were asked to provide quantitative and qualitative feedback about general use of the HOC-BOX and provide their opinions on if, and how the HOC-BOX project improved trainee wellbeing.

As with the changes in trainees over the last 11-months, all new trainees at the hospital have been informed about the HOC-BOX at hospital induction and trainees have been reminded to complete a survey at the time of using the box, about how it has affected their mental wellbeing at work.

Results Since its launch, we have spent 450 pence/day to replenish the boxes.

Feedback has been collected with a total of 163 responses.

All respondents feel more supported following the HOC-BOX introduction, with 93% stating it has exceeded their expectations. 92% of users believe their mental wellbeing has improved on both long days and night shifts. 96% of respondents strongly agree or agree that *'The HOC-BOX is important to staff wellbeing and morale'*. 92% of users want the project to continue after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Users reported that the HOC-BOX *'keeps trainees going during a busy shift,'* acts as a *'mood booster'* and *'brings the on-call team together.'* It is a *'brilliant initiative'* which *'lifts the spirits'* and makes trainees *'feel really supported and appreciated by the postgraduate/trainee team'*.

Conclusions The HOC-BOX has been the *'psychological PPE during COVID-19'* for many trainees. It has greatly improved staff morale, providing a *'virtual hug,'* through food, snacks and other essentials *'when nothing in the hospital is open'* and when *'supermarket queues are long.'* It has left trainees feeling *'looked after and appreciated.'* It has expanded to a second hospital site and many trainees *'look forward to its future expansion to other hospitals in the deanery'*.

British Association of Child and Adolescent Public Health

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THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ASSOCIATED CONTROL MEASURES ON UPTAKE OF PRE-SCHOOL IMMUNISATIONS IN SCOTLAND

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Background Maintaining high levels of immunisation uptake is vital to protect children from vaccine-preventable disease. The COVID-19 pandemic and measures taken to control it, including national lockdowns, threatened to disrupt routine immunisation programmes. Initial reports from the early weeks of lockdowns in the UK and worldwide suggested that preschool immunisation uptake was falling. In Scotland enhanced surveillance databases were set up to monitor and

Absatrcrt 1104 Table 1 Uptake of pre-school immunisations by time-period with odds ratio compared to baseline of 2019. LD = lockdown, NA = not applicable, statistically significant changes in uptake compared to 2019 are shaded green

Immunisation	Time period	% uptake within 4 weeks of eligibility	% point change from 2019	OR for uptake compared to 2019 (95%CI)
First6in1	2019	94	NA	NA
	LD	95.3	1.3	1.28 (1.18–1.39)
Second6in1	2019	84.8	0	NA
	LD	89.7	4.9	1.56 (1.47–1.65)
Third6in1	2019	73	NA	NA
	LD	82.1	9.1	1.7 (1.63–1.78)
FirstMMR	2019	65.2	NA	NA
	LD	78.4	13.2	1.94 (1.86–2.02)
SecondMMR	2019	51.8	NA	NA
	LD	66.1	14.3	1.8 (1.74–1.87)

rapidly assess the impact on childhood immunisation uptake rates.

Objectives This aim of this study was to evaluate the impact on timely childhood immunisation uptake (defined as within 4 weeks of becoming eligible for the immunisation according to the national immunisation schedule) before, during and after a national lockdown using data from the entire Scottish population.

Methods This was an observational study using routinely collected data in the year prior to the pandemic (2019), immediately before (January–22 March 2020), during (22 March–31 July 2020) and after (August–September 2020) the first period of the UK 'lockdown'. Data were obtained for Scotland from the Public Health Scotland 'COVID19 wider impacts on the health care system' dashboard (<https://scotland.shinyapps.io/phs-covid-wider-impact/>). Uptake of the three doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib/HepB vaccine in early infancy and two doses of MMR at age 12 months and 3 years 4 months was evaluated at the four time points. Timely uptake rates were compared using binary logistical regression analysis. Data were also analysed separately by geographical region and indices of deprivation.

Results Vaccination rates in Scotland for all the childhood immunisations rose during lockdown compared to the previous year (table 1). Significant increases in uptake were seen across all deprivation level, though there was evidence of greater improvement for the least deprived for the MMR immunisations.

Conclusions This study demonstrates that the national lockdown in Scotland has had a positive effect on timely pre-school immunisation uptake. This provides an excellent opportunity to explore the reasons behind this increase, whether this has been achieved through the removal of barriers, increased motivation or awareness campaigns including those co-ordinated by the Scottish Immunisation programme and sharing of best practice. Promoting immunisation uptake and addressing potential vaccine hesitancy is particularly important in the context of ongoing and repeated lockdown-style control measures and with future of a paediatric COVID-19 vaccination campaigns.