practice which allows infants with cord gases between pH 7.00–7.05 to be monitored in transitional care, rather than being admitted to NICU, has been made. This represents an effective trade-off between clinical safety and promotion of neonatal-maternal bonding.

British Association of Child and Adolescent Public Health

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PROVAC MOVEMENT-PROMOTING CONVERSATIONS ON VACCINE SAFETY

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Background Despite the overwhelming health benefits of vaccination some choose not to vaccinate due to concerns about their safety. Vaccine acceptance is a spectrum from complete acceptance to complete rejection with varying levels of hesitancy in between. While most people in United Kingdom have high level of confidence in vaccines and immunisation, there is a small population of families who are vaccine hesitant. Vaccine hesitancy has been described among the top 10 Global Health Care threats in 2019. Effective interactions between Health Care Professionals (HCP) can increase vaccine confidence and uptake.

Objectives What is the prevalence of vaccine related concerns in mothers attending antenatal clinics within our hospital?

Can education and awareness sessions for families improve their confidence in vaccine safety?

Can bespoke training and awareness sessions for HCP improve their confidence in having conversations on vaccine safety with vaccine hesitant families?

Methods

- 147 questionnaires filled by antenatal mothers asking them about vaccine confidence and specific vaccine related concerns were analysed
- 11 Bespoke 'vaccine safety' sessions for both HCP and families were undertaken. Vaccine confidence pre & post sessions were analysed.
- Following positive results of the above sessions we are broadening our scope further with help from the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority and Public Health Agency Northern Ireland through creation of education resources.

Results

- Majority of mothers had no concerns about vaccines (86%) with commonest concerns being 'fever and allergic response' and 'link between MMR and autism'
- 11 'Vaccine safety & having conversation' sessions attended by 113 multidisciplinary HCP and 32 families significantly increased their confidence in the above area with greatest increase in post score confidence in Nursing & Medical students. Highest post score confidence was among General Practitioners

Conclusions Majority of families are confident about vaccine safety.

Educational sessions for families and HCP increased confidence in vaccine safety with greatest increase in confidence in Medical and Nursing students.

Funding has been obtained from the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority in Northern Ireland to create educational resources including training videos for HCP offering top tips on having conversations with vaccine hesitant families.

Posters and infographics with sound bite information are created and disseminated through our core team and identified Champions within 2 further Health and Care Trusts in Northern Ireland.

Following the success of the above information sessions, we are collaborating with The Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority and Public Health Agency Northern Ireland to increase our scope and have identified champions within 2 other Health Trusts in Northern Ireland.

Our ultimate aim is to make 'Provac movement' a national initiative focused on promoting conversation on vaccine safety in a non-judgemental and respectful manner.

British Society for the History of Paediatrics and Child Health (ePoster presentations only)

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FOSTER CARE AT THE NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL 1869–1934

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Background In 1854, a group of women established The Nursery and Child's Hospital (NCH) in New York City.

Given the slower progress of advances in treatment offered at the time, focus within the hospital turned instead to preventative action. Paediatricians and public health reformers united in opposition to institutionalised childcare. Instead, they encouraged maternal education surrounding infant feeding and childhood development norms.

Eventually, emphasis shifted to securing a 'home-life' for every child, resulting in a national investment in foster-care. Several organisations set up their own systems of placing children in homes. These were both praised and condemned by contemporary examination. More recent criticism of the larger organisations, through the perspectives of the children themselves, has revealed hundreds of incidences of neglect and abuse in these foster-homes.

Objectives

- To situate the NCH's history within the wider American child welfare movement
- To examine the role of overlooked institutions in the Western foster-care movement
- To evaluate the NCH's Boarding-Out Department at the NCH in comparison with other foster-care systems

Methods First, I researched the American child welfare and Western foster-care movement by reading relevant secondary literature to gain an overview whilst also looking for gaps regarding the role of institutions.

Next, I examined the material at the New York Historical Society and Weill-Cornell archives to gain an understanding of the NCH, whilst contextualising its decisions using the secondary literature and discriminating material relevant to foster-care for inclusion.

Finally, I compared the NCH's approach to foster-care with the wider movement. Using contemporary criticisms, I made