

Background Research shows that palliative care for children requires special attention and a coordinated approach to support the child and its entire family. In June 2012 a project was started in the Women's and Children's Clinic, Academic Medical Centre, Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

The aim of this project is to give a child with a life threatening or life limiting illness the highest possible quality of life and to relieve parents from all coordination tasks.

Methods We developed a multi-disciplinary team of professionals, called the Emma Home Team (EHT), to support families with a child in the palliative phase. A case manager (a paediatric nurse) visits the family at home and coordinates the care in collaboration with parents and professionals to provide a unique situation for each family.

When the treatment period has finished the case manager evaluates the care with the parents and professionals involved.

Results In the last 18 months over 90 families were supported by the EHT. In 32 cases the care is finished and evaluated. These evaluations all show the importance of the coordinating function of the case manager. Parents who were supported by the EHT indicated that the commitment, expertise and accessibility of the team were a great support for them.

Conclusion The interventions by the EHT seem to have an important added value for children and families in the palliative phase. A next step is to see if this way of caregiving can be used in other hospitals.

PO-0873 DETERMINATION OF FALLING RISK FOR CHILDREN IN AN EDUCATION AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL IN TURKEY

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Objective The aim of this study was to determinate falling risk of children who have been in Gulhane Military Medical Academy Hospital.

Methods The study was carried out at department of paediatric surgery and department of pediatrics between February–March 2014 in Gulhane Military Medical Academy Hospital. The population of the study was consisted of 122 children. Diagnostic Falling Risk Scale for Child Patients were used for data collection.

Results In the study group 36.1% of patients were female and 69.9% were male. The majority of patients were <3 years of age (32.8%). The reasons having been in hospital included pulmonary disease (18.6%), neurological or neuromuscular disorders (13.7%), and cardiac disorders (2%), complications of prematurity (8.8%), inguinal region deformity (3%), immunological disease (5.9%), fluid and electrolyte disorders (3.8%), poisoning (3%) and cancer (27.5). It was 57.4% staying in hospital which is range from one to seven days. It was found that falling risks were high level which is 97.5%. There was no statistically important difference in falling risks between gender ($p \geq 0.005$).

Conclusion It was found high falling risk for children who have been in our hospital.

PO-0874 WITHDRAWN

Nursing Adolescent Health

PO-0875 BEING AN ADOLESCENT MOTHER: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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Background and aims The aim of this study was to determine the thoughts of adolescent pregnant mothers about motherhood.

Methods A descriptive qualitative approach was used in the study. The data were obtained from 41 adolescent pregnant mothers with a questionnaire and open-ended semi-structured interviews in-depth audio-taped method. Data were analysed through thematic analysis by researchers.

Results Over the total amount of sample; 80.5% of adolescents didn't use a family planning method, 24.4% are relatives with her husband, 68.3% were being pregnant willingly and 24.4% didn't receive antenatal care regularly. The theme of study determined on four topics;

- 1) The feelings when she learn her pregnancy
- 2) The meaning of baby/child in her life
- 3) The effect of pregnancy for her future plans
- 4) The troubles about care of baby/child

They mentioned hearing about their pregnancy, the first feelings were fear, sadness, wonder, happiness, shocked, rebelled and thought it wasn't the right time.

"I really surprised and feared because being a mother seemed difficult for me. Because of economical obstacle I thought that could we support the babies' care expenditure."

"I got married when I was 18. Everyone began to ask whether I am pregnant in first month period of my marriage. After three month I got pregnant. I felt that I had to be pregnant"

"I felt sadness, really a big sadness, cry too much, because my husband had left the house just before the news of pregnancy."

Conclusion Although pregnancy is gratifying process for a woman, it can also become uncomfortable situation for adolescents.

PO-0876 PEER BULLYING: KAPADOKYA IN TURKEY

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Introduction and aim Violence is a widespread social problem including school aged children and adolescents in Turkey as everywhere in the world. The present study was conducted descriptively to determine the prevalence of bullying among 6th, 7th and 8th graders in secondary schools of a city province in Turkey.

Method Universe of the study consists of 3059 students attending secondary schools in Nevsehir province in Turkey. Randomly selected 1287 students were recruited in this cross-sectional study. Ethical approval and institutional permission were

obtained while consents were taken from students and their families. Data were collected with Individual Information Form, Traditional Peer Bullying Scale with a face-to-face interview and analysed with descriptive statistics and chi-square test on computer.

