

the less enter the users into relationship with people in social life; which may result in “social isolation”.

This research was carried out in the form of a descriptive study aimed to identify the impact of university students’ use of social media on their level of loneliness and anxiety.

Methods The universe of research consisted of 754 students of a state university, willing to participate in research. In the personal data sheet developed for the purpose of data gathering, the researchers made use of the Beck Anxiety Inventory and UCLA Loneliness Scale. The researchers obtained written permits from the state university’s ethics committee as well as written and verbal consent forms from participating students.

Conclusion The results revealed that 65.1% of the participants had an own personal computer, 60.7% had a Facebook account, 14.5% a Twitter account, 37.4% spent 1–2 h on the computer, while 18.6% spent 3–4 h; and that 31.6% used the internet to get information, 11% to get socialised/establish friendships, 27.6% to get rid of boredom, and 32.2% to engage in conversation.

Discussion The loneliness level of students making use of social media 8 h a day or more, the anxiety level of students making use of social media almost never/only once in a month or those staying with their relatives, and the anxiety and loneliness level of those at an age of 31 and more have been found to be high.

Nursing – Hematology and Oncology

PO-0880 EVALUATION OF MUCOSITIS IN PAEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY PATIENTS

E Efe, SULE Senol. Nursing Faculty, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey

10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1503

Background Cancer is a disease that is also encountered in children and requires an intensive treatment process. Chemotherapy medications and radiotherapy also harm healthy mucosa cells and cause mucositis while destroying malign cells.

Aim Evaluation of mucositis in paediatric oncology patients.

Method Review of the studies conducted on this field.

Result Children have difficulty in eating and drinking, and may refuse to eat due to pain, bleeding, ulceration, xerostomia, changes in the taste and malnutrition experienced during mucositis. Evaluation of mucositis is difficult due to their inability to cooperate for evaluation because of their young ages, the need for fast and easily-applied rating scale special to children, and the needs of the medical personnel and family to be trained about mucositis. World Health Organisation’s rating can be used in evaluation of mucositis. This is a simple rating scale, can be used for young children, and takes a short time to use. Another evaluation scale is developed by National Cancer Institute. In this scale; effect of symptoms and findings of mucositis are determined on functions such as eating and rating is performed. “Oral Health Evaluation Guide” assessing other structures inside the mouth can also be used. This scale is modified for child and parents. Another scale is Children’s International Mucositis Evaluation Scale.

Conclusion It is recommended for healthcare organisations to perform the evaluation of mucositis by using comprehensible scales before and after the treatment. Damages of mucositis can

be prevented or reduced by considering these recommendations and scales.

PO-0881 THE EFFECT OF FAMILY CENTRED CARE ON THE ANXIETY LEVELS OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER AND PARENTS

¹U Gunay, ²S Polat. ¹Nursing, İnönü University School of Health, Malatya, Turkey; ²Nursing, Bozok University School of Health, Yozgat, Turkey

10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1504

Introduction This research was carried out in order to determine the effect of family centred care on the anxiety levels of children with cancer and parents.

Methods The study was carried out in the child oncology clinic of a university hospital between March 2011 and April 2013. The study sample consisted of 33 children, their mothers, and 12 fathers as the study group and 31 children, their mothers, and 10 fathers as the control group. Furthermore, the study consisted 11 nurses and 4 physicians who are employed in the clinic. The data were collected using a Descriptive Questionnaire for Parents and Children, the Family-Centred Care Questionnaire, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The scales were administered to the study and control groups 3 times, once at the first meeting and then in monthly intervals. All data was analysed using SPSS.

Results No difference was found during the first measurement between the mean state-trait anxiety scores of the children and parents in the study and control groups. Following the family-centred care training given to the health professionals, the mean state-trait anxiety scores of the children and parents in the study group showed a significant decrease in the last measurements as compared to the control group ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion The study revealed that the family-centred care was effective in reducing the anxiety levels of children with cancer and parents. Thus, we recommend that the practice of family-centred care be proliferated.

PO-0882 DETERMINING THE BURDEN LOAD AND THE LIFE QUALITY OF THE MOTHER AND FATHERS OF THE CHILDREN WITH CANCER DIAGNOSIS AND HEMATOLOGIC DISEASES

¹S Yavuz, ²D Yildiz. ¹Department of Pediatric, Turkish Armed Forces Diyarbakir Military Hospital, Diyarbakir, Turkey; ²Department of Pediatric, Gulhane Military Medical Academy School of Nursing, Ankara, Turkey

10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1505

This research was planned as descriptive study for the purpose of determining the burden load and the life quality of the mother and fathers of the children with cancer diagnosis and hematologic diseases.

Methods The research was carried out in the Pediatrics Hematology and Oncology Polyclinic and Clinics of Gulhane Military Medical Academy, between December 2011–April 2012. The research sample was composed of 101 parents of children with cancer diagnosis and hematologic diseases.

