

more children was higher and a statically 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 the mother 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 nurse is 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

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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

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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

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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.

In the subthemes main subjects were the need for appropriate care for the long stay patient and the need of ongoing education.

Discussion Both, nurses and physicians recognised a need for change in nursing care for the long stay patient at the PICU. This suits with the changing PICU environment.

Nurses could have a role in bedside procedures such as pain and sedation management and weaning from the ventilator. This will enhance the area of nursing autonomy, control and responsibility and from literature we know satisfaction in the workplace also will grow.

The deployment of a consultative nurse may improve the satisfaction of patients and parents after discharge from the PICU and will unburden the growing responsibility of the nurses on the paediatric ward.

PO-0887 EXPERIENCES AND ATTITUDES OF NURSES CONCERNING COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE METHODS USED BY THEMSELVES AND THEIR PATIENTS

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Background There has been an increasing interest in CAM methods in recent years, which the importance of evaluating the personal experiences of nurses concerning CAM methods, as well as their attitudes and experiences concerning the use of these methods by their patients.

Aims and objectives The objective of this study is to determine the experiences and attitudes of nurses concerning Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) methods used by themselves and their patients.

Design This is a descriptive study.

Method This study was conducted at Akdeniz University Hospital, Antalya, Turkey, between January and April 2013. 220 (80%) nurses working directly on patient care were included in the study. In the study, a questionnaire prepared by researchers was used as a data collection form.

Results It was determined that 85% of nurses included in the study used one or more CAM methods. Among CAM methods, nurses were mainly acquainted with **praying** (98.6%), **massage** (95.5%) and they also used them efficiently. While 8% of nurses stated that the responsibility of informing patients about CAM methods belonged to nurses, 47.6% stated that it belonged to doctors. 92.7% of nurses expressed no negative experience concerning CAM methods used by their patients.

Conclusions It was determined that nurses did not question CAM methods used by their patients and did not consider them among their own responsibilities. The fact that nurses did not have negative attitudes about CAM methods and had positive experiences about patients may enable them to be more active in integrative nursing practices.

PO-0888 ENCOUNTERING THE CANCER: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Background and aim Getting diagnosed with a cancer is a life crisis for many people. When children, the most precious beings of parents, are diagnosed with cancer, this affects them deeply. This study was designed to determine the views of mothers regarding with the feelings of the mother when their child have received a diagnosis of cancer.

Methods The study used the method of focus group interviews and face-to-face in-depth interviews for qualitative studies. Interviews were held with the mothers of 6 children with cancer on March 2014. Data was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire. The mothers' verbal consents were obtained.

Results Mothers were asked about how they felt when they first heard about the diagnosis. Mother C said, 'You get accustomed to everything; but not that diagnosis. When I first heard about the diagnosis, the hospital literally collapsed on me'. Mother H said, 'We never expected that; we were just petrified and could eat nothing for days'. Two mothers expressed that the moment was by far the hardest moment of their lives. Regarding the question 'How do you define cancer?', the following statements were made; Mother E, 'It is a disease exhausting hopes everyday', and Mother C, 'I have lost one of my relatives who was diagnosed with cancer. Cancer means death to me'.

Conclusion Diagnosis and treatment of cancer constitute a very challenging process both for the child and parents. Thus, health-care professionals should provide the convenient support and consultancy for them as from the outset.

PO-0889 NURSING AND MEDICAL FACULTY STUDENTS' TENDENCY OF PATERNALISM FOR PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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Background and aim Paternalism for paediatric patients is doctors' or nurses' acts intentionally on behalf of patients according to the purpose of doing good or avoiding harm. It can be against the codes of ethics, children rights and other laws. Paternalism is increasingly regarded as outdated and discussed on developed countries but there isn't any study about it in Turkey.

Methods This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted at Selcuk University in March–April 2014. This study aimed to find nursing and medical faculty students' tendency of paternalism for pediatric patients. Study population was 202 students and without sample selection 100 students who agreed to participate voluntarily were included in sample. Data were collected with a survey. Numbers, percentage distribution and chi-square were used to determinate data.

Results Medical faculty (40%) and most of nursing (76.8%) students stated they had received training about children rights in their undergraduate education. Significant statistical differences weren't found between the awareness of children rights violations and taking children rights lessons ($p = 0.50$). Using personal experiences (nursing students' 46.4%; medical faculty students' 61.3%) and choosing useful things for children (nursing students' 78.3%; medical faculty students' 74.2%) in the process of providing information to parents were found important both nursing and medical faculty students.

Conclusion Even though nursing and medical faculty students expressed similar things during the process of providing information to parents, nursing students were found more sensitive