Abstract O-156 Table 1 Distribution of the sociodemographic characteristics of the subjects (N = 15)

Sociodemographic Characteristics		n	%	
Age	(± SD)	37.06 ± 1.23	(Range of variation: 26–44)	
	Elementary-Middle School			
Education	High School or equivalent	12	80.0	
		3	20.0	
	Good	2	13.3	
Economic Status	Average	12	80.0	
	Poor	1	6.7	
	Village	4	26.7	
	Town	1	6.7	
Place lived the longest	City	10	66.7	
	Hypertension	1	6.7	
	Diabetes	2	13.3	
	SLE	1	6.7	
Chronic Illness	None	11	73.3	
Age of Spouse	(± SD)	42.53 ± 2.04	(Range of variation: 30–62)	
	Good	10	66.7	
Relations with Spouse	Average	5	33.3	
	1	3	20.0	
	2	9	60.0	
Number of Children	3	3	20.0	
Age of Spastic Child	(± SD)	9.00 ± 1.22	(Range of variation: 3–18)	

these difficulties, it was also seen that the situation took a toll on the sexual lives of parents.

Scoring Tools and Neonatal

O-157 **THE EFFECTS OF TWO BATHING METHODS ON THE TIME OF SEPARATION OF THE UMBILICAL CORD IN TERM BABIES**

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Purpose This quasi-experimental research was conducted in order to evaluate the influence of bathtub and swabing methods on umbilical cord separation time in full term babies.

Methods One-hundred full-term babies (49 bathtub, 51 swab) who were born at a state hospital between 14.03.2013 and 18.05.2013 with gestational age of 38–42 weeks, weighing 2500 gr and above and who met the selection cirteria consisted the study sample. Two booklets were prepared about bathtub and swab baths. Mothers were instructed about bathtub and swab baths, umbilcal cord care in prenatal and postnatal periods. The first postnatal visit was done at the hospital. Home visits and telephone calls were continued until the day of cord separation. Number, percent, mean and standard deviation values, qui-square and Mann-Whitney U tests were used for assessment of data.

Results The difference between groups was found statistically significant when cord separation times were compared according to bath type ($p < 0.05$). Swab bath was seen to significantly reduce cord separation time.

Conclusion Since wetting of the umbilical cord during tub bathing delays the separation of umbilical cord, sponge bathing is recommended for newborns until the umbilical cord falls off.

O-158 **AN ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF PHOTOTHERAPY FOR NEONATAL JAUNDICE AMONG NURSES IN DUTCH NICUS**

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Background/aims Irradiance levels of phototherapy (PT) devices in Dutch neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) in 2008 were often lower than the minimal recommended level and the distance between the PT device and the infant is frequently too large. We hypothesised that lack of awareness of the factors that influence PT efficacy existed among caregivers. We aimed to analyse knowledge and practice of nurses in Dutch NICUs of the current national guideline for PT.

Methods A survey was administered to all 10 Dutch NICUs; 200 nurses received a questionnaire on the application of the current PT guidelines including factors that influence PT efficacy.

Results The overall response rate of the survey was 91%, 86% used local guidelines; 51% of the respondents did not know whether the intensity of the PT devices was regularly measured and 44% did not measure the distance between PT device and infant. Nurses exhibited personal preferences for a specific PT device, which varied per NICU, and which not necessarily corresponded to devices with the highest irradiance level. Overall, nurses would like to have better PT devices and more uniformity in their use.

Conclusions Personal preferences, use of local PT guidelines, and lack of awareness of factors affecting light irradiance exist among NICU nurses. Educational programs aimed to improve awareness of factors that affect PT efficacy are needed.

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O-159 **A PRELIMINARY VALIDATION OF A SCREENING TOOL FOR PAEDIATRIC DELIRIUM**

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Introduction Paediatric delirium (PD) in critically ill children has an estimated prevalence of 5 to 20%. The aim of this study was to determine the preliminary psychometric properties of the Sophia Observation withdrawal Symptoms-Paediatric Delirium Scale (SOS-PD).

Methods This prospective study included patients aged 3 months or older and admitted for more than 48 h. These patients were assessed three times a day with the SOS-PD. If the SOS-PD total score was 4 or higher the child psychiatrist was consulted to confirm the diagnosis of PD using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual-IV criteria. The child psychiatrist was blinded for outcomes of the SOS-PD. The interrater reliability was independently tested in paired observations between the care-giving nurse and a researcher and calculated by using the Intra Class Correlation coefficient (ICC).

Results A total of 2088 SOS-PD assessments were obtained in 150 children (median age 54 months; IQR 14–146). Most frequent symptoms in PD patients (n = 13) were anxiety (13%), motor disturbance (13%), sleeplessness (16%) and less eye contact (19%) We compared 63-paired observations of the child