Abstracts

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Background and Aims Functional disability and bodily pain seem to be the most important determinants of physical and psychosocial well-being in young people with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) into adulthood. Disease course and self-reported daily life experiences through adolescence, and health professionals’ guidance and counselling in the transition process to adult life are explored.

Method Telephone interviews based on a questionnaire including open-ended and closed questions among 51 informants as part of a second follow-up of a Norwegian cohort of patients with JIA 18.4 years after symptom onset. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse quantitative data. Data from the open-ended questions were categorised and quantified manually.

Results Main findings are the high frequency of symptoms related to JIA the previous year (70.6%) and disease residue (78.4%). A considerable proportion experienced limitations in education planning and job accessibility, yet 46 informants (90.2%) felt satisfactory in their study and/or job situation. More than 55% of the informants answered that they to some/great extent were informed about illness related issues. However, more than 70% answered ‘no’ when asked whether they had received counselling with regard to psychosocially related issues, and 70.6% stated that they had not been prepared for transfer to adult ward.

Conclusion JIA-related plagues and worries seem to impact the entire period of adolescence into adult life for a considerable proportion of the informants. Guidance and counselling should be formalised and should focus on both illness- and psychosocially related implications of the disease in young people with JIA.

THE EFFECT OF HEAVY SCHOOL BAG WEIGHT ON PHYSICAL PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENCE.

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Purpose The sequelae of childhood sexual abuse include physical complaints, psychological sequelae, and social and family problems. Children who have been sexually abused are more prone to develop psychological and social problems. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the prevalence of physical complaints among children who have been sexually abused.

Method and materials In this descriptive study, 1255 primary and guidance school students were selected from 16 schools randomly from four different regions of Shiraz. The students were classified into those who had been sexually abused and those who had not. The data were collected using self-administered questionnaires. The tool was the ‘job satisfaction survey’ to measure job satisfaction among 25 pediatric oncology nurses from Shiraz University of Medical Science (IRAN).

Result The job satisfaction of pediatric oncology nurses was calculated using mean and standard deviation and results revealed that (N:25, Mean:2.3) and this is an indication of dissatisfaction.

Conclusion Studies over the past decade have increasingly focused on job dissatisfaction in healthcare professionals and the negative consequences of that. The implication for this study is that reducing job dissatisfaction is a difficult profession and additional researches are needed to identify positive strategies for reducing job dissatisfaction. This study indicates the importance of adopting strategies to demonstrate social support for the pediatric oncology nurses in the workplace.

SEXUAL ABUSED IN CHILD

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SEXUAL ABUSED IN CHILD

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The development of Pediatric Advanced Life Support and Advanced Pediatric Life Support have demonstrated new interest in emergency care of pediatrics and have made it imperative to have data that define the potential risks and preventive strategies. The different prehospital recording sheets and tapes were reviewed retrospectively over a 12-month duration from March 2011. Patients under 19 years of age were studied in a service area with a population of 670,000. A total of 1,115 records were analyzed, representing approximately 12% of all ambulance runs. This is sharply in contrast with the fact that the pediatric age group represents 32% of the population. Of the cases, 32.7% were in the trauma category. The largest trauma group was motor vehicle accidents in the adolescent age group. Male patients were dominant in the trauma cases. Medical disorders were the major reason for prehospital care in the very young. The demand for emergency medical services (EMS) occurred mainly during the summer months and on the first week of the year (NOWROOZ) and weekends. More than 62 percent of all EMS pediatric calls happened during the hours of 1:00 pm to 9:00 pm. Resuscitation of 10 cases of pediatric prehospital arrest resulted in no survivors to hospital discharge mostly because of drowning, foreign body obstruction and falling down.

**EFFECT OF PARENTS’ SHIFT WORK ON STRENGTHS AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS OF THEIR CHILDREN, AGED 7–12 YEARS OLD IN TEHRAN, IRAN**

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**Introduction** Shift work and rotational shift schedule interrupt interaction of the parents with their children. Nurses, midwives, enrolled nurses, nurse’s aid are obliged to have shift work. We assessed the effect of shift working of the shift workers on strengths and behavioral problems of their children, aged 7–12 years in nursing school of Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

**Methods** 489 shift workers drawn from private and university hospitals in Tehran city were selected along with their children’s teachers. Data were collected by using Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), specific to parents and teachers including teachers. Data were collected by using Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), specific to parents and teachers including managers, parents educational degree with hyperactivity/inattention, parents’ gender.

**Results** No significant relationships were found between parents’ shift work and strengths and difficulties of children based on their self-reported questionnaire. But it was revealed that some of demographic factors have significant correlations with the scales such as number of children and their gender with conduct problems, parents educational level, gender, their shift work schedule, history of physical/psychiatric diseases of children with emotional symptoms and parents’ educational degree with hyperactivity/inattention, parents’ gender.

**Conclusion** The study didn’t demonstrate impact of shift work on behavioral problems of shift workers’ children. However, behavioral and emotional problems of the children were correlated with some of parents’ demographic and job related factors.

**MATERNAL ATTACHMENT IN MOTHERS OF UNDER-25 AND OVER-35 AGE GROUPS WHO HAVE BABIES OF 1–4 MONTHS OLD WITH COLIC DIAGNOSIS**

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**Background and Aims** Maternal attachment (MA) is important in terms of mother-infant relationship. The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors that affect MA in mothers of under-25 and over-35 age groups with infants of 1–4 months old with colic diagnosis.

**Method** The study was carried out in a family health center in Trabzon between 15 December 2010 and 15 February 2012. 47 mothers from under-25 age group and 49 mothers from over-35 age group consented to participate in the study. The study employed a socio-demographic data collection form and a Maternal Attachment Inventory (MAI). Numbers, percentages, means, standard deviations, student t-test, Fisher Exact chi-square, one-way ANOVA and correlation were used in the statistical analyses.

**Results** The mean MA of mothers in the under-25 age group was found to be 95.76±6.73, while in the over-35 age group it was found to be 92.47±8.33. There is no statistically significant difference between the means of the MAIs of both groups (t=1.942 p=0.05). In both groups, the study found a statistically significant difference (p<0.05) between the means of the MAIs and the factors of receiving prenatal education (t=-0.141 p=0.01; t=-0.404 p=0.01), mothers’ education (F=0.622 p=0.02; F=0.108 p=0.03), planned pregnancy (t=2.617 p=0.01; t=-0.350 p=0.04), and keeping the baby in the mother’s room after birth (t=1.201 p=0.02; t=-0.705 p=0.03) respectively.

**Conclusions** Except for the factors of duration of breast-feeding and working, the MA factors are similar in mothers of different age groups.