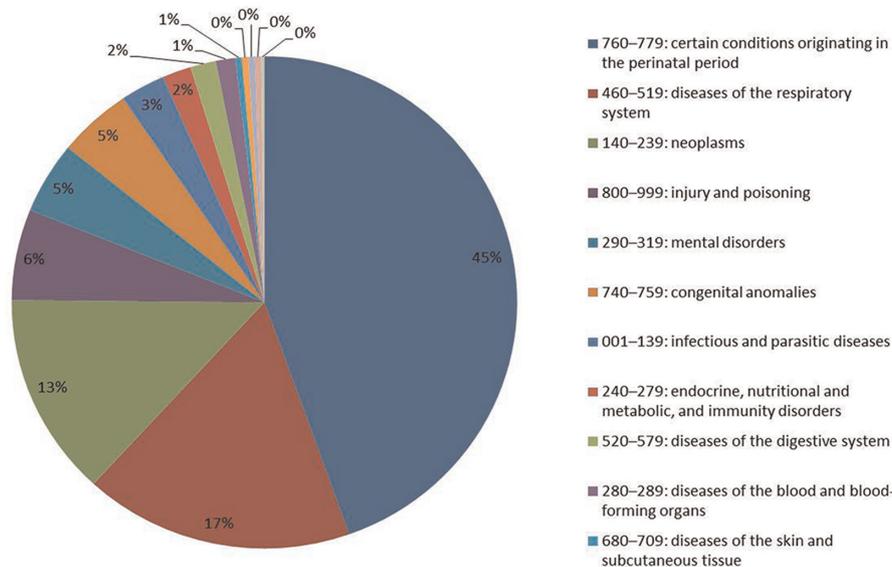


Causes of Mortality 2007-2011 in our center



Abstract PO-0968 Figure 1 Causes of mortality 2007–2011 in our centre

cause. An orthopaedic, blind to the parents' answers to the questionnaire, evaluated the children. A researcher estimated the score of each one of the completed questionnaires and reviewed the orthopaedics' clinical chart.

Results 35 questionnaires were completed. According to orthopaedics, 21 children had GP, while according to questionnaire, 13 children did so. When the cut-off point was reset at 7, sensitivity was 91.3% and specificity 95.4%.

Conclusions The questionnaire quantifies parental answers and may assist clinicians in GP diagnosis.

Abstract PO-0970 Table 1 Questionnaire

Select the answer that best describes your child's limb pain attack:

- Occurs during late afternoon or evening.
- Is still present next morning.
- Is bilateral.
- Occurs always in the same limb.
- Is located in muscles (thigh, calf, posterior knee, foot)
- Resolves spontaneously or with massage of the affected area.
- Is persistent and doesn't resolve.
- The child awakes at night because of pain.
- The child is otherwise well.

YES to questions 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and NO to questions 2, 4, 7 are rated 1 and are indicative of GP.

The cut-off value for the diagnosis had been set at ≥ 8 .

PO-0971 MEDICAL STUDENT, AN AUDIT AND CLINICAL GOVERNANCE

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Aims To assess if paediatric undergraduate students can improve their knowledge and understanding of clinical governance when undertaking an audit as part of their clinical placement.

Methods The students were broken into 2 groups (2–3 in each group). Each group was given a topic to assess (growth charts and post-take ward round documentation) and asked to design a

prospectus. A 10 chart audit was undertaken and the results presented to the clinical team. This project will run from August 2013 until Jan 2014.

A questionnaire was filled out at the start and at the end of the placement and used as an indicator of the student's progress. The questionnaire comprised of yes and no answers as well as a rating scale from 1–5.

Results No student had undertaken an audit or quality improvement project previously ($n = 17$).

The students rated their undergraduate teaching in clinical governance a mean mark of 1.6 (self-rating scale marked 1–5).

There was an increased in mean score regarding their understanding of clinical governance (pre 2, post 3.2), understanding of the audit cycle (pre 1.9, post 3.9) and in the importance of clinician governance in modern medicine (pre 3.5, post 4.3).

All students (100%) felt this project helped improve their c.v. and that it would be beneficial for all undergraduates to participate in an audit.

Conclusions The results identified a self-rated improvement in knowledge of clinical governance and the audit cycle as well as support for undergraduates undertaking a quality improvement project.

PO-0972 LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSES' AND PHYSICIANS' PERCEIVED APPROPRIATENESS OF CARE AND MORAL DISTRESS IN A NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE

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Background/aims Invasive treatment without sufficient benefit induces doubts among nurses and physicians about 'appropriateness of patient care'. Conflicting interpersonal moral convictions, may cause moral distress. Additional sources of moral distress are incompatible institutional requirements, workplace