About four topics were suggested as future guidelines. In the area of staff wellbeing, 14% of staff are unable to have a break during the shift, while 50% express some kind of difficulty with break coverage. Early baby registration, availability of SCBU drug system in PNW, use of chameleon for hand-over, Effective utilization of INREACH team and increase awareness among midwifery are an important area of improvement.

Conclusions The overall staff satisfaction rate was 45% between satisfied or somehow satisfied. The action plan was formulated: to install the electronic subscription system on the PNW computers, to invite a ready to screen pack and distributed among PNW neonatal trolleys, to resolve staffing issue in order to ensure adequate coverage and better collaboration with the INREACH team for even job load distribution, to provide guideline lead committee with the suggested titles, and to produce a laminated card containing important phone numbers and door codes. The targeted changes have been processed to improve the health care service.

Child Protection Special Interest Group

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THE ADVENT OF SOCIALLY DISTANCED CHILD PROTECTION – A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF THE FIRST UK LOCKDOWN ON SAFEGUARDING REFERRALS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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10.1136/archdischild-2021-rcpch.249

Background The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) estimates that over half a million children are abused in the UK each year.¹ It is therefore important for healthcare professionals to recognise abuse and neglect and take the necessary steps to act against it. When the COVID-19 UK-wide lockdown commenced on 23rd March 2020, paediatricians faced unprecedented child protection challenges.

Objectives Our objective was to assess the impact of the first lockdown on safeguarding referrals received in our Child Development Centre (CDC).

Methods We analysed all Social Care (SC) referrals requesting Child Protection Medical Examinations (CPMEs) during lockdown and one week prior: 16th March - 1st June 2020. These were compared to all SC referrals for CPMEs during the same period the year before.

Results 6 CPMEs were completed in 2020 compared to 17 CPMEs in 2019 – a 65% reduction during lockdown.

Referral Source	2019	2020
School	9	0
Social Worker	7	4
Hospital	1	0
Individual/Family	0	2
Total	17	6

Just over half (9/17) of the referrals in 2019 stemmed from school concerns being reported to SC. Two thirds (4/6)

of the referrals in 2020 were directly from SC. Schools were closed during the first lockdown and thus, the input from this avenue was absent at our CDC. Whilst there was school provision offered to vulnerable children, attendance was low.² School provision may not have been utilised due to shielding or parents/caregivers opting out.

The main reasons for referral in both years have consistently been physical abuse and neglect.

In 2020, the most common age groups to be referred were the 2–5 year olds and the 11–16 year olds (2/6 respectively), whereas in 2019, the most frequent age group referred was the 6–10 year olds (10/17).

In 2020, 33% (2/6) of the referrals consisted of children with learning difficulties, compared to 23% (4/17) in 2019, highlighting the vulnerability of this group.

The most common conclusion to CPMEs in 2020 was the finding of an 'unclear injury and requiring further evidence before non-accidental injury could be ruled out' (83%; 5/6). In contrast, in 2019, the medical conclusion most commonly made in CPMEs was that 'no injury [had been] seen but [there was] risk of significant harm based on the story' (29%; 5/17). In both cases generally, paediatricians recommended SC and/or police investigation. Other suggestions made as part of the management plan included parenting courses and health visitor follow-ups.

Conclusions This project has demonstrated the reduction in number of child protection referrals made during lockdown, with no referrals initiated by schools. Historically, schools have been the main referrers of child protection concerns to SC. Taking into account that all children (and especially the identified vulnerable) are less visible during a lockdown, paediatricians need to adapt to meet these unique safeguarding challenges during the pandemic. Paediatricians should be constantly mindful of safeguarding risks, incorporate strong safeguarding partnerships with social workers and continue to be professionally curious when seeing children in all settings, particularly during the pandemic and most especially during lockdown.

British Association of Perinatal Medicine and Neonatal Society

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AUDIT LESS INVASIVE SURFACTANT ADMINISTRATION (LISA) IN A DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL

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10.1136/archdischild-2021-rcpch.250

Background Less invasive surfactant administration (LISA) Audit in Scunthorpe General Hospital

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Background

LISA with Nasal Continuous Positive Pressure(nCPAP) has been shown to reduce the need for mechanical ventilation, causes less alveolar injury and reduces incidence Brochopulmonary Dysplasia(BPD)at 36 weeks and death; and is increasingly becoming the technique of choice with application in many Hospitals, particulatly in some District General Hospitals in our region.