

at birth, but the number of lesions gradually increased. Rubbing and scratching the lesions causes pruritus and irritation. No family history of similar skin abnormalities. Her past medical history was notable for a left-sided cholesteatoma.

Material and Method Ultrasound was unrevealing, and magnetic resonance imaging showed superficial T2 hyperintense non-enhancing cutaneous and subcutaneous lesions over the right lateral neck with minimal extension into the superficial right supraclavicular soft tissues.

Results Punch biopsy revealed anastomosing, fluid-filled pockets in the papillary and reticular dermal layers.



Abstract PP-112 Figure 1 Clustered Vesicles on Neck. Grouped vesicles on the neck containing clear-to-hemorrhagic fluid with underlying erythema.

Conclusions Lymphatic malformation is a congenital vascular malformation composed of slow-flow lymphatic channels. Histopathology is necessary to differentiate microcystic lymphatic malformation from macrocystic lymphatic malformation, dermatitis herpetiformis, herpes zoster, and extragenital bullous lichen sclerosus. Clinicians should consider the depth and position of LM and any symptoms or complications such as pruritus, discomfort, bleeding, or secondary infections. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has typically been considered the gold standard for determining the size and depth of a malformation. However, ultrasonography with Doppler flow may be considered an initial diagnostic and screening test, as it can distinguish between macrocystic and microcystic components and provide superior images of microcystic lesions, which are below the resolution capacity of MRI. Though our patient chose serial excision of her microcystic LM, there is no consensus on the best treatment for LM, and several methods have significant recurrence or complications. Excision, cryotherapy, radiation, sclerotherapy, and laser therapy are procedural options, while sildenafil - PDE5 inhibitor and sirolimus (oral or topical) mTOR - inhibitor are pharmacologic options. Patients may need repeat treatments or a combination of therapies due to recurrence.

PP-113 IMPLEMENTATION OF TACTICAL EMERGENCY CASUALTY CARE PEDIATRIC GUIDELINE IN UKRAINE

Olena Starets, Tetiana Khimenko*, Kateryna Losieva, Oksana Fedorenko, Svitlana Chernysh. *Odessa National Medical University, Department of Propedeutics of Pediatrics, Odessa, Ukraine*

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Aim Implementation of Tactical Emergency Casualty Care (TECC) Pediatric Guideline and its adaptation to Ukrainian legislation is very actual because of full-scale military aggression. The aim was to study the effectiveness of approaches to training medical workers, educators and other interested civilians according to the TECC Pediatric Guidelines.

Material and Method The research was conducted during September 2022 - April 2023. The training program was based on the recommendations of the Committee TECC, the American College of Surgeons and current guidelines of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. About 300 participants completed the free course. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the training, we developed tests and situational tasks that were used as input and final control. An anonymous questionnaire was used to determine the level of satisfaction of participants regarding the accessibility of teaching material, the possibility of mastering practical skills, etc.

Results All participants successfully mastered practical skills and were able to demonstrate their correct implementation. An analysis of the most frequent mistakes made when performing situational tasks showed: the rescuer was not sure of his own safety and began to provide help in the danger zone (19.66%); the rescuer did not call an EMS in time (30.77%); the rescuer applied a tourniquet to the victim in the absence of signs of massive bleeding (12.82%); the rescuer moved the victim unnecessarily after the road accident (14.53%). All respondents believed that the knowledge gained at the training was new and useful for them, and that they would recommend this training to their friends and colleagues

Conclusions The applied methods of active learning and working out practical skills showed effectiveness both in terms of learning outcomes and in terms of participant satisfaction.

PP-114 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTEGRATING BIOETHICS INTO MEDICAL EDUCATION

Tarana Taghizada*, Ulviyya Hacıyeva, Fakhriya Mammadova, Lala Hidayatova. *Azerbaijan Medical University*

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Aim To study the effectiveness of incorporating bioethics education into the medical curriculum at Azerbaijan Medical University

Material and Method A survey was conducted among 500 1st-2nd year students in connection with the usefulness of applying the knowledge acquired during the course of bioethics in the formation of their professional activities. The study used a specially created questionnaire consisting of 22 questions

Results During the survey, it was revealed that understanding the importance of knowledge in the field of bioethics is associated with modern ideas about the role of a medical worker