

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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10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1500

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 \pm SD	Min.	Max.
MESSY	136.90 \pm 14.45	63.00	213.00
MTRS	352.50 \pm 42.48	100.00	401.00
FTRS	362.89 \pm 46.51	100.00	400.00
PTBS	183.31 \pm 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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10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1501

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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10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1502

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,