survey contained questions about demographics, choice of position during LPs, reasons for that choice, use and frequency of analgesia, LP training background and demand for training. Questions about positions and pain relief were divided into different age groups.

**Results** A total of 84 questionnaires were completed, which demonstrated that the most common position being used in children under the age of 1 was the lateral recumbent position with neck flexion (83% in newborns to 3 months and 59% in 3 months to 1 year). 61% of participants said this position was used to increase the interspinous distance, whilst 27% said it was used to best hold the child still. Sucrose was the most commonly used for pain relief in children under one, however 39% of participants never, rarely or only sometimes used pain relief in this age group. 79% of participants would appreciate more training in this area.

**Conclusion** We demonstrated that a painful, uncomfortable and potentially dangerous position to hold children during LPs was the first choice in the majority of cases. We also demonstrated that the use of analgesia in general was either absent or poor. Further education of healthcare staff involved in this procedure is needed.

**G135(P) DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE’S ASSESSMENT SERVICE STANDARDS AND A SUPPORTIVE PEER REVIEW PROCESS ACROSS A REGION**

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**Aims** To develop a set of standards and a peer review process for Children and Young People’s (CYP’s) ambulatory care.

**Methods** Development of the standards involved reviewing national, regional and local policies/best practice. Questionnaires were circulated and focus groups facilitated with multidisciplinary staff involved in CYP ambulatory care across a region. Professionals challenged and tested the standards as they evolved. This included CYP and family feedback and engagement.

All 17 acute trusts involved in CYP acute care in the region performed a self-assessment using the assessment service standard tool and participated in an external peer review visit.

The visit started with informal discussions with staff and service users. The team walked the patient pathway. A whole-system process was used for data collection from the health care records, clinic letters and “Red Book”. We also contacted the General Practice (GP) surgeons for those with inadequate information in the health records.

**Results** Children were aged between four and sixteen years with a fairly even distribution between sexes. 25/31 children were born abroad. Children were classified as fully immunised if they were vaccinated according to UK guidelines. Overall 48% received complete primary and 36% received complete booster immunisations. 83% of immunisations were complete in UK born children compared with 28% in non-UK born children. We were unable to obtain immunisation information in 25% of children who were born abroad, there was no information regarding immunisation status in either health records or in GP surgery records.

Figure 1 details the immunisation details for all our children. In addition, Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine was given in 56% of eligible patients. 52% of patients received a BCG vaccine and all of them were born abroad. 48% received an annual influenza vaccine and 68% of children had received the Hepatitis B vaccine.

**Conclusions** There is poor vaccination of children with HIV, especially those born abroad and there is an urgent need for strategies to be implemented in order to achieve better rates of immunisation. Recommendations include interface between hospitals and GP practices with improved access to immunisation records, reminder letters to GPs and families and possible opportunistic immunisation in hospitals.

**G136(P) IMMUNISATION OF HIV POSITIVE CHILDREN**

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**Aims** To determine if the immunisation schedules of thirty one children attending a tertiary paediatric HIV clinic in 2012 adhered to the Children’s HIV association guidelines on immunisation in HIV positive children.

**Methods** We looked at the immunisation records of the thirty one children attending the tertiary paediatric HIV clinic. A standard proforma was used for data collection from the health care records, clinic letters and “Red Book”. We also contacted the General Practice (GP) surgeons for those with inadequate information in the health records.

**Results** Children were aged between four and sixteen years with a fairly even distribution between sexes. 25/31 children were born abroad. Children were classified as fully immunised if they were vaccinated according to UK guidelines. Overall 48% received complete primary and 36% received complete booster immunisations. 83% of immunisations were complete in UK born children compared with 28% in non-UK born children. We were unable to obtain immunisation information in 25% of children who were born abroad, there was no information regarding immunisation status in either health records or in GP surgery records.

**Conclusion** There is poor vaccination of children with HIV, especially those born abroad and there is an urgent need for strategies to be implemented in order to achieve better rates of immunisation. Recommendations include interface between hospitals and GP practices with improved access to immunisation records, reminder letters to GPs and families and possible opportunistic immunisation in hospitals.

**G137(P) HOW TO SAVE A SMILE!**

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**Introduction** Dental caries is entirely preventable, yet remains the most common chronic disease of childhood- affecting 50% of children under five in Wales. It is caused by acid produced by the bacterial metabolism of dietary carbohydrates, particularly refined sugars. Frequent sealant include: pain, infection, poor aesthetics and permanent teeth damage. Basic standards of advice to prevent dental caries exist. 1 Ensuring medical staff have the knowledge to advocate appropriate oral care, and know when to refer to dental colleagues could reduce the burden of dental disease.

**Aims** To audit knowledge of staff regarding dental health care in children against basic dental guidelines.

**Methods** Structured questionnaires were designed by paediatricians and dentists and administered to healthcare staff. These were based upon: dietary advice including limitation of fruit juices,