To assess the current knowledge and understanding of trauma informed care.

Methods A questionnaire pilot study, sampling pre-registration BSc nursing students in the first year of a three-year pre-registration degree

Results The results of this pilot study identify two clear themes:

1. Students identify not knowing enough about trauma informed care and wish to learn more.
2. Students identify a clear learning need around adverse childhood experiences. Requesting to attend a workshop with service user involvement which focuses on the lived experience and the effect of childhood adversity.

Conclusions Following evaluation of the research I wish to introduce the concept of trauma informed care for the second-year student nurses. Furthermore, work with the undergraduate medical school to introduce trauma informed care to medical students.

Conduct further research with other allied health professional students to ascertain their knowledge and understanding. For example, with samples of allied health professionals, paramedics and midwives.

Further research to be conducted with trained health care professionals to ascertain their understanding and knowledge.

This pilot study will be preparatory work for a larger scale study as part of a professional doctorate.

Children's Cancer and Leukaemia Group

1195

CHILDHOOD, TEENAGERS AND YOUNG ADULT CANCER SYMPTOM AWARENESS AMONGST FUTURE DOCTORS

¹Jo-Fen Liu, ²Dhurgsharna Shanmugavadeivel, ³Alice Callcut, ³Emily Taylor, ¹David Walker. ¹Children's Brain Tumour Research Centre, University of Nottingham; ²Division of Child Health, School of Medicine, University of Nottingham; ³School of Medicine, University of Nottingham

10.1136/archdischild-2021-rcpch.463

Background Child Cancer Smart (<https://www.cclg.org.uk/child-cancersmart>) is a UK public and professional awareness campaign aiming to raise awareness of the symptoms and signs of children, teenagers and young adult (CTYA) cancers. In seeking evidence for the campaign to enhance public and professional awareness, a series of systematic literature reviews of symptomatology of common cancer clusters of childhood are being conducted. The campaign is also assessing awareness amongst different target populations in order to inform the development of key messages as well as tailored educational resources.

Objectives To assess the level of knowledge and awareness on the symptomatology of childhood cancer amongst undergraduate and graduate-entry medical students at the University of Nottingham.

Methods The online cross-sectional questionnaire survey was carried out in October 2020. Inclusion criteria were all medical students who were in their 3rd, 4th or 5th years (Clinical Phase CP2-CP3) during the study period and consented to take part in the survey. Study questions covered respondents' perception about cumulative cancer risk across childhood and early adulthood, confidence in recognising signs and symptoms of CTYA cancers, factors which would potentially influence

clinical decision making, and the awareness of childhood cancer signs and symptoms.

Results A total number of 163 (90 CP2 and 73 CP3) clinical years students at the University of Nottingham took part in the survey. About 77% (126) of the respondents felt the quoted cumulative risk (1/200 by the age of 25) were higher than they expected. Only 6.7% felt confident to recognise the signs/symptoms of childhood cancer.

Factors likely to influence decision making included worsening of symptom (159, 98%), persistent/recurrent symptom (152, 93%), family history of cancer (148, 91%), accumulation of symptoms (145, 89%), gut instinct (140, 86%), multiple symptoms at presentation (119, 73%), multiple visits to healthcare professionals (109, 67%), parental concern (94, 58%), patient's age (70, 43%) and communication barrier (54, 33%).

On average, respondents identified 35.2 out of the 43 signs/symptoms. Top ranked signs/symptoms recognised by >95% of respondents were persistent/recurrent headache, lump or swelling in chest wall or armpits, abdominal distention or mass, persistent/recurrent tiredness or fatigue, visual abnormality, lump or swelling in face, jaw and skull, fever and night sweats and seizures or fits. The least recognised symptoms were torticollis (58%), leukocoria (59%), persistent earache (60%), developmental delay in young children (60%), slow growth (61%) and early/delay puberty (61%).

Conclusions This project provides the first insight into a gap in awareness of childhood cancer amongst medical students. This is important and further work is needed to understand whether this is a regional or national gap which could be improved through changes in the medical school curriculum nationally.

1196

IS HHV-6 ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED MORTALITY IN PAEDIATRIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANT PATIENTS?

¹Beki James, ²Penny Eaton, ²Emily Baldwin. ¹Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust; ²University of Leeds School of Medicine

10.1136/archdischild-2021-rcpch.464

Background Human Herpes Virus Type 6 (HHV-6) is a beta herpes virus which infects nearly 100% of people in early childhood and establishes lifelong latency in the host. Infection with HHV-6 in children seldom leads to severe disease or requires treatment.¹ However, in immunocompromised paediatric patients, such as those who undergo haematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT), research has shown a significant association between reactivation of HHV-6 and severe clinical complications.² Despite this, there is insufficient evidence to decipher whether infection with HHV-6 in paediatric HSCT patients leads to an increased rate of mortality after transplantation.

