



Abstract 1887 Figure 1

**Conclusions** The workgroup felt it necessary to improve the drills by using colored vests to single out participants in the drill, wearing goggles mimicking poor visibility, and a flowchart demonstrating stepwise evacuation. Participants felt it was useful to practice evacuations.

#### 1888 EXPECTED OUTCOMES AS FACILITATORS IN EVALUATING SOLUTION OF NURSING DIAGNOSIS "ANXIETY"

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**Aim** Research was performed as descriptive. It was intended to determine the effect of expected outcomes on decision making through the solution of "anxiety" as a nursing diagnosis.

**Method** The sample were composed from 50 mothers of child with cancer. Data were collected with Care Giver Assessment Form. "Anxiety" were determined as a nursing diagnosis for mothers. 5 NIC activity group were used for solution of diagnosis. 9 expected outcomes were determined for the evaluation of solution. All outcomes were evaluated in stages of "How many times did they target", "Did we have expected results?" and "Did we solve the problem?" At the end of evaluation we can say "The problem solved" or "It is still going on."

**Results** 37 of 50 mothers had anxiety. Expected outcomes were "recognize own anxiety and express coping methods, use effective coping methods, express positively about reducing stress, express activities on face and body as signs of reducing stress, express increase concentration and reliability in thinking, express increase in problem solving process, express increase in self confident, increase for environmental interest, decrease in pulse and blood pressure through normal values". The problem were solved in different time interval in different mothers by the help of outcomes. All outcomes targeted once for 37 mothers. We couldn't reach the targets for five mothers so "anxiety" were solved for 32 of mothers completely.

**Conclusion** Expected outcomes facilitate the decision making about solution of nursing diagnosis effectively.

#### 1889 HAND HYGIENE ADHERENCE AMONG HEALTH CARE WORKERS IN CAIRO, EGYPT

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The purpose of this process improvement project was to help guide a medical center in a low income country, Egypt, to reduce the incidence of healthcare associated infections by improving hand hygiene practice among its healthcare workers. The goal was to increase hand hygiene by utilizing a strategic educational plan for HCWs using the WHO's guidelines of "5 Moments of Hand Hygiene" (WHO, 2009).

The project was conducted to increase compliance in healthcare workers' hand hygiene in an intensive care unit. The pre-observation audit identified that 42% of physicians and 71% of nurses performed hand hygiene - Moment 1 - before touching a patient. The post observation audit identified that 53% of physicians and 83% of nurses performed hand hygiene - Moment 1-before touching a patient. Nurses were observed performing 193 opportunities of hand hygiene during Moments 1-5. In all areas, nurses maintained or improved their hand hygiene practices following the World Health Organization's "5 Moments of Hand Hygiene." Subsequently, the one-on-one education, Moment 2 - before clean/aseptic procedure practice improved from 0% to 100% adherence. One-on-one education on hand hygiene using "5 Moments of Hand Hygiene" among healthcare workers in an intensive care unit proved to be a successful strategy for improving hand hygiene compliance.

#### 1890 CHILDREN, THE FUTURE OF NURSING. A STUDY ABOUT CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF NURSES' ROLE

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**Background** Nursing shortage is a major problem. Strategies have been adopted to contrast it. One is to increase the appeal of nursing profession to young people, to increase the number of new nurses entering the profession. No intervention has considered children in primary school -the period of life when children start fantasizing about what to do when they grow up- as possible target of an information campaign about Nursing.

**Goal** To investigate what perception children have of Nurses and their propensity to become a Nurse when they grow up.

**Methods** Cross-sectional study. Primary school 5th graders (age 10) were asked to answer a 6-item questionnaire and to draw a Nurse.

**Results** 245 questionnaires and drawings were collected. 60% of children consider the Nurse as the one who "takes care" or "helps" sick people, while 23% say Nurse "helps the doctor". 28% drew a Nurse with a syringe. Only 8% represented a Nurse talking with patient. Many of the drawings representations seem influenced by stereotypes: red cross on the uniform (61%), female nurses with starched white hat, skirt and heels (25%). 17% of children state they want to be a Nurse when they grow up; of them 63% are girls.

**Discussion** The majority of children have a correct idea of Nurses' role, although their image is influenced by stereotypes. Unexpectedly, 1/6 children think of becoming a Nurse. An educational campaign about Nursing directed to primary schooler may correct wrong stereotypes about Nurses and encourage children interested to nursing to cultivate their dream.

#### 1891 DISEASE COURSE AND SELF-REPORTED DAILY LIFE EXPERIENCES OF YOUNG ADULTS WITH JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS THROUGH ADOLESCENCE

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Children, Women and Children's Division, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway; <sup>5</sup>The Nordic School of Public Health; <sup>6</sup>Bracke Diakoni, Gothenburg, Sweden

**Background and Aims** Functional disability and bodily pain seem to be the most important determinants of physical and psychosocial well-being in young people with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) into adulthood. Disease course and self-reported daily life experiences through adolescence, and health professionals' guidance and counselling in the transition process to adult life are explored.

