Background Head injury is a common presenting complaint to emergency departments and can generate clinical concern regarding non accidental injury (NAI) in young children. Clinicians are wary of exposing young children to unnecessary radiation but must balance this risk with their duty to protect the child and recognise abuse.

Objective To review all radiological imaging for trauma related head injuries in under-2 year olds with the aim of establishing the incidence of non-accidental injury and identify associated features that may aid clinical decision making.

Design A single-centre retrospective note review was conducted over a 3 year period (01/01/12 – 01/01/2015) of children <2 years of age who presented to a tertiary paediatric hospital (RHSC, Glasgow) and received cranial imaging. Cases were identified using the PACS reporting system.

Results 75 cases were identified as trauma related neuroimaging over the study period and were subject to a detailed case note review. Median age was 39 weeks. There was a male predominance of 65%. All 75 patients underwent CT head as their primary mode of trauma imaging.

Abnormal findings were reported in 79% with the most common finding being unilateral parietal skull fracture. 44% of those with positive findings on CT underwent a skeletal survey and 36% had ophthalmology review. 31% had a social work strategy meeting prior to discharge.

17% of patients with positive findings on CT head were deemed to have sustained their injury secondary to abuse. None of these injuries were witnessed. Median age was 16 weeks. 70% of inflicted injuries had a complex skull fracture compared to 18% for those deemed accidental. 20% of the NAI group were previously known to social work compared to 3% in the accidental group.

Conclusion CT is the modality of choice for suspected skull fracture in RHSC, Glasgow. Younger age, unwitnessed injury, existing social work support and complex skull fracture were all associated more commonly with abusive injuries in this 3 year review. Our data has contributed to a larger UK study aiming to determine national variation in practice and deriving a clinical decision making tool to exclude/diagnose NAI as the cause of skull fracture.

G144 PEER REVIEW EVALUATION AND NATIONAL GUIDELINE COMPARISON

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Aims Peer review in child protection is an important aspect of reflective practice. It aims to impartially evaluate the work of others, improving the quality of care.¹

The RCPCH recommends organising and documenting monthly peer review meetings, lead by a chairperson.

This audit was designed to compare the current peer review system with the RCPCH national guidelines therefore highlighting areas of potential improvement within the peer review system.

Methods Stage 1 – Peer review forms from August 2014 to July 2015 were evaluated and compared to national RCPCH guidelines to look for possible areas of improvement. Following the initial audit, several recommendations were made; the peer review form was redesigned and a single chairperson was suggested.

Stage 2 – Peer review forms were evaluated from January 2016 to December 2016 to compare the effectiveness of the new form and to look for any further improvements in peer review.

Results From August 2014 to July 2015, peer review forms were insufficiently completed. Following the redesign of the form the documentation of peer review meetings improved (table 1).

Abstract G144 Table 1

Question	Audit, 2014/2015		Re-audit, 2016	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Do peer review meetings occur every week?	88%	12%	82%	18%
Are minutes recorded at every meeting and are attendees always listed?	100%	0%	100%	0%
Is a member of the CAU team present to chair the meeting?	93%	7%	100%	0%
Is the lead consultant present?*	79%	2%	93%	5%
During the meeting itself, is a general consensus always reached?	64%	36%	83%	17%

*In 2014/2015, 19% of meetings did not record the presence of a lead consultant. In 2016, 2% of meetings did not record the presence of a lead consultant.

Conclusion The simple measure of changing the peer review form has improved the documentation of peer review meetings. Following Stage 2, there have been further improvements to the peer review form regarding patient documentation. This change will be evaluated in two years time.

REFERENCE

1. Libell N. *Peer review in Safeguarding*. <https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/sites/default/files/page/Peer%20review%20final.pdf> (Accessed: 15 August 2017)

G145 AN AUDIT OF ADEHERENCE TO SKELETAL SURVEY GUIDANCE IN SUSPECTED NON-ACCIDENTAL INJURY IN CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS OR AGE

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Aim To audit compliance with local policy and RCPCH/RCR recommendation that all children under the age of two year who have a skeletal survey as part of a child protection investigation have follow up radiological imaging (either a full skeletal survey or chest x-ray with oblique view of ribs) two weeks after initial imaging. In addition we aimed to assess the value of the skeletal survey in terms of identifying new injuries in children in our busy paediatric hospital.

Methods A five year (2012–2016 inclusive) retrospective analysis of radiology records and electronically archived in-patient notes was performed for all children under the age of two who underwent skeletal surveys as part of a child protection investigation. Reports of all skeletal surveys were analysed and cases where new injuries were identified were recorded. The standard was that all children had repeat imaging at 14 days

and electronic records were checked to see if this imaging took place.

