- 35% had no increase or decrease in SE, despite being in the job for around 6 months
- 55% of those with no increase or decreased SE had moderate to intense IP thoughts.

Conclusions Conclusions at this point are tentative, yet of interest. Awareness of mental health and welfare is integral for safe and supported working. In the first study of its kind in the UK, the findings confirm the presence of impostor phenomena in newly qualified doctors. In addition, exploration of changes in self-efficacy as a potential concomitant to the more severe forms of IP, may be worthwhile. Such changes, linked to competency beliefs, may be a more socially acceptable way of engaging in learning supports those doctors in training most at risk of intense impostor phenomena.

G408(P) A PEER LED REFLECTIVE DEBRIEFING PILOT PROJECT

SM Harris, EM Nickerson. *Paediatrics, Aneurin Bevan Heath Board, Newport, UK*

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.351

Aim To evaluate the experience paediatric trainees had of debriefing sessions following resuscitations and to improve access and experience of debriefing sessions by the implementation of peer led reflective debriefing sessions for paediatric staff.

Method An online questionnaire was circulated to all paediatric trainees in Wales. A pilot reflective debriefing project was implemented using the MEDical Trauma Resilience Management (MedTRiM) model. The MedTRiM model is adapted from the TRiM model used in the Royal Marines. It is a proactive, peer delivered, cognitively based and evidence based human resource management initiative for supporting individuals following exposure to potentially traumatic events and including a psychological scoring system for attendees. Ground rules and onward referral mechanisms were identified. Monthly hour long sessions were arranged over a 6 month period. A MedTRiM training course was organised to ensure sustainability and recruit faculty. Cases were referred by consultant of the week and staff invited via email.

Results Our survey of Paediatric trainees in Wales from January 2015, enquiring about experience of debriefing following paediatrics resuscitations, showed that 82% had been involved with child deaths. Only 17% had been invited to a debrief >75% of the time and no debriefing had been offered 52% of the time. 57% said they would have benefited for psychological well being.

During the pilot project, four new clinical cases and one case follow up meeting were planned over the six month period. 34 people were invited with a total of 15 staff attending, across departments and disciplines. No one scored above the threshold for referral. Feedback included the benefits of meeting other team members after the event, having the time set aside to share the emotional impact and becoming aware that their feelings were 'normal' reactions.

Conclusion Following on from the pilot, improvements noted include: having a more robust case reporting system; improved documentation of contact details of those present at the resuscitation; ad hoc meetings rather than regular monthly meetings due to the time lag; and protected time being prioritised for these sessions. Further training courses and establishing a peer support group are planned.

G409(P) A PILOT STUDY PROVIDING VULNERABLE CHILDREN ENTERING EMERGENCY FOSTER CARE WITH BACKPACKS OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

¹CE Strauss, ²G Hann. ¹Paediatrics, North Middlesex Hospital, London, UK; ²Paediatric Accident and Emergency, North Middlesex Hospital, London, UK

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.352

Background Our hospital serves a population with some of the greatest deprivation in the UK. Children often attend with acute safeguarding concerns. We estimated 30 children per year are discharged to emergency foster car

Aims

- To provide these children with backpacks of essential and comforting items to help make this experience slightly less terrifying.
- To quantify the need for these backpacks.
- To collect feedback for quality improvement purposes.

Methods With trust funding and charitable donations we created backpacks for all ages and genders. The contents, advised by looked after children, included pyjamas, underwear, toiletries with age appropriate toys and gifts. Demographics and reasons for receiving backpacks were recorded on an excel database. Feedback was on a formal proforma and through observation and conversation.

Results Over 18 months, 56 children's backpacks were distributed (table 1), a larger number than predicted. The cost was £2050 (average £36.60 per backpack). Table 1 shows recipient numbers by age and gender.

Abstract G409(P) Table 1

	Male	Female	Unrecorded
Newborn			9
<3	7	7	1
3-7	1	4	1
8-12	6	4	1
13-16	4	7	
>16		4	

Feedback has been almost universally positive:

'An amazing idea and will mean that children won't have to enter care with nothing which is often the case.' *Police*
 'It brought a smile to my daughter's face' *Mother*
 'It's like Christmas all over again' *Teenage boy*
 'Their face lit up' *Nurse*

Several neonatal bags were given as the mothers were destitute. Children of three mothers fleeing domestic abuse also received them. Recipients aged 16+ years, include a 23-year-old who was trafficked and pregnant, and a 17-year-old with learning difficulties, also pregnant and fleeing physical and sexual assault.

Discussion A large international company has taken on fundraising for this project, expanding it to major hospitals in other cities with our assistance.

There is notable overlap of vulnerable children and adults, particularly through trafficking, destitution and domestic abuse. Approximately 3 women a week present through our A+E requiring emergency accommodation due to domestic violence or trafficking. We have accordingly extended our project to provide them with similar backpacks. Contents include oyster

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cards, mobile phones and information on local services to aid their movement onwards.

