

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**

V Cirik, E EFE, S Öncel, S Gözümlü. *Nursing Faculty, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey*

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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**

<sup>1</sup>A Gürol, <sup>2</sup>S Polat, <sup>3</sup>MF Polat, <sup>4</sup>Z Keskin Yıldırım. <sup>1</sup>*Pediatric Nursing, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey;* <sup>2</sup>*Pediatric Nursing, Bozok University, Yozgat, Turkey;* <sup>3</sup>*Medical Biochemistry, Bozok University, Yozgat, Turkey;* <sup>4</sup>*Pediatric Oncology, Atatürk University, Erzurum, Turkey*

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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**

F Arslan Tas, S Özkan. *Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Nursing, Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey*

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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

about parents' involvement clinical visits and autonomy of parents in decision-making processes.

**PO-0890 THE SELF-RESPECT AND SCHOOL SUCCESS OF THE HEALTHY SIBLINGS OF THE MENTALLY DISABLED CHILDREN**

B Koc, S Polat. *Nursing, Bozok University School of Health, Yozgat, Turkey*

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**Background** This descriptive study was conducted in order to determine the self-respect and school success of the healthy siblings of the trainable mentally disabled children.

**Methods** The data of the study was collected by informative data form and Coopersmith Self- Esteem Scale between. The school grades of the healthy siblings at the end of the year were obtained from e-school system. The healthy siblings of 91 mentally disabled children who are getting private training and who have siblings were included in the study.

**Results** The healthy siblings of the mentally disabled children included in the study, 42.8% were between the ages of 12–14 and 57.1% were female, 42.8% were attending second-level primary school classes. The self-respect point average of the healthy siblings of the mentally disabled children was  $59.2 \pm 14.9$ ; and 69.2% of them had medium level, 27.5% of them high level of self-respect. The self-respect of the healthy siblings was affected by the gender of the mentally disabled sibling and the employment status of the father. The school success level of 60.4% of the healthy siblings at the end of the year was found to be 'good'.

**Conclusion** Supporting the self-respect and school success of the healthy siblings of the mentally disabled children in a way that they would not be affected by their siblings' disability, the families' sparing enough time for the daily needs of the healthy children and their performances at school, improving the cooperation between parents.

**PO-0891 YOUR NEW FRIEND, CALLED CHANGE: EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATIONS ON YOUR WARD BY TRAINING THE KEY PLAYERS**

<sup>1</sup>K Unk, <sup>2</sup>H Vermeulen, <sup>3</sup>TA Slagter, <sup>4</sup>HH Greuter, <sup>1</sup>JM Maaskant. *<sup>1</sup>Women's and Children's Clinic, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>Department of Surgery – Amsterdam School of Health Professions, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; <sup>3</sup>Quality and Safety Committee, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands; <sup>4</sup>Department of Quality Assurance and Process Innovation, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands*

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**Background and aims** Continuous quality improvement (QI) in healthcare is necessary. However many publications prove that often the implementation of innovations fails in daily hospital practice. We found a lack of knowledge and skills within the executing staff of our children's clinic in this field. The aim was to develop and realise an efficient and effective training to empower the responsible staff nurses in order to improve the success rate of QI implementation projects on the wards.

**Methods** After a critical analysis we developed basic principles for this training:

- 'learning on the job'; students are using their own project during the course

- focus on key elements of implementation and necessary competencies
- immediately applicable in daily practice
- the use of already in-hospital available knowledge
- thorough quantitative and qualitative evaluations (oral and written).

**Results** In 2013 we developed, realised and evaluated this implementation training;

- developed by 6 professionals from 4 different fields
- training in 4 daily periods (afternoons) in a 3–4 weeks interval
- based on 4 implementation key-topics and 7 implementation competencies
- 14 students; simultaneously invested in their own QI projects
- student-scores (scale: 1–5) mean total training: 3.5
- high scores: applicability (4.4), personal learning efficiency (3.6), trainers (3.9).

**Discussion/conclusion** We successfully designed and realised a training to improve the implementation knowledge and skills of the nursing staff. At present we are improving the training (based on the evaluation figures), in the next phase we will implement this training hospital-wide.

**PO-0892 ASK A STUDENT; THE LOGICAL SOLUTION. A, PROVEN EFFECTIVE, PATHWAY TO CONTINUOUSLY UPDATE YOUR PROTOCOLS AND THE PERMANENT AVAILABILITY OF NURSE STUDENT GRADUATION SUBJECTS**

K Unk, MG Jansen, CJ van der Perk, JM Maaskant. *Women's and Children's Clinic, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands*

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**Background and aims** It is important to continuously optimise the nursing protocols based on the latest available evidence. Besides this paediatric nurse students are often searching for suitable graduation subjects. The aim was to develop and implement an efficient and effective model combining and meeting these demands, regarding the nursing staff of our children's hospital.

**Methods** We designed a systematic procedure, combining different key elements:

- Finding evidence based answers to clinical problems.
- Continuous input to optimise the nursing protocols.
- Permanent available student graduation subjects (thesis).
- Motivating both nursing staff and nurse students.

**Results** After development (2011), we implemented, evaluated and improved this method in 2012.

- The procedure contains 5 steps (from graduation subject to presenting results).
- Clear agreements about results and deadlines (form for each project + written approval).
- Clear description of steps and responsibilities of the 5 different professionals involved.
- 2012–2013: 49 recommendations/graduation subjects, resulting in 27 adjusted/updated protocols.
- Start 2014: our databank contains 100 graduation subjects to improve the protocols.
- Efficient use of the already local available EBP knowledge and skills.

**Discussion/conclusion** We successfully designed, implemented, evaluated and improved an effective and efficient intervention in a children's hospital. We found a solution for: (a) the permanent