primary teeth) index (WHO, 1987). For the purposes of our study, a single, calibrated examiner (EMcG) 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 ($\text{dmft} = 0$) and 97% were dentally fit ($\text{dt} = 0$). 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 for a variety of reasons. The present study details the caries experience of children attending a single centre, the NPCC, across a broad age range. Our findings suggest that although the overall dmft of 5-year-old children in the study was equivalent to children of the same age in the National Survey, the treatment index of the children attending the NPCC far exceeds that of the general 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GP130 ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN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

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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. Ethical approval was obtained from relevant ethics committees.

Findings revealed that transition occurred between the ages of 16 and early 20s depending on the service. None of the hospitals had a transition policy and transition practices varied considerably. Adolescents worried about facing the unknown, communicating and trusting new staff and self-management. Transition process was smooth for some young adults, whilst others experienced very abrupt transfer. Parents desired greater involvement in the transition process with some perceiving a lack of recognition of the importance of their role. In paediatric services, nurses made great efforts to engage adolescents who struggled with treatment adherence and clinic attendance. Whereas after transfer, little effort was made to engage young adults if there were lapses in care, as this was generally considered the young person's prerogative.

This study has revealed that transitioning to adult care is challenging for many AYAs, irrespective of their condition, due to unmet needs in relation to information, transition preparation, and development of self-management skills. The degree to which the shift in responsibility had occurred prior to transition to adult services appeared to influence successful transition to new roles for adolescents and young adults and their parents. Interventions need to address the renegotiation of responsibility between AYAs and parents using a developmental framework over a period of time rather than a one-off 'chat'.

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

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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.