Findings It was determined that mean age of the students was 12.81 ± 0.93 years, of them 51.7% were girls, 12.0% did bullying and 15.9% were exposed to bullying (victim) while 15.1% were both bully/victim. Boys and 8th graders were found to bully more than girls (p^{th} and 7th graders, respectively (p^{th} grade and with a moderate level of economic status were found to be exposed to bullying more than 7th and 8th graders ($p0.05$).

Conclusion and recommendations Consequently, bullying at schools is a serious problem and programs including students, teachers and parents about preventing bullying should be developed and generalised.

PO-0877 THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED EMOTIONAL ABUSE ON SOCIAL SKILLS IN INTERMEDIATE GRADE STUDENTS

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Background and aims Although there is an increase in studies regarding child abuse and neglect, with studies on physical and sexual abuse taking lead, in the last ten years, there are very little studies on the long term effects of behaviour in schools that include emotional abuse. The attitudes and efforts of parents and teachers are very important in preventing such problems. The purpose of this study is to determine the effects of perceived emotional abuse the children receive from parents and teachers on social skills in intermediate grade students.

Methods The design of the study is descriptive. The cross sectional study was conducted with students in the 10–15 age category studying in two middle schools in Turkey between February–June 2013. The selection of the schools was determined by the reachable sample method. There was no sample selection in the study, and all of the students in the universe ($n = 753$) were included in the sample.

Results It was also found in the study that there was an advanced relationship between the gender variable and the positive social behaviour score averages ($p = 0.000$), and that male students had a higher positive behaviour score average than female students. As it can be seen in Table 1, children took scores below average only from the MESSY scale, while their scores from the other three scales were above average.

Conclusions There is a significant relationship between the social skill levels of children aged between 10–15 years and perceived emotional abuse by parents.

Abstract PO-0877 Table 1 Distributions of the MESSY, MTRS, FTRS, and PTBS Scale Score Averages of the Students (N:753)

Scales	X±SD	Min.	Max.
MESSY	136.90 ± 14.45	63.00	213.00
MTRS	352.50 ± 42.48	100.00	401.00
FTRS	362.89 ± 46.51	100.00	400.00
PTBS	183.31 ± 24.92	60.00	242.00

The Matson Evaluation Scale for Social Skills in Younger People (MESSY).

The Perceived Teacher Behaviour Scale (PTBS).

The Mother/Father-Teenager Relationships Scale (MTRS/FTRS).

PO-0878 ADHERENCE OF THE HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS TO THE ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY AT THE GARISSA PROVINCIAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, KENYA

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Background Kenya's policies on population, family planning (FP) and reproductive health (RH) often receive weak adherence. This undermines their implementation. The youth form the majority of the Kenyan population. The Adolescent RH and Development (ARH&D) policy, formulated in 2003, gives direction on meeting reproductive and developmental needs of the youth.

Methods The research done in June 2012, was hospital based, cross sectional, with qualitative and quantitative aspects. Research instruments included questionnaires, check lists and key informant interviews. The sample size comprised of 119 HCPs chosen randomly and 53 adolescent clients sampled purposively.

Data analysis was done using the statistical package of social scientists (SPSS) computer. Inferential statistics were done by chi square and Fisher's exact to compare percentages and association between adherence to the ARH&D policy and HCP characteristics.

Results The HCP adherence rate to the ARH&D was 62.2% while the adolescent client RH service satisfaction was about 94%. Adherence was higher among HCPs that were younger ($p = 0.005$), Christians ($p = 0.006$), and those supervised frequently ($p = 0.047$). Severity of infibulation has reduced among the Somali but is still at grade 4 among the Malakote. Consanguineous marriages, drug addiction, poverty are common. HIV and AIDS and FP stigmatisation is high.

Conclusion Adherence to the ARH and D policy, which was about 60%, was influenced by frequency of staff supervision, religious affiliation and the age the HCPs. Client satisfaction level was about 34%.

PO-0879 IMPACT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THEIR LEVEL OF LONELINESS AND ANXIETY

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Background and aims Along with the many conveniences introduced into our lives by use of the computer and internet, there are also many problems associated with the excessively frequent use of them. According to Rehm, the internet is a means for individuals to redefine themselves both individually and socially in several aspects including among others education, health, child development, dialogue, intercommunication, self-fulfilment, but can also be the cause of reduced social communication as well as social deviations. The longer time the internet is used,