<13 you tended to use the Playroom. Most of the adolescents and their parents felt that their recreational needs were not met. Parents generally advocated for the presence of a ‘Teen Den’ as opposed to Playroom. All adolescents either preferred the idea of a Teen Den or were indifferent towards it. Some parents of children <13 you were ‘bothered’ that adolescents could have use of the same Playroom as their children.

Conclusion The establishment of an adolescent-specific recreational area for adolescents admitted to the Paediatric Ward in Sligo University Hospital should be established to cater for their recreational needs and well-being. Adolescents on the Paediatric Ward should have different accommodation to younger children.

**GP101**

**THE IMPACT OF AN INFORMATION LEAFLET ON PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE, ANXIETY AND SATISFACTION IN AN IRISH PAEDIATRIC COMPUTED TOMORRHAPGY DEPARTMENT**

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10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.166

**Background** There is little research into the impact of information in the radiology setting.

In the surgical setting written information has demonstrated many strengths in educating parents, improving outcomes and reducing parental and patient anxiety.

**Aims and objectives** The aim of this work was to evaluate the impact of an information leaflet on parental knowledge, anxiety and satisfaction in a paediatric CT Department.

It also aimed to identify parental information seeking behaviours.

**Methods/Intervention** A prospective, mixed-methods study was performed. Routine verbal information was provided to a Control group while a Study group received an information leaflet. Both groups completed two questionnaires. One employed multi-choice questions to evaluate parental knowledge, information seeking behaviours and causes of anxiety. The second assessed anxiety and satisfaction using visual analogue scales.

**Results/Findings** For parental knowledge of CT, the Study group demonstrated higher results (mean=5.71, median=6) compared with the Control group (mean=4.67; median=4) for correct answers. They also scored marginally lower for the number of incorrect responses.

The mean rank for anxiety in the Study group (9.93) was much lower in comparison with the Control group (19.73) while satisfaction amongst the Study group was higher (18.68 vs. 11.57). These differences were statistically significant (p=0.002; p=0.023; p<0.05).

More of the Study group (36% vs. 7%) sought further information prior to attending for the appointment suggesting that the leaflet encouraged parents to ask more questions. Furthermore, when participants were asked if they would’ve preferred further information before the appointment, more from the Control group (40% vs. 14%) answered positively.

**Conclusions** This study has demonstrated that the information leaflet did have a positive impact on parental anxiety and satisfaction but not parental knowledge.

(An electronic poster on this project will be presented at the European Congress of Radiology March 2019).