

deficiencies and insufficient/unsafe levels of staffing. The associated declining self-respect, frustration, and guilt cause work-dissatisfaction, burnout, turnover, and consequently, diminished patient care. In this survey study, perceived appropriateness of care and levels of moral distress were evaluated across time. We also determined if respondents' background predicted moral distress levels.

Methods After baseline assessment (background, moral distress, ethical climate), nurses and physicians of our level-III NICU evaluated day-levels of perceived appropriateness of care, the different aspects of moral distress, and ethical climate, at the end of five randomly selected shifts.

Results Response rate: nurses 87(77%)/physicians 30(91%). Moral distress (range 1–16) was low at baseline ($M = 2.21$; $SD = 1.55$), but significantly higher for nurses than for physicians ($M = 2.40/SD = 1.68$ vs $M = 1.68/SD = 0.98$; $p = 0.01$). Nurses were less likely to disagree with treatment than physicians ($OR = 2.62$, $p = 0.02$). Moral distress at day-level (range 1–4) was very low ($M = 0.08/SD = 0.21$) and significantly depended on being religious ($\beta = 0.16$; 95% $CI = 0.03$ to 0.28) and perceived 'overtreatment' ($\beta = 0.18$; 95% $CI = 0.07$ to 0.30), contrary to 'undertreatment' ($\beta = 0.17$; 95% $CI -0.63$ to 0.29). Highest scores were observed for the following aspects of moral distress: provider (dis)continuity, communication about patient care, and (un)safe levels of staffing.

Conclusion In earlier studies, 'expressing concerns' and 'facilitated ethics conversations' proved to diminish moral distress. Possibly in our NICU the existence of structured-multi-disciplinary-medical-ethical-decision-making explains the (very)low levels of moral distress.

PO-0973 **LIFESTYLES, EATING AND ACTIVITY FOR FAMILIES (LEAF) PROGRAMME: DEVELOPING A TIER 3 INTERVENTION FOR WEIGHT MANAGEMENT IN THE EARLY YEARS**

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Aim To develop a Tier 3, family-focused weight management intervention for the early years.

Background In the UK roughly 1 in 4 children are overweight or obese by the time they start primary school. According to the literature there are no proven models for working with children under 6 years with extreme obesity. We were required to develop a Tier 3 weight management intervention as part of the Care Pathway for Children's Weight Management in Cornwall.

Methodology A review of national guidance and both nationally and locally run programmes for children's weight management was undertaken. The key aspects for successful interventions, appropriate for the early years, were identified. A pilot programme was then developed by our team.

Results Successful programmes were already running for children aged 7–13 years The LEAF (Lifestyles, Eating and Activity for Families) clinic was developed for children 6 years and under. It comprises a multi-disciplinary clinic with Community Paediatrician, Specialist Children Dietician and Specialist Activity Advisor, followed by a group intervention in a community setting, before multi-disciplinary follow-up. The intervention covers a broad range of topics that aim to help empower parents to make changes that ultimately improve the body mass index of their children. After completion of the programme families are

discharged, with the specialist team providing support to primary care professionals. Co-morbidities identified including raised LFTs, deranged lipids and sleep apnoea have been improved with this intervention.

Conclusion Initial results are promising but full evaluations of the outcomes of our programme are needed.

PO-0974 **CARE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DELIBERATE SELF-HARM: ARE WE DOING IT RIGHT?**

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Background and aim Deliberate Self-harm (DSH) affects 1 in 15 young people and remains one of top 5 causes of acute hospital admissions in UK. We looked at children attending hospital with DSH to assess their pathways of care and discharge outcomes. We also looked to see if any trends emerged in their attendance to hospital.

Methods Retrospective review of patients over 6 month's period from March to August 2012.

Results 135-patients were identified, 124 with diagnosis of self-harm and 11 with previous mental health problems. Following their attendance to emergency department 90% (n122) needed inpatient assessment and 96% of these were followed-up by mental health team. Average length of stay was 3 h to 6 days. Thoughts of harm included 81% (n100), drug overdose 50% (n62) and physical injury 37% (n46). Analgesics were most common drug overdose in 26% (n29) and medical interventions was needed in 19% (n12). 61% (n83) were girls. Social factors like parental-separation was seen in 61% (n82), living in supported accommodation in 26% (n35), family history of mental illness in 23% (n31) and social-services involved in 38% (n52).

Conclusion We found that most of our patients had significant DSH needing inpatient management (5% of our admissions) and majority needed follow-up with mental health services which reinforces the need to work closely with mental health team. Social risk factors were commonly found in our cohort. Recognition and early intervention may reduce the incidence of self-harm in these children. Analgesics were the most common drug of overdose reflecting the easy availability of these to children.

