Results 196 children were included, 47.6% were females. Mean (± SD) age 10.9 (± 3.8). Indications were: abdominal pain 33%, diarrhoea 14%, rectal bleeding 9%, suspected coeliac 7.5%, constipation 9%, reflux 12.3% and vomiting 15.1%. 71.3% were upper endoscopies only and 28.7% were upper and lower endoscopies. 64% of all endoscopies were normal and 43.4% of the total were histologically normal. Number of clinics prior to endoscopies were 1.39 (±1.0) and children were seen 2.3 (±1.6) times in the six months after endoscopy. 18.5% of children were discharge from follow up within 6 months of having an endoscopy. There was weak (phi 0.18) but statistically significant (p<0.05) correlation between endoscopy and discharge at 6 months. There was also weak (phi 0.2, p 0.006) correlation between histology results and discharge at 6 months. There was a strong (phi 0.46 p<0.005) positive correlation between endoscopic appearance and histological results.

All children were day cases and there was no complication identified in the studied population.

Conclusion Paediatric endoscopy appears to be a safe procedure with low risk of complication and most children were discharge on the same day. The majority of endoscopies in children were normal and about half were histologically normal with strong positive correlation between endoscopic and histological results, hence biopsies should not be performed if endoscopy is normal. Endoscopy did not appear to influence discharge from hospital follow up and the majority of children were still under follow up 6 months after having an endoscopy.

Results Forty patients completed the 28-day evaluation (n=4 did not due to medical and other reasons, days on case-study ranged between 1–17). Gastrointestinal tolerance remained stable in the majority of case studies (n=41 including n=1 drop out), and any deviations were not attributed to the reformulated iFSMPs. For the patients that completed the 28-day evaluation, compliance remained stable (n=33), and any reduction was related to increased complementary feeding or medical reasons. Mean intake of reformulated iFSMP was 579±254 ml (which met 97% of prescribed daily volume), of which n=16 received one of the following iFSMPs prescribed for nutrition support relevant to their clinical condition: Infatrini (n=9), Infatrini Peptisorb (n=3), Neocate LCP (n=9), Neocate Synco (n=1), Kindergen (n=4), Monogen (n=5), Energivit (n=4), Locosol (n=4), Galactomine 19 (n=1), PKU Anamix Infant (n=4). Mean intake of baseline iFSMP was 683±275 ml (which met 97% of prescribed daily volume), of which n=16 administered iFSMPs via enteral feeding tubes (the remaining orally). The managing Dietitian determined the prescribed daily volume of the reformulated iFSMP. Medical history was recorded at baseline, and growth, gastrointestinal tolerance, compliance and acceptance was measured at baseline and end of case-study.

Conclusion This multi-centre, case-study series demonstrates that the minor reformulation of iFSMPs manufactured by Nutricia Ltd in line with the Commission Delegated Regulations (2016/127; 2016/128) to amend nutrient levels and include DHA are well tolerated, accepted and complied with in infants and children with various medical backgrounds. Furthermore, caregiver and HCP satisfaction was positively recorded in 89% of case studies.

Introduction The nutritional compositions of infant foods for special medical purposes (iFSMPs) are governed by the EU, and new regulations (2016/127; 2016/128) were implemented to ensure standardisation and implementation of latest nutritional recommendations, scheduled to take effect by February 2020. Amongst the changes required, nutrient minimum and maximum levels were redefined, as well as mandatory supplementation of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). Anecdotal evidence from clinical practice suggests that changes to formulations, minor or otherwise, may affect tolerance and acceptance in infants taking iFSMPs, especially those with complex medical conditions and backgrounds. A case-study series was conducted to evaluate iFSMPs reformulated by Nutricia Ltd to understand any possible impact on patient care.

Methods From 17 paediatric centres across the UK, 44 infants and children were recruited [mean age 16.5 m; range 1.5–87], receiving one of the following iFSMPs prescribed for nutrition support relevant to their clinical condition: Infatrini (n=9), Infatrini Peptisorb (n=3), Neocate LCP (n=9), Neocate Synco (n=1), Kindergen (n=4), Monogen (n=5), Energivit (n=4).