The questionnaire form that was prepared by the researcher, “Caregiving Burden Scale” and “Rolls Royce Life Quality Scale” were applied to participants.

Results It was determined that the score of care burden of the parents who are in 46–55 age group, who have three and

more children was higher and a statically significant difference was found among them ($p < 0.05$). The scores of the care burden of the parents whose children have had bone marrow transplantation, who say that the disease affects the family budget, they do not have sufficient information about the treatment of their children was determined high and a statistically significant difference was found among them ($p < 0.05$). The scores of the care burden of the parents who are younger age group was determined high and a statistically significant difference was found among them ($p < 0.05$).

According to the scores between life quality scale of the mother and fathers, it has been found that the life quality of the mothers is affected by the disease of their children more.

It is suggested that the parents shall take part in the training courses that are given by the nurse about the disease, the nurse is suggested to evaluate the care burden and life quality of parents who have children with a chronic disease.

Nursing – Miscellaneous

PO-0883 MATERNAL AWARENESS OF SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME IN THE NORTH OF JORDAN

¹W Alkhataybeh, ²I Al-Faouri. ¹Maternal and Child Health, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan; ²Community and Mental Health, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid, Jordan

10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1506

Background and aims Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is one of the major causes of death in infants during the first year of their life. Research found reducing exposure to modifiable risk factors by increasing awareness in education campaigns can lower the incidence of SIDS. This study aimed to assess maternal awareness of sudden infant death syndrome in the north of Jordan.

Methods A cross-sectional design was used on 356 mothers of infants who visited the maternal and child health clinics of two teaching hospitals and three major health care centres in the north of Jordan between May and December 2013.

Results 64% ($n = 228$) of mothers didn't hear about SIDS, and 7% ($n = 250$) of mothers listed some of the international recommendations that prevent SIDS. Binary logistic regression analysis revealed that employed mothers, mothers with age more than 28 years and who live with spouse only were more likely to know and hear about SIDS. The most of sources of mothers knowledge about SIDS were friends (44.5%) and TV (40.6%), while 11.7% and 8.5% of mothers reported nurses and physicians respectively.

Conclusions Based on the findings, it is suggested that mothers in north of Jordan have little knowledge about SIDS and need more education regarding risk reducing practices. Screening and health educational programs are recommended to increase the awareness about SIDS in order to modify the infants care practices.

PO-0884 WITHDRAWN

PO-0885 NURSES INVOLVEMENT IN SANITARY EDUCATION IN A HOSPITAL IN ROMANIA

¹D. Davidescu, ²C. Dobrin, ³R. Burca, ⁴O. Falup-Pecurariu. ¹Pulmonology, Transilvania University Faculty of Medicine University Childrens Hospital, Brasov, Romania; ²Neonatology, Transilvania University Faculty of Medicine University Childrens Hospital, Brasov, Romania; ³Laboratory, Transilvania University Faculty of Medicine University Childrens Hospital, Brasov, Romania; ⁴Pediatrics, Transilvania University Faculty of Medicine University Childrens Hospital, Brasov, Romania

10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1507

Background Patients have to be treated in safe and clean hospitals, their treatments being designed to improve their general state. Only respecting strict hygienic rules we may achieve this goal.

Aim of the study was to improve the knowledge of all nurses and medical staff about the sanitary education rules as well as the fact that this has to be a constant part of our daily life.

Methods We have used a questionnaire composed of 17 questions, distributed at 120 healthcare professionals during 1st. June 2013- 31st. December 2013. All of them work at the Clinic Childrens Hospital, Brasov, Romania.

Results From all of the health professionals all of them answered the questionnaire and 97% consider it as being relevant for their education and work.

30% from all do promote on a regular base sanitary education. All of them work in departments with more than 20 beds or with chronic ill patients. 65% from the rest make scarcely sanitary education and these work in departments at which beds are overcrowded. These group are more centred on treatment rather than education. 84% inform the parents about the received treatment and ask informant consent from all patients. 70% of them recognise the fact that parents are very attentive at all the received advices.

Conclusion All of the healthcare professional admit that education is important for their work specially for parents with a low education level.

PO-0886 PICU IN THE FUTURE; NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS OF NURSES

M. De Neef, TNC Tol. PICU, Emma Children's Hospital/Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1508

Introduction The aim of this study was to understand the present nursing roles at the PICU and the changes nurses want to be accounted for or are seen as a valuable addition to their nursing profession.

Methods A qualitative study. Data were collected by face-to-face focus groups.

Results After three focus-group meetings, seventeen themes were identified. Major specific nursing roles were 1) nurse led weaning from the ventilator was identified by nurses as well as physicians. 2) case management to improve PICU care and transition of the long stay patient, identified by nurses as well as physicians. 3) More effective painmanagement when the nurse was responsible for titration. 4) the role of a consultative nurse. This role was mentioned by nurses only.