primary teeth) index (WHO, 1987). For the purposes of our study, a single, calibrated examiner (EmMCg) carried out clinical examination and recorded the dmft score in the dental record of each child.

Results The dmft of the 33 children aged between 13 months and 8 years of age attending the NPCC was obtained, compiled in a dataset, and analysed. For all children in the cohort (n = 33), the average dmft was 1.2. Of the 33 children evaluated, 75.8% were caries free (dmft = 0) and 97% were dentally fit (dt = 0). The overall treatment index for this cohort was 94.7%.

To compare to national values, the same parameters for 5-year olds were evaluated (n = 12). The mean dmft for this group was 1.3. Of this group, 66.67% were caries free, 91.67% were dentally fit and the overall treatment index was 87.5%. According to the National Survey, the dmft of 5-year-olds in the general population was 1.3.

Conclusion Children with craniofacial conditions may be at higher risk of dental caries than the general child population (Whelton et al., 2002). It is reassuring to observe that across all age groups studied, a high proportion of the children in our cohort were dentally fit.

GP130 ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN

GP131 HEALTH CARE TRANSITION FOR ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS WITH LONG-TERM CONDITIONS: QUALITATIVE STUDY OF PATIENTS, PARENTS AND HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS’ EXPERIENCES IN IRELAND

Imelda Coyne*, 1Aisling Sheehan, 1Emily Heery, Alison While 2. 1Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland; 2King’s College London, London, UK

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.195

Transition of adolescents and young adults within healthcare services has become increasingly important as more children are surviving into adulthood with long-term conditions. Yet limited empirical evidence exists regarding transition experiences. Transition is not simply about a physical transfer to another service as involves multiple components and medical, psychosocial, developmental, educational and vocational needs. Successful transition to adult services requires a person-centred, developmental, psychosocial, flexible, multidisciplinary, coordinated approach.

We undertook the first Irish study to examine needs and perspectives in relation to healthcare transition for adolescents and young adults with the following long-term conditions: diabetes, cystic fibrosis, and congenital heart disease. Using a qualitative inductive approach we carried out semi-structured interviews with adolescents and young adults aged 14–25 years (n = 47), parents (n = 36) and health professionals (n = 34) which was part of a larger mixed-methods study on transition. We accessed adolescents before transition and then a different sample who had made the transition within same disease group. The sample was obtained from two children’s hospitals and four general hospitals in Ireland.

GP132 DEVELOPING RESEARCH CAPACITY: BASELINE SURVEY IDENTIFYING RESEARCH ACTIVITY, SKILLS AND SUPPORTS FOR NURSES IN CHILDREN’S HOSPITALS IN IRELAND

Norma O’Keeffe, 1Anne Marie Cullinane, 1Louise Greensmith, 1Shirley Bracken, 1Norma O’Saughnise, 2Caitriona Denney, 1Hazel Smith, 4Veronica Lambert*. 1Children’s Health Ireland (Temple Street Children’s University Hospital), Dublin, Ireland; 1Children’s Health Ireland (Tallaght University Hospital), Dublin, Ireland; 2Children’s Health Ireland (Our Lady’s Children’s Hospital Crumlin), Dublin, Ireland; 3School of Nursing and Human Sciences, Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.196

Background Children’s healthcare in Ireland is currently undergoing radical transformation with the build of a new National Children’s Hospital to integrate services delivered by three existing children’s hospitals. The new Model of Care for Irish Paediatrics endorses research-led enquiry and translation as critical to providing excellence in clinical practice. This brings its challenges with a recognised critical deficit in the number of individuals with the skills, ambition and time to lead major research projects. The aim of this study was to identify baseline data on research activity, skills and supports for nurses in children’s hospitals.

Methods A cross-sectional survey was conducted in 2018 across three children’s hospitals in Ireland using a clinical nursing research questionnaire developed through adaptation of two previous established questionnaires investigating research activities, skills/abilities and supports among health care providers. All registered nurses employed in the three paediatric hospital study sites were eligible to participate.