Conclusions Significant events can negatively impact on trainees’ wellbeing; affecting them both personally and professionally. This can have long term implications on trainees’ mental health, as well as workforce retention. It is therefore essential we ask ‘are you ok?’ If delivered appropriately, the debrief process can provide us with this opportunity ensuring the well-being of our trainees.

Paediatric Educators’ Special Interest Group

1Lucy Scales, 1Alison Kelly, 1Emma Samouelle, 2Kirstin Dykes, 1Gareth Homfray, 1Felicity Beal, 1Phoebe Anderson, 1Manimaran Jayamurthy. 1University Hospitals Bristol and Weston NHS Foundation Trust; 2South Bristol Academy, University Hospitals Bristol and Weston NHS Foundation Trust

Background The benefits of bedside teaching are well documented.1 In the 1960’s it was estimated that 75% of clinical teaching was delivered in this way.2 Recently the prevalence of bedside teaching has dramatically declined, estimated at around 17%.3

The University of Bristol MB ChB Medicine course was recently redesigned incorporating newer teaching modalities e.g. case-based learning, with the first intake in 2017. Timetabled bedside teaching sessions were introduced to the paediatric course as part of this redesign; with the first clinical paediatric placement in 2020.

Objectives The objective of this study was to evaluate student opinion about traditional bedside teaching methods and to establish if this teaching modality is still perceived by students as effective and beneficial to their learning.

Methods University of Bristol medical students in paediatrics at Bristol Royal Hospital for Children provided feedback on bedside teaching sessions using an anonymised online questionnaire after teaching sessions. Each session involved one doctor teaching two students with each student examining a patient followed by both peer and teacher feedback for the students. Feedback from end of placement interviews was also included.

Results 160 completed questionnaires were collected from 45 students over 4 months. 99% of responses documented increased confidence in the topic covered; 87% strongly agreeing. Importantly, no student reported feeling less confident after the teaching. 19% of responses mentioned feedback e.g. ‘it was useful to have individualised feedback’ and ‘really helpful constructive feedback’. Interviews documented ‘this is the first teaching we have had like this’ and ‘best part of the course’.

Conclusions We identified that students highly rate traditional bedside teaching, out of keeping with its recent decline. We have documented a positive student experience during the COVID19 pandemic, despite significant challenges, further highlighting the importance of bedside teaching. Compared to other modalities bedside teaching requires more doctors and more time. However, enthusiastic student feedback demonstrated added value.

Medical students highly value paediatric bedside teaching. The re-design of courses provides opportunities to include improved newer teaching modalities and also to include improved traditional modalities such as bedside teaching. It is essential that we preserve and promote bedside teaching as a key element of undergraduate medical education.

REFERENCES
In each subgroup there were 3 roles; storyteller, listener, and an observer who would take notes on the interaction. These would rotate every 10 minutes.

Once everyone had related their stories the group would reconvene to discuss and collate themes in a section facilitated by a psychologist. Avenues of communication were available post-session via email and a survey to get in touch with the faculty regarding any outstanding issues. All information gathered was confidential.

**Results**

Themes collected centred on persistent low morale, feelings of helplessness, uselessness and dread. All tallied well with issues we know affect existing and putative paediatric trainees.

**Conclusions**

Results indicate that attendees found the forum a useful and open place to share their experiences, and that this would be valuable as a regular event in the paediatric calendar, particularly with the additional stress placed on clinicians with redeployment. As such, we hope to present a replicated session template which can be adopted by other departments and hospitals. Through increased adoption and feedback the template could be improved to best fit those making use of the sessions.

**British Association for Paediatric Nephrology**

**1136 DRUG-INDUCED ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY IN NON-CRITICALLY ILL, HOSPITALISED CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS**

1Charlotte Hankinson, 2Louise Oni, 3Andrea Jorgensen, 4Stephen McWilliam. 1Uni of Liverpool; 2Department of Women’s and Children’s Health, University of Liverpool Institute in the Park, Alder Hey Children’s NHS Foundation Trust, Eaton Road, Liverpool; 3Department of Health Data Science, University of Liverpool

10.1136/archdischild-2021-rcpch.423

**Background**

Nephrotoxic medication associated Acute Kidney Injury (NTMx-AKI) is a potentially preventable cause of AKI. 

**Objectives**

We conducted a systematic review to appraise the epidemiology of AKI in children, and here present results of a sub-review in non-critically ill, hospitalised children.

**Methods**

Two reviewers searched three electronic databases (EMBASE, MEDLINE and CINAHL) from January 2000 until November 2020. Eligible studies for this sub-review included in-hospital exposure to NTMx in non-critically ill children (0 to <18 years of age) with no diagnosis of kidney pathology, and reported AKI as an outcome.

**Results**

Of 205 publications identified, 21 met the inclusion criteria for the main systematic review, and five1-5 were included in this sub-review. Of these, two1,5 report AKI outcomes in all non-critically ill hospitalised patients (with and without nephrotoxin exposure), and three2-4 report outcomes only in those with nephrotoxin exposure.

The pooled incidence of AKI in all non-critically ill, hospitalised children was 32% (p<0.00001, 95% CI 29-35%), pooled data from two papers1,5 (n=3088 patients). Children with AKI were younger than those without (p=0.14, mean difference 3.10 years, 95% CI -7.22–1.01, pooled data from two papers1,5 (n=3088 patients)), however this association was not statistically significant.

The pooled incidence of AKI in nephrotoxin-exposed, non-critically ill, hospitalised children was 17% (p<0.00001, 95% CI 15–19%), pooled data from three papers2-4 (n=747 patients) combined with n=7756 nephrotoxin exposures1,5). All papers considered nephrotoxin exposure as a risk factor for the development of AKI. However, there was insufficient homogeneity for meta-analysis.

The data suggest that AKI prolongs hospital stay (p=0.14, mean difference 3.07 days, 95% CI -1.05–7.18, pooled data from two papers1,5 (n=3088 patients)), although this was not statistically significant. Mortality was only reported in one paper.1In-hospital mortality was higher in those with AKI (0.6%) than without (0.06%).

**Conclusions**

AKI is common in non-critically ill, hospitalised children. Whilst meta-analysis did not produce significant findings, the data suggest that nephrotoxin exposure and younger age are risk factors for AKI. Children with AKI also had longer hospital stays and increased mortality.

**REFERENCES**


**George Still Forum: ADHD Disorders (ePoster presentations only)**

**1139 AN EVIDENCE-BASED CLINICAL GUIDANCE DESIGNED FOR MANAGING CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH SLEEP PROBLEMS AND ASSOCIATED NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS**

1Michael Ogundele, 2Chinnaiah Yemula, 3Hani F Ayash. 1Bridgewater Community Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust; 2Cambridgeshire Community Services NHS Trust, Meadow Lane, St Ives, Cambridgeshire; 3Mid and South Essex University Hospitals Group, University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Southend-on-Sea

10.1136/archdischild-2021-rcpch.424

**Background**

There is a paucity of national evidence-based guidelines that emphasises holistic care of children and adolescents with neurodevelopmental disorders, who are highly vulnerable to significant sleep disorders. In addition, clinical practice varies widely about melatonin use with enormous financial implications. There is an urgent need for implementation of safe and effective cost-saving measures to ensure sustainable provision of essential NHS services to the entire UK population.

Sleep problems are common in children and adolescents, especially among those who have recognisable...