P353 UNIVERSAL IODIZING INITIATIVE OF SALT IN GEORGIAEkaterine Getia*, Teona Iremadze, Ana Pochkhua. *LTD 'Imedi clinic', Tbilisi, Georgia*

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.700

Iodine deficiency is a global health problem and a major cause of mental retardation; More than a billion people are at risk of iodine deficiency in the world. Iodine deficiencies are endemic for Georgia. It is caused by a low level of iodine in water and in soil and therefore in food.

In 1996, was approved the state program for prevention of iodine deficiency, aimed at effective management of iodine defective diseases in Georgia, which reduces them and minimizes .

As a result of this program, distribution of endemic goits decreased among children from 54 to 32.9% in 1997–2006; The program was canceled in 2007. In 2005 the Parliament of Georgia adopted a new law on the prevention of iodine deficiency in other microelements and vitamins deficiency, according to which the universal iodizing salt of the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health became obligatory and prohibited to import and trade non-iodized salt. The salt iodine standard was established - 40 ± 15 mg iodine/kg. For the purpose of dissemination of iodized salt in Georgia and the use of iodine consumption in Georgia, a national research of iodine was conducted in 2017 within the joint project of the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health and UNICEF. The main aim was: what amount of population consumed by iodized salt, how much is the iodine content in the households in salts, the level of iodine in pupils in the urine in the urine concentration and body mass index, determining the level of iodine in pregnant on period of first trimester and so. The results of the study confirmed that more than 90% of households in Georgia consume the properly iodized salt in all regions .

The quality of iodized salt imported from all major different countries was substantially good; The median concentration of iodine concentrations in urine is within the age group of children (298µg/L) (100–299µg/L); In the urine concentration of iodine concentrations in pregnant women (211µg/L) is within the norm (150–250µg/L). Which means that Georgia has a sustainable, effective program of universal iodine salt and iodine deficiency is defeated!

Additional monitoring of the use of iodized salt is recommended to ultimately eliminate iodine deficiency and ensure the optimum intake of iodine . the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia

P354 CHILD HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT: THE ROLE OF ARTVida Tetteh*, Dominic Kaku. *University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana*

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.701

How children experience hospitalization is very different from how an adult experiences hospitalization, and the same child will experience hospitalization differently. There have been efforts by individuals, groups and countries to minimize the detrimental effects and trauma that hospitalization can have on a child. One of the main goals is to normalize the hospital environment. The fight to achieve this has led to the introduction of arts in healthcare to reduce stress and also improve

child healthcare. Despite the increasing effort by other countries to inculcate art in healthcare, Ghana seems to have neglected the role that arts play on child healthcare management. There also seem to be no research conducted on the role of art in childcare management in the country. For that matter, the aim of the research was to find out the effects of visual arts on child health care management in some selected hospitals in Ghana.

To achieve the objectives of this study, the following research questions were instrumental:

1. What are the types of visual arts forms used in child healthcare management?
2. What are the perceptions of health personnel on the use of visual arts in child healthcare?
3. What are the benefits of the use of visual arts forms in child healthcare delivery?

The study adopted the descriptive survey design for the study. The study used health personnel at the children hospitals as respondents. A sampling size of 14 health personnel was selected. Descriptive statistics was used to analyse and describe the data collected and that formed the basis of the presentation of findings. The study though had some limitations, is capable of influencing child health care management positively.

The following findings and conclusions were drawn:

1. The types of visual arts forms used in child healthcare management are pictures and drawings on hospital walls, use of cartoons, drawing, painting and beading. The most common one among the hospitals is pictures and drawings on hospital walls.
2. About 43% of health personnel are not even aware of anything about arts in child healthcare. Health personnel who are aware of it and have observed art therapy before have positive view about the use of Arts (visual art forms) in child healthcare delivery.
3. The use of visual art forms as a form of child healthcare delivery is very beneficial to patients, parents and hospitals

VIDA KORKOR TETTEH
2019

P355 THE TRANSITION OF CARE FROM ADOLESCENTS TO ADULTS: THE DIABETES MODELMichael Yafi*. *UTHealth, The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Houston, USA*

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.702

Background The transition of diabetes care from adolescents to adult management remains a challenging filed due to many social, demographic and economic factors. During the transition phase, strong emphasis is placed on encouraging teens to begin *self-care and self-management* of their diabetes through guided practice of physical and practical skills needed for this transition.

Method A registry system and plan were created to transition adolescent patients with *both type 1 and 2 diabetes*, starting at the age of 16.5, to adult endocrinology care when the patient *turns 18 years old, when graduates from high school*