EAPS8-1510 Postinfectious bronchiolitis obliterans (BO) in children

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Introduction: Postinfectious bronchiolitis obliterans in children is a rare yet a severe complication after a respiratory viral infection of the first age. It is due to a chronic inflammatory process with characteristic features of fibrosis of terminal and distal bronchioles.

Patients and methods: In our retrospective study including children admitted to the service of paediatrics of Mahdia over a period of 31 years.

Results: twenty six cases of BO were diagnosed characterized by a predominance of females. The average age of the diagnosis was in 49,2 months. The risk factors are essentially related to the early age (3-month-old in the first respiratory infection) and to the severity of the infection.

The symptoms were polymorphic: repetitive respiratory infections in 50 %, other characteristically symptoms such as dyspnea or cough (34,61 %), some may also present severe asthma (26,92 %).

Chest CT scan noted the mosaic pattern of perfusion in 12 % of the cases. THE spirometry demonstrated airflow obstruction which is not or little reversible.

The evolution was favorable in 76,9 % of the cases which were either under an intermittent oral corticosteroid therapy or under an azithromycine for a long-term and with low doses. The occasional antibiotic treatment was effective against the infectious exacerbations due to bronchial dilatation.

Conclusion: the postinfectious bronchiolitis obliterans is a rare but grave disease requiring an early and adequate care especially with the presence of risk factors. The oral intermittent