**Method** Telephone interviews based on a questionnaire including open-ended and closed questions among 51 informants as part of a second follow-up of a Norwegian cohort of patients with JIA 18.4 years after symptom onset. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse quantitative data. Data from the open-ended questions were categorised and quantified manually.

**Results** Main findings are the high frequency of symptoms related to JIA the previous year (70.6%) and disease residua (78.4%). A considerable proportion experienced limitations in education planning and job accessibility, yet 46 informants (90.2%) felt satisfactory in their study and/or job situation. More than 55% of the informants answered that they to some/great extent were informed about illness related issues. However, more than 70% answered 'no' when asked whether they had received counselling with regard to psychosocially related issues, and 70.6% stated that they had not been prepared for transfer to adult ward.

**Conclusion** JIA-related plagues and worries seem to impact the entire period of adolescence into adult life for a considerable proportion of the informants. Guidance and counselling should be formalised and should focus on both illness- and psychosocially related implications of the disease in young people with JIA.

1892

#### THE EFFECT OF HEAVY SCHOOL BAG WEIGHT ON PHYSICAL PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENCE. SHIRAZ, IRAN

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**Background** One of the main physical problems that have been considered less is the physical complaints related to school bag weight that has a great adverse effect on the incidence of movement disorders in future.

**Objective** Evaluation of physical problems as consequences of over weight bag school.

**Method and materials** In this descriptive study, 1255 primary and guidance school students were selected from 16 schools randomly from four different regions of Shiraz. Demographic data were collected by a questionnaire. The data related to physical problems including the type of the bags, the type of transportation to school and the weight of students and their bags which were measured by a digital seca scale with the sensitivity of 100 grams. Data were analyzed by SPSS on way ANOVA, Chi-square and T-test.

**Result** Complaints from shoulder pain were the main problem (41.2%). The mean of school bag weight was 2.81±1.09 kg that had significant correlation with the incidence of physical complaints (P=0.001) in all students. The school bag weight of 440 students (35.1%) were over 10% of the student's body weight and 94% of them suffering from physical complaints.

**Conclusion** This study revealed strong correlation between school bag weight and physical problems among all students, and can lead to serious consequences in the future.

1893

#### SEXUAL ABUSED IN CHILD

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**Introduction** Prevalence estimates suggest that between 12% and 35% of women and between 4% and 9% of men report having experienced sexual abuse before 18 years of age. Although no sexual abuse-specific syndrome has been described, aggressive behaviour, social isolation, somatization, anxiety, depression, nightmares, inappropriate sexualized behaviours and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are the most frequent sequelae reported.

**Methods** The following sources were searched: Medline and hand searches of relevant journals from 1998–2009.

**Results** The sequelae of child sexual abused indicates that children not only express short-term adaptation problems, but are also at risk of adolescence and adulthood revictimization, drug and alcohol abuse and a host of other symptoms. Vulnerability to victimization and varied outcomes are determined by interactions of three sets of mutually influential factors: personal variables, event factors, and environmental factors. Based on the literature, we predicted a high prevalence of psychiatric disturbance in these abused children (30% or greater). Children who have been both physically/sexually abused appear to be at highest risk of psychiatric disturbance. Results show that in the sexual abuse group, single-parent families were more frequent (53.7% versus 32.3%; P<0.01), mothers were less educated (10.8% versus 13.1%; P<0.0001) and socioeconomic level was lower (36.8% versus 47.9%; P<0.0001).

**Conclusions** Child sexual abuse is a common problem in our society and medical professionals who provide evaluations of children who may have been abused need.

1894

#### JOB SATISFACTION SURVEY AMONG PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY NURSES

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**Purpose** job satisfaction becoming an increasingly large disorder and defined as the degree to which employees enjoy their job. Job satisfaction is a significant predictor of nursing absenteeism, burnout, turnover and intention to quit; however, there have been some inconsistent findings. Much research has revealed that job satisfaction of pediatric oncology nurses is closely related to job stress, role conflict and ambiguity, organizational and professional commitment. This led the researcher to carry out a study to identify variables of job satisfaction among nurses working in pediatric oncology ward.

**Method** A descriptive cross sectional design was carried out by using quantitative data obtained through self-administered questionnaires. Our tool was the 'job satisfaction survey' to examine job satisfaction among 25 pediatric oncology nurses from SHIRAZ University of Medical Science (IRAN).

**Results** The job satisfaction for pediatric oncology staff nurses had been calculated using mean and standard deviation and results revealed that (N:25, Mean:2.3)and this is an indication of dissatisfaction.

**Conclusion** Studies over the past decade have increasingly focused on job dissatisfaction placed on health professionals and the negative consequences of that. The implication for this study is that nursing work in pediatric oncology ward is a difficult profession and additional researches are needed to identifying positive strategies for reducing job dissatisfaction. this study indicates the importance of adopting strategies to demonstrate more social support for the pediatric oncology nurses in the workplace.

1895

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY OF PEDIATRIC EMERGENCIES IN LOCAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SYSTEM

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