

respond to the survey items on a six-point Likert scale. Data were analysed using IBM SPSS Software Version 21.

Results A total of 96 clinicians responded to the questionnaire including doctors (n = 64), nurses (n = 27) and Operating Department Practitioners (n = 3). Overall participants scored more highly on attitudes (64.6%) than knowledge (63.7%). Participants scored the highest on sociology and psychology of pain (68.0%) (significantly higher than every other subscale) and lowest in physiology of pain (61.0%). No significant differences were found between doctors and nurses or between specialties. Participants who had either more than 50%, or 100% of their practice in paediatrics had better pain management knowledge and attitudes scores than those who had less than 50% or no paediatric practice.

Conclusions This study is the first to compare paediatric pain knowledge and attitudes across professional groups. Gaps in knowledge exist across professions and specialties. Nurses and medical staff have similar gaps in their knowledge and attitudes. There is a need to address these knowledge gaps and erroneous attitudes. Current methods of pain management education also need evaluating to ensure they are effective as possible.

REFERENCE

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G36 USING REFERRALS FOR PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT AS A QUALITY INDICATOR FOR AN EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION

¹D Nsara, ¹S Khalil, ²M Lynch, ²D Simkiss. ¹Department of Child Health, Al Quds University, East Jerusalem, Palestine; ²International Office, Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, London, UK

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Aims To assess the feasibility of referrals for social support as a locally designed Quality Indicator in the West Bank.

Methods Three quality indicators (referrals for social support, safe prescriptions and exclusive breast feeding at 6 months) were piloted to evaluate the success of a RCPCH supported Masters in Child Health (MACH) at Al Quds University. This MACH student collected data on the referral rate of children to a local psychosocial centre from her clinic population in Nablus and the data informed interventions.

Results In her reflection on the project DN wrote ‘after May I felt that there is something wrong because I advise people to go and I told the doctor working in my clinic to complete the referral form but the results didn’t improve. I thought I might need further help, so a friend working in the municipality as a social worker to go and to do home visits to these families and give me feedback’.

What emerged from the social worker was ‘people thought a referral to the Al Makhfia centre is just like a referral to the mental hospital, so even giving them a referral form they will not go there. The centre will not accept a patient without a formal referral, and didn’t do home visits. So my friend who was working with disabled children as a social worker, and already doing home visits as a follow up and treatment session, was the key to successful referrals’.

Conclusion Referrals for psychosocial support was sensitive Quality Indicator in this health system. Simply collecting data resulted in changes of behaviour at the clinic led by the MACH student and her conclusion at the end of the pilot was ‘I think that if we can arrange a day during the week or the month for the social worker to be with the team in the clinic, it will be very helpful to the patients and their families’.

G37(P) AN ELEMENT OF COMPETITION CAN IMPROVE JOURNAL CLUB ENGAGEMENT

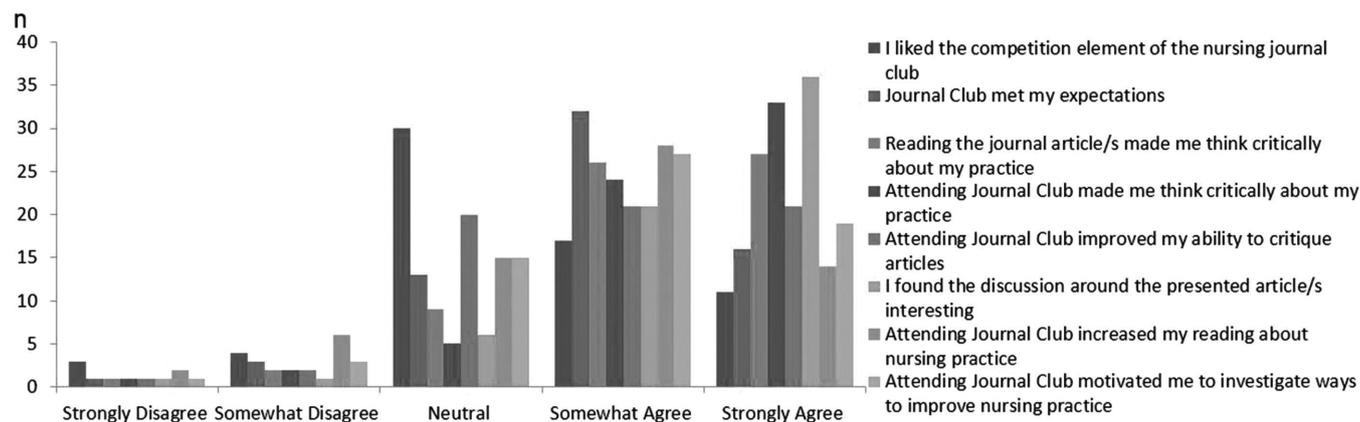
^{1,2,3}S McKeever, ^{1,2}S Kinney, ^{1,2}S Lima, ^{1,2,4}F Newall. ¹Nursing Research Department, Royal Children’s Hospital, Parkville, Australia; ²Department of Nursing, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia; ³Department of Children’s Nursing, London South Bank University, London, UK; ⁴Haematology Research, Murdoch Children’s Research Institute, Parkville, Australia

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Background Journal clubs (JC) can increase critical appraisal skills and aid in promoting evidence based practice.¹ Often, after an initial flourish, a JCs popularity wanes.^{2,3} Innovative approaches to improving JC participation are required² but few have been described. In 2013, to increase nurse’s engagement with a hospital-wide nursing JC, a competition format was convened.

Aim To obtain an understanding of a competition elements impact on paediatric nurses JC engagement.

Method Twelve departments, of a dedicated paediatric hospital, were randomly assigned a month to present JC. Departmental nurses were supported to evaluate an article according to a



Abstract G37 Figure 1 Engagement by attendees with the nursing journal club (n = 65)