Objective Paediatric Assessment Illness Resuscitation and Stabilisation Course (PAIRS) is an accredited one day course developed in Dublin for resource limited settings. The aim of this project was to deliver this course to front line paediatric staff in a south eastern Nigerian hospital.

Methods The course was delivered over 8 hours daily for 3 days with breaks in-between. On the 4th day, a number of delegates including doctors and senior nurses who had attended one of the 3 days were invited to participate in a more intensive course to develop more advanced skills in paediatric resuscitation and management of sick children. Delegates' knowledge was tested and they received certificates of completion at the end of the course.

Results Over the 4 days, 214 paediatric healthcare workers (136 doctors, 77 nurses, 1 'other') representing 21 hospitals were trained on a structured approach in the assessment and resuscitation of serious illness in children, team work and communication, paediatric early warning system and basic life support. Delegates reported increased knowledge and competency in the management of paediatric emergencies.

Conclusion The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that about five children under 5 years of age die in Africa every minute. More than half of these child deaths are due to conditions that are preventable or treatable with simple interventions. Teaching paediatric resuscitation enhances the skills of paediatric responders and has been shown to directly reduce morbidity and improve patient survival. This course enhanced their knowledge and helped the participants formulate tools required for early recognition and monitoring of illness progression in paediatric patients. On completion of the course, a local faculty was also instated to commence simulation training in the local hospital with support from the Ireland faculty. The training was well received and had a lot of positive feedback.

G461(P) IF THE KAP FITS – KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE TOWARDS NEONATAL HEALTH IN RURAL CAMBODIA

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10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.397

Introduction Cambodia has one of the highest neonatal mortality rates (NMR) in Southeast Asia: 18 per 1,000 births. Most neonates die in rural areas, often in the community, and before reaching a health facility. Community Health Workers (CHWs) constitute a vital part of the national health system, providing health education and advice to their village. This reported study is a component of the five year 'Saving Babies' Lives' (SBL) programme, which aims to reduce NMR by implementing a comprehensive neonatal healthcare package in a rural Cambodian province. The programme intervention is participant action research to empower CHWs. The programme required a situation analysis of baseline CHW knowledge, attitude and practices, and to monitor temporal change; no SBL intervention had occurred during the timeframe examined.

Aim To examine the results and application of a neonatal Knowledge Attitudes and Practice (KAP) survey, for CHWs in a rural province in Cambodia, between 2018 and 2019.

Methods A bespoke neonatal CHW assessment tool, using a KAP survey method and based on national guidelines, was developed into a tablet-based survey using KoBoToolbox. The KAP survey comprised 47 grouped knowledge yes/no/unsure questions, and seven attitude and six practice questions using a 5-point Likert scale. In August 2018 and July 2019 all CHWs attending existing monthly meetings were surveyed.

Results 420 CHWs were surveyed in 2018 and 375 in 2019. 87% of knowledge questions were correctly answered in 2018, and 88% in 2019. Mean attitude scores were similar in 2018 and 2019 (3.95 and 3.87 respectively). Mean practice scores were also similar (2018: 4.46; 2019: 4.30).

Limitations in interpreting results include CHWs conferring during survey completion, and some confusingly worded questions.

Conclusion High baseline KAP scores possibly reflect the high volume of NGO-led CHW education in Cambodia. High scores mean change over time is unlikely to be captured, so an annual CHW KAP survey will be discontinued for the SBL programme. KAP surveys are a useful tool for situation analysis and to measure temporal changes. This study shows that the use of the KAP survey needs to be assessed and its use adapted according to findings.

G462(P) ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN

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G464(P) BUILDING REFERRAL MECHANISMS FOR NEWBORN CARE IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY SETTINGS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.398

Aim During humanitarian emergencies, women and children are particularly vulnerable to health complications, and neonatal mortality rates rise. Additionally, health cluster partners face challenges in coordinating referrals from communities and camps to health facilities, and between different levels of health facilities. The purpose of this review was to identify the primary referral needs among neonates during humanitarian emergencies, current gaps and barriers, and effective mechanisms for overcoming these barriers.

Methods A systematic review was performed using 4 electronic databases (CINAHL, EMBASE, Medline, and Scopus) and multiple grey literature sources between June and