con founding by treatment. Consecutive bacteremic patients were identified from an associated paediatric intensive care unit over the same period. Descriptive statistics and univariate logistic analyses were performed as appropriate.

**Results:** Patient characteristics are summarised in Table 1; bacteremic patients were younger. PCT was elevated in bacteremic patients, and was undetectable in all other subjects (Table 2). There were trends towards higher ESR and CRP in bacteremic patients, but these were not statistically significant.

**Conclusions:** Serum PCT levels appear to be a reliable biomarker to distinguish infection vs. active JIA at presentation, and can aid in directing therapy. However, PCT does not appear useful to assess disease activity in JIA. Further studies are needed to assess utility of serum PCT measurement in differentiating JIA flares from less serious infections.

**REFERENCE:**

**Disclosure of Interest:** None declared

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