

PS-257 DANGER IN CHILD NUTRITION: JUNK FOODS

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Background and aims The junk food like chocolate, sweets, savoury snacks, crisps, have high sugar and fats, but low in nutritional value. It is important to teach your children to eat more balanced, whole foods and avoid junk food. The aim of the study is to determine mother attitudes about junk food consumption of their children.

Methods A descriptive quantitative approach was used in study. The data were obtained from 200 mothers who has child in different ages by a questionnaire designed by researchers. Data was evaluated using the descriptive statistics available in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS 16.0).

Results Most of the mothers were (37,5%) between 21–25, high-school graduate (33,5%) and housewife (63,5%). Most of them (93,5%) allowed their children to eat junk foods (crisps, chocolate, wafer), to buy one junk food for every market shopping (61,7%). Mothers' prefer and knowledge affected choosing junk foods (53%). Mothers' stocking constantly biscuit, wafer, fruit milk percent was 62%. Wafer and chocolate were 62%, biscuit was 32 % of these stocked foods. Most of mothers didn't prepare yoghurt at home (64,5%), and give their children artificial milk, milk products, fruit yoghurt (86%). Mothers also stated that they eat junk foods with their children, too (61,7%).

Conclusion Mothers' knowledge, attitude and prefer about junk foods have great role in junk consumption of children. It is suggested that increasing mothers' attention about healthy child nutrition may prevent consumption of junk food.

PS-258 CAN THE EXPRESSION OF CHRONIC DISEASE GIVEN BY CHILDREN BE UNDERSTOOD WITH AESTHETIC KNOWING?

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Background and aims Aesthetic Knowing provides understanding human reactions towards disease, health, events. Study was conducted qualitatively to understand what chronic disease expressed to children with chronic diseases by intern nurses with Aesthetic Knowing.

Methods Study was conducted with 25 intern nurses caring 25 children aged 9–18 years hospitalised at paediatric clinics of a university hospital in Turkey. Ethical approval and consent from students, children, parents were obtained. Aesthetic Knowing education was given to students prior to study. Students wanted children to express what it meant to have chronic disease by painting (8) or article-poem-letter (17) based on their preferences. Focus group interview was done to learn experiences of students, recorded and themes (meaning of chronic disease for children, benefits of Aesthetic Knowing, experiences of students about using Aesthetic Knowing in nursing, contribution of Aesthetic Knowing to nursing) were determined after content analysis.

Results Opinions of students about chronic disease were; fear, anxiety, concern, stress, anger, pain, feeling of guilt, impact on

routines, school lives, life styles, quality of life, social and psychological support needs, future uncertainty, limitations of disease (medications, diet).

Opinions of students about benefits of Aesthetic Knowing and its usage in nursing were; entering inner world of children, understanding feelings of pain, anger, guilt, increasing empathy, trust relations, communication, provision of holistic care, improving quality of care, integrating family into care, noticing patient needs, providing patient self-expression.

Conclusions Aesthetic Knowing is recommended to use in nursing education and patient care to understand children reactions and direct care.

PS-259 WITHDRAWN**PS-260 DETERMINING THE ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS TOWARDS EVIDENCE BASED NURSING**

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Background In order that evidence-based nursing practices can be integrated into the clinic and that the nurses have a critical perspective, the principles and the value of evidence-based practices should be given at undergraduate nursing education.

Aim This research has been conducted in order to determine the attitudes of nursing students towards evidence-based nursing.

Methods The descriptive research has been conducted in Selcuk University Faculty of Health Sciences between March 1 and April 1, 2014. Research data were gathered from 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade 263 nursing students with a questionnaire form prepared by the researchers and 'The Attitude towards Evidence-Based Nursing' (AEBN) and was evaluated by average, percentage and t-test.

Results 60% of the students participating in the research were between 21–23 years old. 57,8% of the students were taking the research course, 57, 4% of weren't reading any journals of nursing, 53,6% didn't participate in any scientific activity. The point average of AEBN was $57,33 \pm 8, 88$. A statistically significant difference was found between the attitudes towards taking the research course, reading journals of nursing, participating in scientific activities, the desire to make research after graduation and the AEBN scale score. (Respectively $t = 2,276$, $p = 0,024$, $t = 2,174$ $p = 0,031$, $t = 2,580$ $p = 0,010$, $t = 6,856$ $p = 0,000$).

Conclusion It has been found that the AEBN scale score of the students participating in professional scientific studies was high. It was concluded that the practices for evidence-based nursing should be increased and inclusive education should be given so that the results can be adapted into clinical setting.

PS-261 PARENTAL NEEDS IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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