This study aimed to determine the lived experiences of parents of children diagnosed with cancer in Iran.

**Methods** A qualitative approach was adopted using content analysis of semi-structured interviews carried out with 10 parents to capture their experiences of having children with cancer.

**Results** The following themes emerged from the analysis: being aghast by the diagnosis, ‘living in the shadow of fear’, ‘uncertainty’, ‘struggle for taking control’.

**Conclusions** The findings of the study can provide nurses and other health professionals with a deeper understanding of Parents’ view when they have a child suffering from cancer. It is important to health professionals involved in caring for these people. The study calls for more attention to parents of children with cancer and education to nurses.

**1865** A WORK-TRAINING-UNIT ON THE NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU). AN OPTIMAL LEARNING CLIMATE?

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**Background and Aims** On the NICU of the Women’s and Children Clinic/Academic Medical Center in Amsterdam the Netherlands, newborns are transferred to regional hospitals for high dependency care. This had consequences for inexperienced nurses’ preparation of their post graduate Intensive Care Neonatology training. These trainees had to work on the Intensive Care without the proper patients present. Therefore independency in caring was limited. To create a powerful and safe learning climate and to offer trainees the opportunity to become competent, a work-training-unit was established.

**Methods** Preconditions were decided on: presence of an adequate amount of coaches, training focussing on situational coaching. Four newborns, one coach and two pre-course trainees in the day or evening shift and preferably no trainees in the night shift and daily reflection and evaluation. Coaches were trained how to supervise and enhance the competency, expertise and independency of the trainees.

**Results** On the work-training-unit the trainees were offered the opportunity to care for post-IC and high dependency newborns, under constant supervision of their coach.

Trainees in the work-training-unit, achieved the acceptable level of functioning and usability sooner. An increase in performing nurses’ preparation of their post graduate Intensive Care Neonatology training. These trainees had to work on the Intensive Care without the proper patients present. Therefore independency in caring was limited. To create a powerful and safe learning climate and to offer trainees the opportunity to become competent, a work-training-unit was established.

**Conclusions** The work-training-unit is a valuable addition to the learning possibilities of nurses as well as the organisation. It has positive side effects on work pressure, production and capacity but most of all it appears to be an optimal learning climate.

**1866** LEVELS OF AWARENESS IN TEACHERS REGARDING CHILD NEGLECT AND ABUSE

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**Aims** In our country, there are still no measurement tools having sufficient content and scope that aims at the awareness and any databank on this aspect, in spite of studies aimed at child neglect and abuse are maintained. With this study, it’s aimed at evaluating awareness levels of teachers for child neglect and abuse are maintained. With this study, it’s aimed at evaluating awareness levels of teachers for child neglect and abuse.

**Method** In our study, “Child Abuse and Neglect Questionnaire for Teachers” that was developed by Kerryann Walsh et al. has been used. The questionnaire has been applied to 1000 teachers who are employed in 43 schools in the provincial centrum of Ordu, and has been completed with 400 teachers.

**Results** Teachers expressed that they have to report the suspicion of child neglect in rate of 45.7% by National Education policies (Table1). A detection question of “What is the possibility of this-child being abused or neglected?” has been addressed to teachers for each of 32 stories. The average of given answers of the teachers aimed at the child neglect in the stories is 3.01 over 5, and is as “I am not sure”. And the average of answers given related with reporting is 2.77, and is probably between “no” and “I am not sure” (Table2).

**Conclusions** It could not be said that the awareness levels of teachers for child neglect are sufficient. Therefore, the importance of education programmes for neglect in our country should be emphasised and a mandatory reporting procedure that is carefully systemised within the national education programmes should be conducted.

**1867** EFFECT OF ALOEVERA GEL VERSUS LANOLIN OINTMENT ON NIPPLE SORE

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**Background and Aim** A common, early postpartum concern of the breastfeeding mother is nipple pain. Because of lack of effective treatment and Opponent results about lanolin, we decided to compare effect of lanolin ointment and Aloevera gel on nipple sore treatment.

**Methods** This clinical blind trial was performed in Mashhad, Iran from Feb 2008 to May 2009. Sampling was nonrandom and purposive and then samples divided randomly into two groups.

**Results** Mothers were instructed to rub the preparation on their arms and if there wasn’t cause allergy symptoms, rub it on the nipple after feeding the baby 3 times a day for 7 days and let to dry and don’t wash it before next feeding. Researcher pretreatment, at 3rd and 7th day filled Storr scale with interview and examination There was no any complications in mothers and infants because of drug usage.

**Conclusion** Aloe Vera is more effective than lanolin on nipple sore healing.

**1868** PROBLEMS IN THE PROCESS OF WEANING IN BREAST-FED BABIES

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**Background and Aim** Sometimes weaning process may be problem for mothers and their babies. The study was done as descriptive