gestation. The diameter of the hair in these children is smaller than in those born on time. That is, structural and morphological immaturity of hair, deficiency of nutrients involved in its formation may be one of the factors of premature birth.

**Association of Paediatric Emergency Medicine**

**REACHING OUT TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Bianca Cuellar, Bianca Cuellar, Emma Morgan. UHBW

Background Since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic the mental health of children and young people across the country has been affected. The ongoing uncertainty during the pandemic has made normality a thing of the past. The burden of this has created an escalation of worsening mental health diagnoses and created a new population with new mental health issues.

Children’s mental health week is celebrated every year in the hospital. This year, given the pandemic restrictions, new ways of raising awareness of children’s mental health was sought with using social media outlets.

Objectives To create content on the hospital trust social media pages that would engage children and young people in children’s mental health week.

To use social media to showcase the mental health teams that work in the hospital and the mental health organisations who work in the city who are frequently signposted to from the hospital mental health teams.

Methods Children’s mental health week runs over seven days and we created content for each day. Firstly, we obtained photos of each mental health team in the hospital and a blurb to introduce themselves and what their job entailed. Secondly, we asked various organisations who are based in our city, whose work revolves around children’s mental health, to provide the same information.

Methods and Neonatal Society

Background MBDP describes inadequate mineralisation of bones in the premature infant. There are no consensus diagnostic criteria, however most neonatal units use biochemical markers to screen babies at risk of MBDP.

Maximal placental transfer of minerals occurs from 28 weeks gestation and requires adequate placental blood flow. It follows that infants born before 28 weeks or with evidence of placental insufficiency are at high risk of MBDP. The reported incidence is 23–60% of babies born weighing less than 1500 grams. The diagnosis carries significant morbidity including a risk of pathalogical fractures, respiratory difficulties due to excessive chest wall compliance and poor linear growth through childhood.

Objectives We undertook a review of data across two neonatal intensive care units with the following objectives: i) to report the incidence of MBDP defined by biochemical markers on routine blood testing of high risk infants ii) to report the incidence of MBDP and related fractures as documented in the BadgerNet database.

Methods Infants born at less than 30 weeks or with birth weight less than 1500 grams admitted between 01/03/2015 and 31/12/2019 were identified using the Vermont Oxford Network (VON) and BadgerNet databases. Blood biochemistry results were obtained for the duration of their admission. Biochemical MBDP was defined as alkaline phosphatase (ALP) >500IU/L and either phosphate <1.8mmol/L or corrected calcium <2.2 mmol/L (values taken from Tinnion RJ, Embleton ND. Arch Dis Child Educ Pract Ed 2012; 97: 157–163).

Infants with a documented diagnosis of MBDP or related fracture were identified with a search of the BadgerNet database using the terms ‘Metabolic Bone Disease – Osteopenia’ and ‘Fracture’.