Dear Joe Bloggs,

Welcome to your Evidence Update email from KnowledgeShare. The resources listed below have been chosen based on the interests you have provided. I hope they are useful. Please contact me via email if you would like a copy of any of the journal articles. If you would like to change the interests we have listed, stop receiving the notifications, or request a search on a specific topic, please don’t hesitate to let me know.

If you need help getting hold of the full text of anything here then please email me back. For more information about the KnowledgeShare Current Awareness service contact me using the details below.

Mary

**Paediatrics**

**Articles**

_The following journal articles are available from the Library and Knowledge Service electronically or in print. Please follow links to access full text online, contact me to order copies, or call into your nearest library._

[Articles] Impairments of motor function among children with a familial risk of schizophrenia or bipolar disorder at 7 years old in Denmark: an observational cohort study.
Burton B K. *The Lancet Psychiatry* 2017;4(5):400 - 408.
[Motor abnormalities in children with a familial risk of schizophrenia are specific at 7 years of age with respect to fine motor function and balance, but non-specific with respect to familial risk of bipolar disorder. Clinicians should be aware of motor symptoms and refer children with definite motor problems (below the fifth percentile) to a child physiotherapist.]
Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users

A multicentre randomised controlled trial of intravenous immunoglobulin compared with standard therapy for the treatment of transverse myelitis in adults and children (STRIVE).
[The study only randomised two patients and so could not address the benefits of intravenous immunoglobulin, however they identified several recruitment barriers which would need to be overcome in future trials]
Freely available online
Abdominal pain-related functional gastrointestinal disorders in children.
[Recurrent abdominal pain is a common presentation in children and mostly non-organic in origin. Nearly one-fifth of the childhood population are known to suffer from it worldwide. Non-organic recurrent abdominal pain encompasses four main conditions broadly labelled as abdominal pain-related functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGIDs). There is increasing evidence for the effectiveness of nurse-led services in managing these disorders, as well as providing continuity of care.]
*Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users*

Managing acute respiratory tract infections in children.
[Respiratory tract infections (RTIs) account for more primary care consultations than any other illness group and are the most likely reason for a parent or carer to contact a health professional. The majority of RTIs in fully immunised children are usually self-limiting. However, in a small percentage of children RTIs may become life threatening and it is crucial that all front-line health professionals are able to recognise and identify these children who are at risk of deterioration.]
*Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users*

Prophylactic levosimendan for the prevention of low cardiac output syndrome and mortality in paediatric patients undergoing surgery for congenital heart disease.
Hummel J. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017;(8):CD011312.
[The current level of evidence is insufficient to judge whether prophylactic levosimendan prevents low cardiac output syndrome and mortality in paediatric patients undergoing surgery for congenital heart disease. So far, no significant differences have been detected between levosimendan and standard inotrope treatments in this setting.]
*Freely available online*

Guidelines

*The following new guidance has recently been published:*

Fever in under 5s: assessment and initial management.
National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE);2017.
[In August 2017, we added recommendation 1.2.1.2. to cross-refer to the NICE guideline on sepsis: recognition, diagnosis and early management. We also added recommendation 1.4.3.3 to highlight that clinicians should not use a response to antipyretic therapy alone as a means to differentiate between serious and non-serious infection. A footnote was also added to recommendation 1.2.2.10 and to highlight that some vaccinations have been found to induce fever in children younger than 3 months.]
*Freely available online*

Reports
The following report(s) may be of interest:

**Trauma-related childhood hospital admission linked with self-harm and violent crime in young adults.**
[A recent Danish national cohort study looks at self-harm and violent criminality among young people who experienced trauma-related childhood hospital admission.]
*Freely available online*