Ethical challenges Limitation of treatment 3; Withdrawal of treatment 2; Discharging home with TPN; Refusal of consent for surgery 1; Escalation of pain medication 1; Burden of treatment 1; Experimental treatment 1.

Legal issues:
- One case was taken to court, seeking approval to withdraw artificial hydration on the grounds of child’s best interest

Discussion Neurology consults made up 25% of the RCRS. They pose a particular challenge, with complex, often incurable disease, with either no evidence-based treatments or only palliative therapies available. So, ethical dilemmas regarding treatment and end of life decisions are common.

The associated neuro-disability, and life-limiting aspect means social care and palliative care should be involved early on. Furthermore, discussions around care plans and DNAR should be prioritised.

The RCRS has a vital role in helping resolve conflict between the clinical team and parents, and supporting them to come to a consensus on management. It is rare that a court application is required.

Future improvements may involve routine referrals to the RCRS, focused ethics’ training for neurology clinicians, and prerequisite criteria for referral (e.g. having a second opinion and care plan).

Abstracts

**G474** CHILDREN, ORGAN DONATION AND ISLAM: A REPORT OF A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY DAY

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Primary survey of acute paediatric NHS Staff perceptions on the use PFF/SM to publicly document their hospital experience.

Methods Questionnaires were given to all staff, in the paediatric department at an inner London Children’s Hospital. The specifically constructed questionnaire looked at possible positive and negative impacts of social media use on aspects of a patient’s attendance as outlined by the GMC Good medical practice (patient-staff relationships, clinical management, confidentiality and patient safety).

Results 94% of respondents had previous personal-use experience with some format of social media. 75% had been involved in a situation where a patient’s hospital experience had been documented on social media. Of this 75%, one third reported that it was a positive experience and one third felt that it had been an overall negative experience.

Half of responders felt strongly that PFF/SM use would have an impact on clinical decision-making and interventions. However, whilst 41% were concerned that PFF/SM use would affect patient safety, only 22% felt that it could cause a breach of patient confidentiality.

Discussion Social media etiquette and governance are still emerging. Unchecked public comments, about professionals or the services they provide, present evolving challenges for trust. Our staff survey has shown significant concern about the impact of PFF/SM on patient safety and the perception that it could impact on clinical decision making.