Continuous and categorical data were summarised as median with interquartile ranges and proportions respectively. Continuous variables were compared with Mann Whitney rank-Sum test and categorical variables by Fisher exact test. Statistical significance was taken as p < 0.05 for all tests.

**Results** Twenty seven admissions were identified. The median age was 8 (5–18) months. Respiratory syncytial virus (37%) was the most common virus isolated.

Fourteen (52%) patients have CHD. There was no difference in proportion of children with DS and CHD requiring high dependency care (HD) compared to those without. (4/14 vs. 2/13, p = 0.648). There was no difference in proportion of those with DS and CHD requiring intensive care (ICU) and those without (1/14 vs. 1/13, p = 0.999). There was no difference in median LOS between those with CHD and those without. (6.5 vs. 7 days, p = 0.678). After excluding those CHD with corrective surgery done, there is still no significant difference between the two groups.

**Conclusion** We did not find any association between CHD and increase in morbidity among children with DS admitted for bronchiolitis.

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**Poster symposium**

**PS-361 EVALUATING PARENT SATISFACTION WITH MEDICAL CORRESPONDENCE FOLLOW UP METHODS AFTER A CARDIOLOGY OUTPATIENT CLINIC VISIT IN OUR LADY’S CHILDREN’S HOSPITAL, IRELAND**

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Background and aim Primary: To evaluate parents’ satisfaction toward being copied into their GP letters after Paediatric Cardiology outpatient visits. Secondary: To explore acceptance of other methods of communication, and factors affecting acceptance.

Methods This was a quantitative, descriptive, cross sectional study assuming a positivistic approach. Questionnaires filled by parents discussing their child’s health following Paediatric Cardiology outpatient visit were used. Return rate was 87% among 55 participants. Data was imported and analysed using PASW 18.

Results 97% of Participants were satisfied when copied into GP letter. Parents discussion with a Paediatrician was the most helpful followed by GP nurse, family member and other parents, with similar experience. Paediatrician was first choice for parents to discuss their children’s health followed by GP, nurse, and other Parents. 60% of Participants found the internet to be a helpful source for information, and 51% found Patient Education Material (PED) helpful. Despite this Parents prefer PED to Internet. 94% of Participants want to receive a copy of Paediatrician letter, but were divided over other methods of communication. Receiving a letter contributes significantly to parents’ satisfaction (p = 0.008). Gender and level of education was shown to influence participants’ choice of communication.

Conclusion Parents hold high regards for being part of communication between health professionals. The use of medical terms does not render the usefulness of the letter to parents.