

new training program was introduced: new nursing students now have to qualify in adult ICU as well as in pediatric ICU. The aim is to evaluate this new training program.

Methods Using a written questionnaire we asked students for their motivation and experience regarding this new training program. We kept records of which nurses took care of which patient in each unit.

Results

- A sufficient inflow of young graduates.
- Sufficient qualified nurses in PICU
- 50% of who initially wanted to graduate in adult ICU nursing only, became enthusiastic about working in PICU and now continue to work in PICU either fulltime or parttime.
- Nurses from the adult units can come and help in PICU which means closure of beds could be prevented.
- The possibility of admitting an ill child at an adult unit when there is no bed available at PICU.
- Which very likely leads to less refusals.

Conclusion A good cooperation between adult and pediatric ICU can be very beneficial for patient care. Particularly, training ICU nurses in adult AND pediatric ICU leads to better staffing in PICU.

1861 EVALUATING THE EXPERIENCE OF USING ONLINE BLENDED LEARNING DURING INDUCTION PROGRAMME FOR NURSES IN A LEVEL 3 NEONATAL UNIT

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Background and Aims The Department of Health has published guidances to help the NHS improve the care provided for premature and sick babies. However, a report by BLISS, the baby charity highlighted a shortage of specialist neonatal nurses within the UK. This often results in recruitment of in-experienced workforce who lack necessary knowledge and skills to perform safely in their workplace. This paper presents qualitative findings from a study which evaluated blended learning approach used in an induction programme for such novice nurses. The aim of the study was to explore registered nurses' experience on the use of blended learning.

Methods The study employed a mixed method approach and collected data from 20 newly recruited nurses using purposive sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires and semi structured interviews. Data analysis was by thematic content analysis.

Results The analysis of data revealed that nurses had a positive and satisfactory experience of using online blended learning which has enabled them to adapt to the new environment quickly. Most of them did not have previous online learning experience but wanted this to be implemented in future education programmes. The major barriers faced by the nurses participating in online learning were lack of time and motivational factors.

Conclusion Using social networking as a learning tool has a great potential in supporting nurses to develop their knowledge and skills. Advance planning and preparation are essential to enhance the quality of their learning experience.

1862 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DUTCH GUIDELINE FOR THE CARE OF EXTREME PRETERMS: "THE LEARNING CURVE"

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Background and Aims The Dutch multidisciplinary evidence based guideline on treatment decisions of infants born with a gestational age of at least 24 weeks was released in autumn 2010. The implementation of this guideline on the NICU of the Women's and

Children Clinic/Academic Medical Center in Amsterdam the Netherlands was a complicated process.

Methods A multidisciplinary workgroup, 5 nurses, 5 neonatologists and a pharmacist composed a phased implementation procedure which consisted of the following activities:

A multidisciplinary meeting before and 10 months after implementation; Existing protocols were made evidence based; Working visits were made; A centre of expertise was established; A group of experienced nurses and doctors were steered as leaders in the care; Clinics and workshops for leading nurses; Clinics for all professionals concerned; Sessions for nurses to reflect and learn from each other; Evaluation of the implementation; and an Inventory to readjust existing guideline.

Results Due to media attention, an early start was forced. Protocols were not ready, material and equipment not available. The number of infants was higher than expected. The decision to perform the care for these infants by leading nurses resulted in agitation amongst other nurses. Their opinion was that complex nursing care should be performed by all experienced nurses. New rules resulted in a lack of clarity.

Conclusions Well-considered choices were made, however it appeared that nurses were in need of training on the job instead of planned theoretical training in advance.

1863 STUDYING THE HOSPITALIZATION CAUSES OF NEONATES FROM FARS PROVINCE AT THE NURSERY WARDS

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Introduction and objective Immature neonates are exposed to be affected by Infectious, Pulmonary, Cardio-Vascular, Digestive, Metabolic and Endocrine diseases. The aim of present study is to survey the hospitalization causes of immature neonates at thenursery wards.

Materials and Methods This study is a descriptive research. The samples were consisting of 60 immature neonates less than 37 weeks and weight of below 2500 grams who had been hospitalized at the nursery wards of Shiraz city. These neonates were selected by simple sampling method.

Results The results of the study showed that, 53.5% of hospitalization causes of immature neonates at the hospital were affection to the Jaundice and Respiratory Distress Syndrome followed by Pneumonia which was the cause of 30.0% of cases. While, affection to the diseases like Sepsis, Hypoglycemia, Necrosing Enterocolitis, Metabolic disorders and Nosocomial infection were the cause of 8.3%, 5.0%, 3.3%, 1.7% and 1.7% of the hospitalization cases respectively. None of them were hospitalized due to the intra cerebral hemorrhage in this study.

Discussion and conclusion In this study, Jaundice, RDS and Pneumonia are among the most prevalent causes of hospitalization of immature neonates in the hospital.

It is recommended for the health care givers to have sufficient information in this regard and while facing immature neonates, pay more attention to their respiratory condition.

1864 EXPERIENCES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER: A BASIS FOR THE TRAINING OF NURSES

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Background and Aims Being confronted with the diagnosis of childhood cancer in the family causes various emotional reactions.