in order to define the problems in the process of weaning in breast-fed babies.

Methods Sample of the study was consisted with 86 volunteer mothers who registered to 3 different family health center in center of Sakarya province and who have 2 years old children left the breast milk. The data were collected using a questionnaire developed by researchers. The data were analysed using a statistical packet programme.

Results The mean age of the mothers was 29.52 ± 5.49 . 50.6% (n=44) of mothers were primary school graduates. 52.9% (n=46) of families have described to their economic situation as moderate. 47.1% (n=41) of the mothers 7–12 months, 27.6% of (n=24) 0–6 months, 19.7% (n=17) 13–24 months, 5.7% of (n=5) in 25 months reported weaned the baby. 73.5% (n=64) of the mothers cut the breastfeeding slowly was determined. Problems experienced by mothers at the beginning of the process of weaning were found as pain in the chest and swelling (20.7% n=18) and maternal stress, anxiety and indecision (12.6% n=11). 39% of children (n=34) crying, restlessness, irritability and a change in temperament, 12.6% (n=11) reduction in body weight gain, 8% (n=7) frequent illness, 2.3% (n=2) sleep pattern disorder were reported by their mothers.

Conclusion In the study, various problems occurred in children and mothers were found in the process of weaning.

1869 MOTHERS' PERCEIVED FAMILY SUPPORT AND AFFECTING FACTORS IN POSTPARTUM PERIOD

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N Çınar, D Köse, S Altınkaynak. *Department of Child Health Nursing, Sakarya University School of Health Sciences, Sakarya, Turkey*

Background and Aim Having a new baby, mothers need the support of relatives due to they often live stress or sometime faced with difficult situations. The study was done as descriptive in order to determine mothers' perceived family support and affecting factors in postpartum period.

Methods Sample of the study was consisted with 140 volunteer mothers in Sakarya. The data were collected using a questionnaire developed by researchers and "Perceived Social Support from Family Scale" (PSS-Fa) developed by Procudana and Hellen (1983) and also validity and reliability made by Eskin (1993).

Results Most of the mothers were determined as 75.7% (n=106) between the ages of 21–35, 87 and 48.6% (n=68) primary school graduates. The mean total score of the scale was determined as 14.04 ± 4.29 (min=1, max=20). When compared a total score received from the scale with the economic situation of families; Family support were determined as higher ($F=16.014$ $p=0.000$) in families with moderate and good economic situation compared to the bad economic situation. Between perceived family support and the number of children showed a significant relationship ($F=3.462$ $p=0.010$). It is determined that when the number of children was increased family support was reduced. Relationship between mother's age, employment status and perceived family support were determined as not statistically significant (respectively $F=0.554$ $p=0.576$, $t=0.335$ $p=0.738$).

Conclusion Mothers in bad economic situation and having more number of children found low perceived family support is remarkable case.

1870 ASSESSING THE INFORMATION AND SUPPORT NEEDS OF PARENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN IN CANADA

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¹MA Devolin, ¹D Phelps, ²T Duhaney, ³K Benzie, ⁴C Hildebrandt, ⁴S Rikhy, ⁵J Churchill, ⁶S Tough. *¹Population and Public Health, Alberta Health Services; ²N/A; ³Faculty of Nursing,*

University of Calgary; ⁴Alberta Children's Hospital; ⁵Public Health, Calgary Zone, Alberta Health Services; ⁶Department of Paediatrics, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada

Aim To determine the parenting information and support needs of parents of young children in an urban center in Canada.

Methods A self-administered survey was mailed to a stratified random sample of 1064 parents of children aged 6 years and under. The survey asked about parents' preferred sources of support, information needs, sources and modes of information delivery and perceived barriers to accessing parenting support services.

Results A 33.7% response rate was obtained (n=359 surveys). Breastfeeding, car seat safety, caring for a new baby, supporting their child's development and sleep issues were considered 'some-what' and 'very' important by more than 95.8% of respondents. Informal sources of support were rated as more important and more valuable than formal supports. The internet, drop-in programs for parents and children, books, organized playgroups, and classes/information sessions, were identified as the most preferred ways to access parenting information. Parents reported a lack of knowledge and awareness of programs, lack of time, lack of child care, and offered at inconvenient times, as the top barriers to attending parenting services and supports.

Conclusions In general, parents want information on early childhood development and parenting. This assessment contributes to the limited information on the unique needs of parents with children 0–6 years in Canada. The results have important implications for the planning, delivery and dissemination of future parenting education resources, programs and services, namely creating opportunities for social networking and exploring on-line methods for information delivery.

1871 INTERVENTION PROJECT: INTEGRATION OF MATERNITY CARE INTO THE NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT, KEEPING MOTHER AND INFANT TOGETHER DIRECTLY AFTER BIRTH

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L Fredbo-Nielsen. *Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Rigshospitalet, København Ø, Denmark*

Background When an infant is born at Rigshospitalet in Denmark, and is transferred to NICU, the bonding between infant and mother is complicated because the mother is transferred to the maternity ward. With the existing knowledge of the infant's congenital competencies to create and preserve relations, the close relation to the mother is necessary for the future development. The competencies includes signals for the infant such as eye contact, crying, sucking on mom's breast, smell, rate during communication between mother and infant and smile. A positive and secure bonding predisposes feelings such as basic security, intensity and devotion. Failure and insecure bonding can lead to violent negative feelings. International research shows the benefit of family centered care and skin-to-skin contact for preterm babies and their parents for e.g. temperature, weight gain, sleep, breastfeeding, and bonding.

Aims To facilitate the bonding between the newborn ill infant and the mother.

Methods Transfer of the mother (after normal delivery or 4 hours after planned caesarean) directly to the NICU with her infant.

Two hours training of all 120 neonatal nurses in obstetric nursing. Questionnaire to the mothers.

Results 58 mothers have been transferred directly from the delivery room to NICU. Results from the questionnaire to the mothers will be available on the poster.

Discussion Is it possible for a nurse trained in NICU to take care of the obstetric mother?

Is the environment at NICU acceptable for both mother and infant?