Objectives We set out to examine the mortality rate in paediatric HSCT patients with and without HHV-6 infection as the first step of a wider project aiming to develop guidelines for HHV-6 screening paediatric SCT patients.

Methods We performed a retrospective, cross-sectional analysis of patients aged 0–18 years undergoing HSCT in Leeds Children's Hospital within the time period of October 2015 - December 2019. This data was cross-referenced with a list of all the patients who had HHV-6 detected in a BAL, Blood or

Absatrc 1196 Table 1 Patient characteristics

	Number of patients with positive HHV-6 PCR	Number of patients without positive HHV-6 PCR	Total number
Sex			
Male	9	36	45
Female	3	25	28
Age			
0–2 years	5	16	21
3–5 years	0	10	10
6–8 years	2	12	14
9–11 years	0	13	13
12–14 years	2	8	10
15–18 years	3	2	5
Diagnosis			
Malignant	4	25	29
Non malignant	8	36	44
Stem cell source			
Bone Marrow	6	44	50
Peripheral Blood	5	10	15
Umbilical cord	1	7	8
Serotherapy			
ATG	5	29	34
Alemtuzumab	5	22	27
None	2	10	12
Ex vivo T cell depletion			
Yes	3	10	13
No	9	51	60

CSF samples in Leeds Teaching Hospital Trust between Oct 2015– Dec 2019.

Statistical analysis was carried out using a chi-squared test on DATAtab (3).

Results Of the 73 paediatric HSCT patients, 12 tested positive for HHV-6 (16.44%) and 61 did not (83.56%). Of the patients with a positive HHV-6 PCR, four died within one-year post-transplant (33.33%). Nine patients who had a negative HHV-6 PCR died within the same time period of one-year post transplant (14.75%). The difference in the mortality rate of these two groups was found to not be statistically significant ($p = 0.12$) and therefore supports our null hypothesis that HHV-6 infection in paediatric HSCT patients is not associated with increased mortality. Our effect size was found to be small (0.18), further supporting our null hypothesis.

Conclusions Our study suggests that infection with HHV-6 infection in paediatric HSCT patients is not necessarily associated with increased mortality. This has potential implications for HHV-6 screening, which is undertaken by some paediatric transplant centres in the UK. Despite our findings, this study clearly had a small sample size and we will now seek to validate these findings in a larger, national cohort.

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British Association of Child and Adolescent Public Health

1197

THE AWARENESS OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES FOR PRACTITIONERS IN TRAINING

Rebecca Turner. *University of East Anglia*

10.1136/archdischild-2021-rcpch.465

Background The term ACES (adverse childhood experiences) was first recognized in 1988 by the Kaiser Permanente study that identified three main areas that related to premature death in adults, abuse, neglect and household challenges (Bryan:2019).

The concept of childhood adversity was further explored by Felitti et al (1988) cited by Olsen and Warring (2018) who suggested that there are ten categories of abuse and family dysfunction that were linked to a variety of poor health outcomes; physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, physical neglect, emotional neglect, violent treatment of the mother, household substance abuse, household mental illness, parental separation or divorce, incarceration of a household member.

It is apparent that Adverse Childhood Experiences are a significant public health concern (Olsen and Warring: 2018). Frontline health professionals particularly medics and nurses will require knowledge around the topic of adverse childhood experiences in order to carry out an assessment for the mitigation of risks to children and their families. Furthermore, Gill et al (2018) argues that many health professionals have highlighted their unmet needs about the knowledge of adverse childhood experiences in their education and work.

Following a literature review exploring ‘How does education support students with adverse childhood experiences?’ (Turner: 2020) This literature review highlighted:

1. Professional knowledge and awareness of childhood adversity and how this effects children and young people across the life course is a work in progress
2. Adverse childhood experiences have long term consequences at population level, and in turn this effects health, educational and social outcomes
3. Inter professional learning can be valuable to share knowledge and learn new information and skills
4. Importance of awareness and knowledge of childhood adversity has been identified within the literature and it is evident that literature pertaining to this is also lacking and requires further development (Turner:2020)

Objectives To ascertain the levels of knowledge and whether there are gaps in knowledge of practitioners in training.

To assess the current knowledge and understanding of trauma informed care.

Methods A questionnaire pilot study, sampling pre-registration BSc nursing students in the first year of a three-year pre-registration degree

Results The results of this pilot study identify two clear themes:

1. Students identify not knowing enough about trauma informed care and wish to learn more.
2. Students identify a clear learning need around adverse childhood experiences. Requesting to attend a workshop with