Conclusion We have shown this resource is sustainable and extremely valued by recipients. We have extended the project to help vulnerable adults and, with the right financial support, it is scalable across the UK.

G410(P) ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN

British society of paediatric endocrinology and diabetes

G411 AUDIT ON THE DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM (CHT)

A Ramakrishnan, M Kambalimath, D Jayachandran. *Paediatrics, County Durham and Darlington NHS Foundation Trust, Darlington, UK*

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.353

Aim County Durham and Darlington NHS Foundation Trust comprises two district general hospitals and our aim was to audit our practice with national standards in the diagnosis and management of Congenital Hypothyroidism and to obtain outcome data at the age of 3 years.

Methods Children diagnosed with CHT over a 10 year period between April 2009 and March 2019 were included in this retrospective study. Data were obtained from electronic records and were compared with the national surveillance data.

Results 28 patients were diagnosed with CHT over 10 years that included 11 boys and 17 girls. 23 were term babies. 27 were detected by the new-born blood spot and 1 was diagnosed on antenatal suspicion of septo-optic dysplasia. Out of total 28 referred, 1 had a normal venous TSH and so not initiated on treatment. 93% were given a trial off thyroxine treatment after their 3rd birthday and 47% had stopped treatment having passed the trial. The compliance with the process and parameter is shown in table 1. National data showed similar sex and gestation distribution in our cohort with better compliance in giving trial off therapy after 3 years of age (table 2).

Conclusion The trust has good compliance with national standards and has done better in giving trial off treatment

Abstract G411 Table 1 Compliance to national standard

Parameters	Yes(n)	No(n)	NA	Percentage Compliance (%)
No. started on thyroxine within 17 days	20	1		95
No. started on thyroxine within 24 days	2	1		66
Initial thyroxine dose of 10 – 15 mcg/kg/day	19	9		68
Repeat testing at 2 weeks	25	3		89
Repeat testing at 4 weeks	23	5		82
Repeat testing at 8 weeks	23	5		82
Investigated with US/Nuclear scans	22	5	1	81
No. of eligible children given off therapy trial	13	1	14	93

Abstract G411 Table 2 Comparison with national data

Parameter	Trust(%)	National(%)
M:F	39:61	39:61
Term:Preterm	82:18	80:20
Screen sensitivity	97	96.7
Screen specificity	97	99.9
Missed trial	7	30
Permanent HT	53	66

after 3 years. The initial dose of treatment, monitoring blood tests and investigations with scans needs improvement.

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G412 VITAMIN D STATUS OF EXCLUSIVELY BREAST FED INFANTS AND THEIR HEALTHY MOTHERS DURING THE FIRST 4 MONTHS OF INFANT LIFE

¹A Paulose, ¹G Noble, ¹A Anju, ²A Joseph, ²J Palocaren. ¹Department of Paediatrics, MOSC MCH Kolenchery, Kerala, India; ²Department of Biochemistry, MOSC MCH Kolenchery, Kerala, India

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.354

Aims The aim of this study was to assess Vitamin D status of exclusively breast fed infants and their healthy mothers.

Methods A total of 56 healthy exclusively breast fed infants and their mothers were enrolled after informed consent.

Results Infant 25OHD levels correlated positively with maternal 25OHD levels. 37.5% of infants and 48.2% of mothers were found to have Vitamin D levels below 20 ng/ml. Vitamin D deficiency (25OHD <12 ng/ml) was present among 10 infants (17.9%) and 26.8% of mothers. Parathyroid hormone levels and alkaline phosphatase were elevated in 76% of infants with 25OHD levels below 20 ng/ml. Serum calcium and phosphorus remained within normal limits irrespective of the Vitamin D status. Vitamin D supplementation given to mothers during antenatal period was found to have a significant relation with the Vitamin D status of the infant.

Conclusion Vitamin D deficiency is highly prevalent in healthy exclusively breast fed infants. Vitamin D status of an infant is a reflection of the maternal Vitamin D status and hence regular supplementation of vitamin D should not only be given to mothers during the antenatal period, but should also be strongly recommended in the lactation period.

G413 GENOTYPE AND PHENOTYPE CORRELATION IN CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL HYPERINSULINISM

¹J Kallefullah Mohammad, ¹L Bosch, ¹A Dastamani, ¹C Gilbert, ¹K Morgan, ²J Houghton, ²S Flanagan, ^{1,3}P Shah. ¹Department of Paediatric Endocrinology, Great Ormond Street Hospital, London, UK; ²Genetic Laboratory, Royal Devon and Exeter NHS FT, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, UK; ³Genetics and Genomics Medicine Program, UCL GOS Institute of Child Health, London, UK

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.355

Aims Congenital hyperinsulinism (CHI) is the leading cause of persistent and severe hypoglycaemia in paediatric patients.