Conclusions  Rates of extubation failure were not significantly different between the groups. HFNC resulted in significantly less naso-trauma than NCPAP. This benefit may need to be considered in post-extubation respiratory support for preterm infants.

138 MASK OR NASAL TUBE TO PROVIDE POSITIVE PRESSURE VENTILATION (PPV) TO PRETERM INFANTS IN THE DELIVERY ROOM (DR)-THE MONT TRIAL
doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0138
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Background  For initial PPV a face mask is used, but obstruction and leak often occurs. A nasal tube is an alternative interface in the DR to provide PPV. Its safety and efficacy have not been tested in a large RCT in extremely preterm infants.

Objective  To determine whether a single nasal tube is more effective than face mask during the stabilisation of infants born between 24 and 29 weeks.

Design and methods  An RCT performed in Melbourne and Leiden. Infants were randomized immediately prior to birth to receive PPV using a T-piece with either a nasal tube or round mask. Resuscitation guidelines were standardised. Criteria for intubation: cardiac compressions, apnea, CPAP >7cmH2O and FiO2 >0.4.

Primary outcome: intubation in the first 24 hours from birth.

Results  In total 368 infants were randomized. Baseline variables, primary and secondary outcomes were similar (table).

Abstract 138 Table 1 Baseline characteristics and outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mask (N=187)</th>
<th>Nasal Tube (N=181)</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GA [wks]</td>
<td>27 (26–29)</td>
<td>27 (26–28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthweight (g)</td>
<td>1000 (807–1196)</td>
<td>946 (780–1182)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intubation in first 24hrs</td>
<td>102 (54)</td>
<td>97 (54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intubation in DR</td>
<td>58 (31)</td>
<td>41 (23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Leak</td>
<td>14 (8)</td>
<td>11 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (MV+CPAP) days of ventilation</td>
<td>13 (6–41)</td>
<td>16 (4–41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death or BPD</td>
<td>68 (36)</td>
<td>64 (35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions  In infants < 30 weeks gestation receiving PPV in the DR, there were no differences in short term outcomes using the nasal tube compared to the face mask.

139 RESEARCH NETWORKS IN PEDIATRIC PRIMARY CARE: EAPRASNET
doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0139
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EAPRASnet is the European Academy of Paediatrics Research in Ambulatory Setting Network, whose members are European primary care paediatricians committed to research in their practices that expressed their will to join a research network.

The network is the research laboratory of the primary care setting and in the latest study, EAPRASnet has enrolled a total of 685 pediatricians from 21 countries.

A recruitment survey showed that areas of most interest for research were: quality of care indicators, communication with parents, obesity, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and effective well child care. Main incentives for participation in a research project were interest in the topic (81%) and effort to improve quality of care (71%). Lack of time was the leading reported obstacle (72%).

A second electronic survey assessing primary care pediatricians’ estimations and practices regarding parents’ vaccination refusal was sent to 395 EAPRASnet members, with a response rate of 87%. Of respondents who vaccinate in their clinic, 93% estimated the total vaccine refusal rate less than 1%. Sixty nine percent of all respondents prefer a shared decision making approach to handle parents’ vaccine hesitancy.

Background and aims  Intractable chronic constipation in the form of slow-transit constipation (STC) often resistant to medical treatment. Some children required appendicostomy for antegrade enemas to improve symptoms. Transcutaneous electrical stimulation (TES) was used by physiotherapists to overcome STC in children successfully. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of home-based TES when STC children were trained by a naive clinician. We hypothesized TES would improve symptoms with reduce laxative use.

Methods  A prospective study (2009–2011) whereby a surgeon was trained to deliver TES method to STC children/parents, who then self-administered TES at home (1 hr/day × 6 months) using a battery-powered interferential stimulator. Daily continence diary (including laxative use) was recorded before and throughout TES: PedsQL4.0 questionnaires and gastrointestinal nuclear transit scintigraphy (NTS) were completed before and after TES. Appendicostomy for antegrade enemas was offered if TES failed to improve
Abstracts

Prior to TES had symptom improvement without further laxative use. Only 6 children (10%) required appendicostomy for antegrade enemas.

