A previous audit demonstrated that the guidance for target saturations was not being followed appropriately in all cases.

**Methods** Our aim was to review compliance with oxygen targeting prescriptions and the alarm limits used during saturation monitoring.

We collected data over three consecutive weeks during December 2011 for all babies on the neonatal unit who were monitored (n=102).

**Results** Compared to the previous audit we found there was an improvement in the set alarm limits to target oxygen within the guidelines to be correct 88% versus 69%. However compliance with oxygen prescribing was suboptimal with 78% at best.

**Conclusions** Despite a change in the target saturation guidelines compliance with saturation alarm limits has improved. However further work is needed to ensure that all babies have their alarm limits set within the target range and also have their requirements for oxygen prescribed as per trust guidance.

It is also important to remember that setting the alarms correctly is only a step in oxygen targeting and that ideally the percentage of time in the target range should also be assessed.

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**1629 NOISE POLLUTION IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS AND EMERGENCY WARDS**

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Technology development has increased sound level beyond standards in hospitals. Such pollution undoubtedly has negative effects on staff health and quality of care accordingly. Our goal with this study carried out to investigate noise levels in intensive care and emergency wards in Emam Reza hospital, at Mashhad University, Iran.

**Materials and Methods** This was a prospective study that performed on measuring of sound level of 10 intensive care and emergency wards of Imam Reza Hospital in a 30-minute-interval of AM working shift at one meter distance from nursing stations getting maximum sound level (L_max) and Average Sound Level (L_eq).

**Results** In most wards were between 85–96dB. L_eq in all wards were between 60.2 dB. Average L_eq in emergency wards was 62.2 dB without any justification. (L_eq) in NICU was 60.8 dB (beyond standard level). In most of wards peak of noise were between 9:30–11 AM. L_max in all wards were more exceeded the standards levels.

**Conclusion** The average of sound levels in our wards remarkably exceeds the standards levels. The hospital staff should be aware of this noise level and its effects.

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**1630 CENTRAL VEIN CATHETER AND BLOODSTREAM INFECTION IN A PICU: CLABSI OR CRBSI?**

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**Aims** To differentiate between Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSI) and Catheter Related Blood Stream Infections (CRBSI) where the same microorganism is identified on catheter tip cultures and the bloodstream, in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) patients.

**Methods** Prospective 1 year study of CLABSI (group 1–all patients with a CVC in situ) and CRBSI (group 2-only first, temporary CVC, inserted in PICU, during first admission). CLABSI and CRBSI rates were estimated according standard criteria. CVC insertion and maintenance was under local protocols (simple polyurethane, multiple lumen, plus chlorhexidine-gluconate- impregnated sponge, stayed as long as needed if they were functioning without evidence of local or systemic complications).

**Results** 91 patients have had a total of 136 CVCs insertions. 112 temporary and 24 permanent catheters were evaluated for CLABSI whereas 73 CVCs were evaluated for CRBSI. Mean catheter days in group 1 was 11.95±2.12 and 20 cases of CLABSI were recorded in 1626 catheter days, given a CLABSI rate of 12.3:1000, whereas mean catheter days in group 2 was 9.3±0.5±2.3 with 1 case of CRBSI in 679 catheter days, given a CRBSI rate of 1.47:1000. 11 Gram -, 8 Gram + and 1 fungal infection were recorded in group 1, and only 1 Gram - infection in group 2.

**Conclusions** Strict adherence to protocols in group 2 led to much lower CRBSI compared to CLABSI. Gram - infections predominated. Reducing CLABSI and CRBSI over time, after implementation of bundles of care, should be the goal.

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**1631 CHANGE OF HABITS AFTER YEARS OF EVIDENCE: A QUESTIONNAIRE ON NEONATAL CARE**

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**Background and Aims** Evidence based knowledge in neonatal care has substantially increased during the last years. We tried to evaluate how well guidelines and evidence from studies have been implemented into clinical practice during the last 15 years.

**Methods** Detailed questionnaires were sent to 15 years apart to all neonatal units potentially treating VLBW infants in Germany (1995) and all German speaking countries (2010).

**Results** The response rate was 66% both times. Whereas in 1995 3/4 of the units used 100% oxygen and ¼ 50% to start respiratory support in the delivery room, in 2010 only 3% and 8% of the units used 100% and 50% oxygen, respectively. Caffeine and Theophylline were used to treat apnoea of prematurity by 50% and 87% of the units in 1995 compared to 96% and 10% in 2010, respectively. Pasteurization of breast milk was done in 24% of the units in 1995 compared to 55% in 2010. In 1995, 37% of the units routinely used erythropoietin in ELBW infants compared to 27% in 2010.

**Conclusions** Treatment of VLBW infants changed significantly within the last 15 years and some of the existing guidelines and evidence seem to be transferred into clinical practice in most units.

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**1632 QUALITY CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT: PROSPECTIVE TEST OF CHANGE**

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**Background** Change is a fundamental component of continuous quality improvement. Surfactant clearly works better the earlier it is given in at risk babies. Previously, surfactant was given after intubation on Delivery suite, Feasibility and safety issues of giving surfactant right after intubation in at risk babies have been discussed. Therefore, the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit at Luton & Dunstable University Hospital, Luton UK, trialed early surfactant administration as part of a neonatal bundle.

**Methods** A prospective study was performed at Luton & Dunstable University Hospital Luton, UK from 10th March 2011 to 9th March 2012.

**Results** The surfactant was given intrauterine (IU) within 45 min of birth in 64/66 infants. The average time to surfactant administration was 50 min (range 0 min to 2 hours). Surfactant dose was 100% for 59 infants and 75% for 7 infants. Surfactant was given to infants of gestational age 24–34 weeks and birth weight 320–1400 g. 55/66 infants were born by Caesarean section. 45 infants required in utero intubation.

**Conclusions** Early surfactant administration was safe and within the recommended time frame. Surfactant was successful in stabilising babies who required transfer to NICU from the delivery suite.

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**1633 CHANGE OF PRACTICE IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS: A QUESTIONNAIRE ON NEONATAL CARE**

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**Conclusions** Treatment of VLBW infants changed significantly within the last 15 years and some of the existing guidelines and evidence seem to be transferred into clinical practice in most units.