of looking straight, occasionally in elevation and depression, with no double vision in the terminal abduction right and left. The girl did not notice the pain. The pupil was in the mydriasis with a very slow motion in the light. Other status of the anterior eye segment as well as of the eye fundus was normal. A computed tomography scan showed a metallic foreign body in the left orbital conus, without fractures or intracranial intrusion. Immediate tetanus prophylaxis, antimicrobial therapy (amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, metronidazole), neuroprotective therapy (methylprednisolone) and local therapy (tobramycinum) were introduced. Given the high risk of surgical treatment, the girl was conservatively treated and monitored. The girl was relieved of physical activity at school due to the possibility of moving the foreign body. Three years after the injury, the girl has only a pupil in semi mydriasis and a slower reaction to direct light. The visual acuity is as follows: VOD sc 1.0, VOS sc 0.9. Other eye status is normal.

14 SKIN BRIDGING AS A RESULT OF UNTREATED ONYCHOCRYPTOSIS IN A TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY

Marko Bašković*, Ivan Petračić. *Children's Hospital Zagreb*

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.14

A 10-year-old boy was examined for a problem with his right big toe that had been present for two years. In the family history there was no onychocryptosis. The child had not presented any worthy of note diseases in the past history. For two years he had presented a painful swelling of the lateral folds of the right big toe with repeated episodes of suppurative inflammation. The latter had always been treated with topical antiinflammatory and antibiotic therapy. He had never undergone surgery for fear of the scalpel. Physical examination showed a distally dystrophic nail with blood crusts at the level of the lateral grooves. The periungual skin presented chronic inflammation and above all formed cutaneous bridge that passed over the nail. The child underwent radical removal of the nail and its matrix under local anaesthesia.

The ingrown toenail of the big toe is a non-exceptional condition in children. When not treated properly it can become chronic. As in our case, the fear of the needle and the scalpel, which is frequent in children, can contribute to the chronicity. When chronic onychocryptosis is not treated adequately, it can be responsible for fibrous lesions, skin bridges and keloids. Although few cases of supraungual skin bridges have been described so far, it is known that hypertrophic granulation tissue can give rise to fibrous tissue covered by epidermis and then to skin bridges that join the two lateral folds. Two pathogenetic mechanisms have been hypothesized for this condition as follows: fusion of the highly inflamed lateral folds and penetration of the nail plate into the distal nail groove.

15 QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL MIDWIVES' CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING BREASTFEEDING-SUPPORT: IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPROVING POLICIES-IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Jelena Dimnjaković*, Marija Švajda, Tamara Poljičanin. *Croatian Institute of Public Health*

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.15

Organization and policy declarations and documents support breastfeeding within Croatian healthcare from early pregnancy until long after birth.

However, results regarding the implementation efficiency and existing policy gaps are still missing. We aimed to identify hospital midwives' challenges in providing breastfeeding support and to recognize implementation policy gaps in hospitals in Croatia, in the field of breastfeeding.

Qualitative study designed in line with COREQ criteria, using semi-structured interviews in 12 healthcare professionals working in delivery room and maternity ward in 1 clinical hospital. Content was analyzed inductively by 3 researchers.

The analyses identified 5 themes: 1. self-awareness of hospital-midwives regarding their importance and success in breastfeeding-establishment, 2. focusing on mother's motivation instead of on problem solving; 3. lack of continuity of care within the healthcare system, 4. lack of standard operating procedures and other organizational issues, 5. satisfaction of hospital staff with their level of knowledge despite lacking of breastfeeding education.

The hospital's midwives invest lots of resources and individual efforts in breastfeeding management, however, the interventions are not efficient, and the staff has no firm guidance on which topics to focus their efforts on.

Possible areas for intervention are day-to-day work organization, structuring in-house education, new employees' utilization, influencing midwifery-schools' curricula, and establishing standard operating procedures to help the staff to deal with the most common breastfeeding problems. National breastfeeding policy does not seem to be fully and efficiently implemented in Croatia. In order to tackle breastfeeding challenges, revision of existing policies, good implementation management and clear definition of responsibilities regarding breastfeeding protection and promotion in hospitals are needed.

16 COMPARISON OF CHILDREN WITH KAWASAKI DISEASE AND MIS-C

Laura Prtorić*, Diana Didović, Ivana Valenčak-Ignjatić, Ante Šokota, Lorna Stemberger-Marić. *University Hospital for Infectious Diseases "Dr. Fran Mihaljević"*

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.16

The goal of this research was to compare clinical signs, symptoms and laboratory findings in children diagnosed with Kawasaki disease and those with multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) associated with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

We reviewed medical records of children diagnosed with Kawasaki disease or MIS-C hospitalised in the University Hospital for Infectious Diseases "Dr. Fran Mihaljević" in the period from February 25th 2020 to February 24th 2021. We defined MIS-C using World Health Organisation criteria.

There were 13 children diagnosed with Kawasaki disease and 23 children diagnosed with MIS-C hospitalised in this period. The average duration of hospitalisation was similar in both groups, approximately 8 days. Boys were overall more affected (66%) than girls. Children with MIS-C were older and more often gastrointestinal symptoms were present. When comparing laboratory results, children in the MIS-C group had higher C-reactive protein levels and lower platelet count. Also, they required intensive care treatment more frequently. The first therapy of choice for all children with Kawasaki

disease was monotherapy with intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIG). Monotherapy with IVIG was used in 15 patients with MIS-C, while 8 of them were initially treated with the combination of IVIG and corticosteroids. One death case occurred in the MIS-C group, and none in the Kawasaki group.

Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children associated with COVID-19 is a new pediatric disease that is dangerous and potentially lethal. Although many clinical and laboratory findings overlap with Kawasaki disease, this disease requires intensive care treatment more often. It can also have a fatal outcome – therefore prompt recognition and early treatment are crucial.

17

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE PEDIATRIC ARTICLES FROM THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL ZAGREB, UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB, FROM 2010 TO 2019

Tamara Marija Seme, Maja Batinica*. *Children's Hospital Zagreb, Klaićeva 16, Zagreb, Croatia*

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.17

Bibliometric analysis gives an objective information about the rate and characteristics of publishing activity of individuals, groups and institutions, as well as its impact in scientific community. Secondary sources of information are essential in evaluation of scientific papers and in academic advancement. In the field of biomedicine and health relevant secondary sources are Web of Science Core Collection (WOSCC), Medline and Scopus. **Goal** Bibliometric analysis of the articles published by pediatricians (55) and pediatric residents (12), employees of Children's Hospital Zagreb for the period from 2010 to 2019 (total of 10 years).

Methods Source for analysis of publicistic productivity and of citation was eight WOSCC citation indexes. Search was performed in the period June 28th to July 10th of 2021, by the surname and name of each author, using Basic search and Author search. Meeting abstracts and corrections were excluded and results are limited to a range of years. Additional criterion was authors' address – meaning of institutional affiliation. The sample consisted of 343 articles, that were analyzed according to productivity markers (year of publication, journal title, language of the article) and citation.

Results The number of papers per author ranged from 0 to 108. In English were published 317 (92.4%) papers, 25 (7.3%) in Croatian language and 1 in Czech (0.3%). Mostly papers were published in yr 2018 (57). The greatest number of articles (50; 14.6%) was published in Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, then in Paediatrica Croatica (28; 8.2%), and in Clinical Nutrition (20; 5.8%). Article impact was measured by number of citations. Citation analysis, done last week of August 2021, for the period from yr 2010, has confirmed that 295 (86.0%) articles were cited. Sum of times articles were cited is 9.777 (without self citation 9.525 times). The most cited article has 783 citations, mean citation being 28.5 per article. Clinical guidelines, reviews and randomized clinical studies were the most cited papers and published by the highly ranked journals. Papers of group of authors of European associations confirmed the extensive participation in publishing high quality systematic reviews and review articles and involvement in the development of international clinical guidelines.

Conclusion Analysis confirmed significant contribution to professional and scientific community of pediatric professionals

from Children's Hospital Zagreb, as well as the extensive involvement in the development of international expert recommendations.

18

A COMPARISON OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE MEDIA USE, SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND ATTITUDES ABOUT VACCINATION

Željko Pavić*, Adrijana Šuljok, Aida Mujkić, Maja Miškulin, Ivan Miškulin, Vesna Višekruna Vučina, Zvezdana Lovrić Makarić, Anita Dremel, Gordana Lesinger, Ljiljana Pintarić, Juraj Jurina. *Filozofski fakultet Osijek*

10.1136/archdischild-2021-europaediatrics.18

Goal The aim of the research was to determine the influence of various media, social and institutional sources of information on attitudes about vaccination, i.e. on the belief in conspiracy theories in the field of vaccination. So far, some studies, especially in situations of vaccine confidence crises, showed that official sources of information (public media and the state institutions) and new sources of information, such as social media and the Internet, have different effects when it comes to vaccination attitudes. However, the topic is largely unexplored.

Methods The research was conducted on a convenience sample (N = 916) of the Croatian population, and the data were collected by means of an online survey. As a criterion variable in the study, the result on the scale of belief in conspiracy theories in the field of vaccination was used. As the predictor variables, we measured whether the research participants used certain media (specialized and non-specialized Internet portals, television) professional literature (books and articles), social groups (family) and institutions (medical staff, educational institutions and state institutions) as the sources of vaccination information, whereas age and gender of the study participants were used as control variables. In addition to descriptive indicators (frequencies, arithmetic means, and standard deviations), linear regression analysis was used to verify the research questions.

Results Descriptive results show that citizens use different types of information on vaccination, but that the most common sources are specialized Internet portals (66.01%), professional literature (53.55%) and medical staff – medical doctors, nurses and pharmacists (43.72%). The results showed that the use of non-specialized Internet portals ($\beta = 0.27$) and families ($\beta = 0.18$) as a source of information were statistically significantly ($p < 0.05$) positively related, and that the use of medical staff ($\beta = -0.07$), educational institutions ($\beta = -0.11$) and state institutions ($\beta = -0.11$) as sources of information negatively associated with belief in conspiracy theories. The use of television and professional books and articles did not prove to be significant predictors. Age was also not a significant predictor, while women showed a higher level of belief in conspiracy theories than men ($\beta = 0.18$).

Conclusion The results of the research show that the Internet portals are emerging as a new factor in creating negative attitudes about vaccination, which calls for further research. The traditional sources of information (television, professional books and articles), although often used, do not have a one-way impact. Social institutions as sources of information create positive attitudes about vaccination, while the positive and strong influence of the family as a source of information on belief in vaccination conspiracy theories implies the possibility that negative information about vaccination is often exchanged within the family.