### Abstract 141 Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Pre-TES</th>
<th>Post-TES</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soiling (days/week)</td>
<td>4.6±2.4</td>
<td>0.7±1.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 (paired t-test)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defecation (bowel action/week)</td>
<td>1.6±1.6</td>
<td>3.5±2.9</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 (paired t-test)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdominal pain (days/week)</td>
<td>1.7±1.9</td>
<td>0.2±0.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 (paired t-test)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxative use</td>
<td>No laxative - 2</td>
<td>Stopped laxative - 15</td>
<td>&lt;0.01 (Pearson Chi-square)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On laxative - 60</td>
<td>Reduced laxative - 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Same laxative - 15</td>
<td>Remaining with no laxative - 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal transit index</td>
<td>10.8±1.6</td>
<td>11.6±1.6</td>
<td>&lt;0.002 (paired t-test)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conclusion

Home-based TES is non-invasive. It is a promising treatment for STC children with avoidance of surgery and reduced laxative use with improved symptoms in most children. Success required clinician training and close patient contact.

### Abstract 142

**COMMUNITY-BASED FOLLOW-UP WITH/WITHOUT FOOD SUPPLEMENTATION AND/OR PSYCHOSOCIAL STIMULATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN WITH MODERATE ACUTE MALNUTRITION IN BANGLADESH**

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0142

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**Background and aims** Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (WLZ: <-2 to -3) is a major health problem in Bangladesh and other low-income countries. This study was conducted to assess the effect of community-based follow-up care, with/without food supplementation and/or psychosocial stimulation, as an alternative to current hospital-based follow-up care of children with MAM.

**Methods** 227 children with MAM aged 6–24 months were randomly assigned to one of five regimens:

1. fortnightly follow-up care (FFC) at the icddr, b’s outpatient department, including growth monitoring, health education, and micronutrient supplementation (H-C, n=49);
2. FFC at community follow-up unit [established in the existing primary health care centers close to the residence of the child] but received the same regimen as H-C (C-C, n=53);
3. as per C-C plus cereal-based supplementary food (SF) (C-SF, n=43);
4. as per C-C plus psychosocial stimulation (PS) (C-PS, n=43); or
5. as per C-C plus both SF+PS (C-SF+PS, n=33).

**Results** Baseline characteristics were similar among the groups. Follow-up attendance and gain in weight and length were greater in groups C-SF, C-SF+PS, and C-PS than C-C, and these indicators were observed least in H-C. Children in the H-C group more often suffered from diarrhea and fever than others. Children who attended at least five of the total six scheduled follow-up visits gained more in weight, length than those who attended fewer.

### Abstract 143

**PRIMARY CARE EXPERIENCES AND HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG CHILDREN IN LOWER INCOME FAMILIES IN THE U.S**

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0143

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**Purpose** This study examines whether patient-reported indicators of primary care quality are associated with measures of health related quality of life and reported school engagement among children in lower-income families.

**Methods** Data on 3,258 children ages 2–18 years are from a cross-sectional survey of parents of children affiliated with a county-level insurance program in California. Primary care quality was assessed using the Parents’ Perception of Primary Care and was associated with health-related quality of life (measured using the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory–PedsQL overall and in four domains (physical, emotional, social, and school/daycare) and four measures of school engagement). We conducted multivariable linear and logistic regressions, adjusting for demographics, insurance, and setting of medical care.

**Results** A higher total primary care score was associated with a higher total PedsQL score and scores in four subdomains (total beta [B]=1.77, physical B=1.71, social B=1.36, emotional B=2.22, and school/daycare B=1.69, all p<0.001). It was also associated with missing fewer than three school days due to illness (odds ratio [OR]=1.12, 95 percent confidence intervals [CI]: 1.05, 1.19), excellent/above average school performance overall (OR=1.10, 95 percent CI: 1.08, 1.17) and performance in reading (OR=1.13, 95 percent CI: 1.06, 1.20) and math (OR=1.10, 95 percent CI: 1.03, 1.16).

### Abstract 144

**PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PHYSICIAN’S WILLINGNESS AND PERCEIVED BARRIERS TOWARDS CONDUCTING RESEARCH**

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0144


**Background and aims** Health research supports health systems in the delivery of better, fairer and more equitable health care to people. Saudi Arabia government has acknowledged the importance of research to improve the patient outcome. Accordingly, conducting research has been promoted by Saudi commission for Health Specialization and a great increase in research fund was recognized. However, still has little of a research in Saudi Arabia compared to other countries. This research is conducted to assess the primary health care physicians willingness and the perceived barriers toward conducting research.

**Methods** This cross sectional study was conducted among all primary health care physician in Jeddah city. A self administered questionnaire was used to investigate their willingness and perceived barriers toward conducting research.

**Results** Of the respondents 87.1% reported that they are willing to conduct research and 91.7% with 95% felt that it is important to conduct research.