Results 246 children had a skeletal survey as part of a child protection investigation in our hospital. 41 of these were excluded as they were referred from another health board to tertiary services in the hospital and follow up notes could not be accessed. Of the remaining 205 children 170 (83%) received either a follow up skeletal survey or chest X-ray at 14 days. A new injury was identified in 28 (13.7%) of children who underwent recommended imaging as part of a child protection investigation. The initial skeletal survey identified a new injury in 23 (11.3%) children, a further 5 (2.4%) children had injury demonstrated on secondary imaging with negative first skeletal survey. Of the 170 children that underwent follow up imaging a new fracture was found in a total of 11 (6.5%) cases (5 where original skeletal survey was negative; 6 where original skeletal survey was positive).

Conclusion Adherence to local and national standards could be improved, with 35/205 (17%) of children not having had follow up radiological imaging. The positive results from skeletal survey (13.7%) and follow-up imaging (6.5%) suggests that these investigations have an important role in the assessment and identification of potential abuse.

G146 CAN A VIRTUAL REALITY COMMUNICATION SCENARIO BE USED TO TEACH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND TRAINEES HOW TO RECOGNISE AND MANAGE SAFEGUARDING ISSUES?

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Background Immersive reality has been demonstrated to be an exciting educational tool in clinical consultations. Research groups internationally continue to explore new uses for this technology.

Safeguarding is a challenging area of practice where we must listen to the child, and tackle difficult conversations with parents. As it is unethical to ask children to role play being abused, computer generated characters could have a key role in educating healthcare professionals on how to manage difficult scenarios.

Aim To assess the interaction between doctors and a vulnerable child in a virtual reality safeguarding scenario.

Methods All doctors at several local GP practices were offered inclusion in the study in early 2017. They were placed in an immersive virtual reality consultation where we tested their ability to pick up covert safeguarding cues within a consultation with an adult patient.

After the consultation, they typed up their notes electronically as they would in their day-to-day practice. We have analysed their videoed consultations with the child and used a team of experts to rank their notes on how well they managed the safeguarding concern.

Results We recruited 63 participants in total; 37 GPs and 26 trainees, and 73% identified the safeguarding element of the consultation.

Following the consultation only 14% of GPs identified asking the vulnerable child in the scenario about his relationship with his father. Negative responses ranged from comments such as 'No, I thought the 'agenda' item was the letters' to 'I could/should have asked him directly if everything was ok at home' to 'I wasn't sure that I should ask Tom questions without a parent present as he is only 6'.

Conclusion The fact that 73% of participants identified the safeguarding element shows that it was identifiable within the consultation and highlights the usefulness of immersive reality as a training tool.

However, it also demonstrates a need for further training to increase the recognition rate. The range of interactions with the child demonstrates that some GPs are clearly skilled at interacting with children and others less confident. Their videoed virtual reality consultations would be a useful safeguarding training tool.

G147 REVIEWING CHILDHOOD DEATHS VIA ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS AND WIDER DATA LINKAGE

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Aims The Child Death Reviews Working Group Report (Scottish Government, 2014) recommended that a national review system is implemented across Scotland. NHS Scotland does not currently have one system that captures data of all children who have died. The aim of the present study is to review childhood deaths, within one health board in Scotland, through analysing data from Electronic Health Records (EHR) and wider sources.

Methods A mixed-methods case series analyses approach was adopted within a constant comparison framework. EMIS is an EHR system implemented within this board three years ago. It captures health data of all patients 0–5 years and patients 6 years and over referred to Specialist Children's Services. EMIS data of deceased patients (0–19 years old) within one Scottish health board, who died between July 2015 and September 2017, were analysed alongside data from wider sources including the Specialist Child Protection Service (SCPS).

Results Between July 2015 and September 2017, 156 children (m=87, f=69), aged between 0 and 19 years old were recorded as deceased within EMIS. 57.7% of the children died before their first birthday and 89.7% were known to at least one NHS service. None were known to the SCPS. Preliminary analyses suggest that an age × environment interaction exists, with the highest death rates observed in infants who resided within decile 1: postcode areas of highest multiple deprivation (SIMD, 2016).

Conclusions The study represents this health board's first step in establishing a systematic and robust analytical process to review child deaths via EHR and wider data linkage. The findings demonstrate the potential that this approach offers in building a comprehensive understanding of why a child has died, what risk factors were known and how this knowledge can better protect children in the future. The analyses also suggest that gene × environment vulnerabilities may exist and that particular age-groups require greater support to protect