**Conclusions:** There is strong evidence to support the early initiation and continuation of high-dose antiplatelet following CABG however these guidelines are not strictly adhered to. We have demonstrated with closed audit and re-education an improvement in a simple yet prognostically significant process of care, and consequently an enhancement in clinical practice.

**1092: LASER THERAPY FOR TRACHEOBRONCHIAL TUMOURS, DOES IT HELP?**

Janan Jeyatheesan, Mohammed Hawari, Henry Carslake, Maninder Kalkat.
Heartlands Hospital, Birmingham, UK

**Aim:** Neodymium:yttrium aluminium garnet (Nd:YAG) laser therapy has been used for many years as part of palliative treatment of advanced tumours involving the tracheobronchial tree. We aim to review our practice and assess the safety of the procedure and its effectiveness.

**Method:** Patients who underwent laser therapy for airway tumours between January 2008 and December 2011 were retrospectively reviewed. Collected data was analysed using SPSS 20.

**Results:** 38 patients; 15 females and 23 males, with mean age 64; range 35-84 years, underwent laser treatment. 76.3% were primary lung tumours and 23.7% were metastatic. 10 were tracheal only, 6 tracheobronchial, 15 right bronchus and 7 left bronchus. 42.1% had external compression in addition to the endoluminal component. 65.8% of patients had significant improvement of their symptoms or radiological resolution of collapse, 13.2% had partial improvement while 21% had no improvement. None had complications related to laser. Overall 1 and 2-year-survival was 20.1% and 10.7% respectively. There was no statistically significant survival difference between metastatic and primary lung tumours (p-value 0.423), or between endoluminal tumours and those with external compression (p-value 0.449).

**Conclusions:** Laser is a safe and good option in palliation of blocked airways. Most patients get symptomatic and radiological improvement.

**1131: DOES SURGERY HAVE A ROLE IN LIMITED SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER?**

Khalid Mujahid, Mohammad Hawari, Babu Naidu, Maninder Kalkat, Simon Trotter. Regional Centre for Thoracic Surgery, Heartlands Hospital, Birmingham, UK

**Aims:** We looked at patients who underwent lung resections with a postoperative histological diagnosis of small cell lung cancer. Our aim was to identify which group in this category had a survival benefit from surgery.

**Methods:** A retrospective review was performed between January 1996 and August 2011. All patients with histopathological diagnosis of small cell cancer were identified and followed up. Survival data was analysed using Kaplan Meier and Cox regression.

**Results:** 32 patients were identified. 19 males (59%). Mean age 65.9 (SD 8.6). 11 patients (32%) had a diagnosis of small cell on frozen section. 18 (60%) were stage I, 8 (26.7%) stage II, 4 (13.3%) stage III. Nodal status was N0 (22), N1(6), N2(2). Overall 1, 2 and 5-year-survival was 74.3%, 50.1% and 41.8%. Patients with T1 disease had better 2 and 5-year-survival (76.2%, 18.4%), p-value 0.014. However, there was no 2 and 5-year-survival benefit for nodal status in N0 (55.4%) versus N1 and N2 (37.5%, 18.8%) disease (p-value 0.146).

**Conclusions:** There is a survival benefit for patients undergoing lung resection for T1 small cell lung cancer. Further studies are needed to evaluate positive prognostic factors in patients with limited disease.

**0181: ATROPINE SULPHATE: RESCUE THERAPY FOR FAILED PYLOROMYTOMY**

Richard Owen 1, Sarah Almond 2, Gill Humphrey 2. 1Leighton Hospital, Crewe, UK; 2Royal Manchester Children’s Hospital, Manchester, UK

Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis (IHPS) is a common condition which presents with non-bilious vomiting and failure to thrive secondary to gastric outlet obstruction. In the UK, management is by fluid resuscitation followed by pyloromyotomy. Incomplete myotomy complicates 0.3% of cases necessitating further surgery and exposing the patient to further risk. Medical management of IHPS with antimuscarinics to promote pyloric relaxation is a well described treatment modality that is used as first line therapy in some countries. The use of this technique is limited by the need for extended hospital admission with parental nutrition administration. We describe a case of IHPS complicated by incomplete pyloromyotomy and subsequently managed successfully by atropine sulphate therapy. To our knowledge, there are no published data reporting this novel application antimuscarinic therapy.

We have found atropine to be an effective rescue therapy in this circumstance, leading to rapid resolution of symptoms without the risks of early re-exploation.

**0247: COMPLEX AUTOGLOUS RECONSTRUCTION OF ADULT AURICULAR DEFECT WITH PRELAMINATED FREE RADIAL FOREARM FLAP: AN EXAMPLE OF A TISSUE ENGINEERED FLAP**

Jim Zhong, Ken Stewart. University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

A 45 year old man suffered a subtotal amputation of the left ear and alkali burns to his face following a traumatic accident in a factory. Conventional