PO-0975 **KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BARRIERS TOWARDS RESEARCH IN THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (NHS)**

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Background In the 21st century, healthcare professionals know a great deal about health, disease and medicine. However, much remains uncertain and continued investment in research aims to find better ways of managing patients, improving public health, reducing health inequalities and keeping people in a state of good health. Clinical Research Networks are well established across the NHS to ensure that all patients and clinicians are able to share the benefits of participating in clinical research. Barriers to research can deter healthcare professionals from contributing towards useful research projects.

Abstract PO-0975 Table 1

	Strongly agree	Agree	Unsure	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Research is imperative to the future of the NHS	35	60	2	2	1
I am aware of the research studies carried out locally in my working area	9	37	23	25	6
I am aware of the requirement of Good Clinical Practice course to participate in research	18	32	16	30	4
Time commitment puts me off research.	14	40	14	28	4
Bureaucracy (paper work) puts me off research.	10	44	13	30	3
Protected time would enable me to carry out more research.	18	60	13	9	0
I am aware of the local research team and how they can support me undertaking research	7	46	13	27	7
Research is driven for publication and self-interest	3	22	20	49	6
Research is driven for the benefit of future patient management	29	56	13	0	2

Aim To ascertain knowledge and attitude towards research and identify barriers amongst healthcare professionals in a district general hospital setting.

Methods All the healthcare professionals were emailed a questionnaire via 'survey monkey' in March 2014. An email reminder to non-respondents was sent 2 weeks later. Questions focussed on participant's knowledge and attitude towards research and identifying perceived barriers to undertaking research.

Results 87 responses were received (26 doctors and 61 allied health professionals). Following table outlines key study findings in %.

Conclusions Majority of participants perceived time commitment and bureaucracy as barrier to research. Dedicated time allocated in the job plan and administrative support would be imperative in improving research outcomes leading to innovative treatments that can significantly improve patient health in future.

PO-0976 PRESCRIBING IN THE ELECTRONIC AGE: FASTER, SAFER, BETTER?

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Background and aims In December 2012 electronic prescribing (EP) and administration of medicines was introduced to the Trust (800 beds, 40 paediatric beds, 3 Paediatric HDU beds, 20 admissions/day) as a pilot – specifically to the Child Health Department – before general adoption across the Trust.

Methods Pre-implementation, training was thoroughly and carefully organised for 40 paediatricians, 60 nurses and 5 pharmacists. Training was face to face and then on-line with face to face support. Mobile computing devices were distributed to the ward areas. All in-patient paper prescriptions were transcribed to electronic systems and paper prescriptions were removed. Ward based 24 h pharmacist/nurse support was available for the first week.

Results All prescriptions were legible.

Antibiotic stewardship easily audited – prescriptions with stop/review date 50%/indication 33% vs. 86%/80% respectively after an educational programme in child health.

No paediatric patients have been given a medication to which they were known to be allergic after implementation of EP.

Dispensary error rates from electronic prescription orders reduced from 5.38/month to 1.5/month post-implementation.

Only 25% of paediatric staff would go back to paper prescriptions.

The system is now adopted across most of the Trust.

Conclusions Departmental involvement in planning was most important as was “buy-in” from the junior doctors and nursing staff. Well organised training for all staff, intensive and face-to-face, is felt to be essential. EP has been accepted and is a safer system which enables audit of practice down to individual levels. Outpatient use is planned in the future.

PO-0977 WITHDRAWN

PO-0978 POPULATION-BASED STUDY OF DOWN SYNDROME PREVALENCE IN SOUTHERN THAILAND

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Introduction Down syndrome (DS) is the most common chromosomal disorder that causes mental retardation. In Thailand, studies on DS from 1969–1978 and 1988–1999, both hospital-based, found prevalences of DS of 0.89 and 1.07 per 1,000 live births.

Objective To determine the prevalence of DS in the population-based birth defect registries in 3 provinces in southern Thailand (Songkhla, Trang, Phatthalung), and the proportion of termination of pregnancy (ToP) of DS fetuses detected by prenatal screening.

Method Data were obtained from a population-based surveillance study undertaken during 2009–2012. Entries in the birth defects registry included all live births, all stillbirths, and all ToPs following a prenatal diagnosis. Infants with clinical characteristics of DS had a chromosomal study to make a definite diagnosis.

Results Of the total 148,795 births recorded during the study period, 180 DS cases were listed, giving an average prevalence of 1.21 per 1,000 births. The median maternal age was 36.4 years with percentage of maternal age ≥ 35 years of 52.2% (94/180). Fifty-three cases (29.4%) diagnosed prenatally resulted in termination of pregnancy.