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Rationale: The objective was to ascertain and analyse the Keywords used in articles published in journals on Eating Disorders indexed in the MEDLINE database and determine their relationship with the MeSH.

Methods: An observational, descriptive and transversal study based on a bibliometric analysis of the Keywords used in articles published in the following journals on Eating Disorders: Eating and Weight Disorders, Eating Behaviors, the European Eating Disorders Review and the International Journal of Eating Disorders. All are indexed in the MEDLINE database. As criteria for inclusion, we decided that the articles had to be original and contain Keywords, and have been indexed in the MEDLINE database in the last 5 years (2006 to 2010).

Results: Of the 918 articles that contained Kw, 8 (0.87%) studies presented a total correspondence between the Kw and MeSH, as shown by the low level of association observed between these 2 variables (Pearson R=0.12 p<0.001). These articles were indexed in the MEDLINE database using a total of 13,278 MeSH, and presented the following statistics: Maximum 26 and Minimum 3.87 MeSH, Median and Mode equal to 14 MeSH, Mean of 14.46±0.12 (95% CI 14.23–14.70). 1,868 different Kw were found in the articles studied, and 300 of these (16.06%) matched MeSH.

Conclusion: Incorrect use of Medical Subject Heading Terms (MeSH), failure to use Keywords that represent MeSH in the knowledge area, and the lack of at least one MeSH in the title of the articles are factors that highlight the great difficulty detected in locating specialized information in the databases containing scientific output on Eating Disorders and leading to the invisibility of articles when general search engines are used.

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USE OF PREBIOTICS, PROBIOTICS OR SYMBIOTICS IN SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION

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Rationale: To know with the highest level of evidence the benefits of pre, probiotics or symbiotics to prevent the surgical wound infection.

Methods: Systematic review of articles from peer-reviewed journals. The following databases were consulted: MEDLINE (via PubMed), EMBASE, ISI Web of Knowledge, The Cochrane Library Plus, CINAHL, International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS) and Spanish Health Sciences Bibliographic Index (IBECS). In addition, a secondary search was carried out in order to reduce potential publication bias.

The Descriptors (MeSH) selected were:

“Probiotics”[Mesh];

“Prebiotics”[Mesh] and

“Surgical Wound Infection”[MeSH].

The search was limited to human adults. Selection criteria: We included only randomized clinical trials (RCT) irrespective of language or publication status.

Results: A total of 13 RCT were found. 7 (53.853%) were repeated articles and 1 (7.69%) was not a RCT, leaving