

more children was higher and a statistically 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 mothers 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 nurses 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.