more children was higher and a statically significant difference was found among them (p < 0.05). The scores of the care burden of the parents whose children have had bone marrow transplantation, who say that the disease affects the family budget, they do not have sufficient information about the treatment of their children was determined high and a statistically significant difference was found among them (p < 0.05).

According the scores between life quality scale of themother and fathers, it has been found that the life quality of the mothers is affected by the disease of their children more.

It is suggested that the parents shall take part in the training courses that are given by the nurse about the disease, the nurses suggested to evaluate the care burden and life quality of parents who have children with a chronic disease.

Nursing – Miscellaneous

**PO-0883**  MATERNAL AWARENESS OF SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME IN THE NORTH OF JORDAN

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**Background and aims** Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is one of the major causes of death in infants during the first year of their life. Research found reducing exposure to modifiable risk factors by increasing awareness in education campaigns can lower the incidence of SIDS. This study aimed to assess maternal awareness of sudden infant death syndrome in the north of Jordan.

**Methods** A cross-sectional design was used on 356 mothers of infants who visited the maternal and child health clinics of two teaching hospitals and three major health care centres in the north of Jordan between May and December 2013.

**Results** 64% (n = 228) of mothers didn’t hear about SIDS, and 7% (n = 250) of mothers listed some of the international recommendations that prevent SIDS. Binary logistic regression analysis revealed that employed mothers, mothers with age more than 28 years and who live with spouse only were more likely to know and hear about SIDS. The most of sources of mothers knowledge about SIDS were friends (44.5%) and TV (40.6%), while 11.7% and 8.5% of mothers reported nurses and physicians respectively.

**Conclusions** Based on the findings, it is suggested that mothers in north of Jordan have little knowledge about SIDS and need more education regarding risk reducing practices. Screening and health educational programs are recommended to increase the awareness about SIDS in order to modify the infants care practices.

**PO-0884**  WITHDRAWN

**PO-0885**  NURSES INVOLVEMENT IN SANITARY EDUCATION IN A HOSPITAL IN ROMANIA

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**Background** Patients have to be treated in safe and clean hospitals, their treatments being desired to improve their general state. Only respecting strict hygiene rules we may achieve this goal.

**Aim of the study** was to improve the knowledge of all nurses and medical staff about the sanitary education rules as well as the fact that this has to be a constant part of our daily life.

**Methods** We have used a questionnaire composed of 17 questions, distributed at 120 healthcare professionals during 1st. June 2013-31st. December 2013. All of them work at the Clinic Childrens Hospital, Brasov, Romania.

**Results** From all of the health professionals all of them answered the questionnaire and 97% consider it as being relevant for their education and work.

**Conclusion** All of the healthcare professional admit that education is important for their work specially for parents with a low education level.

**PO-0886**  PICU IN THE FUTURE; NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS OF NURSES

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**Introduction** The aim of this study was to understand the present nursing roles at the PICU and the changes nurses want to be accounted for or are seen as a valuable addition to their nursing profession.

**Methods** A qualitative study. Data were collected by face-to-face focus groups.

**Results** After three focus-group meetings, seventeen themes were identified. Major specific nursing roles were 1) nurse led weaning from the ventilator was identified by nurses as well as physicians, 2) case management to improve PICU care and transition of the long stay patient, identified by nurses as well as physicians. 3) More effective pain management when the nurse was responsible for titration. 4) the role of a consultative nurse. This role was mentioned by nurses only.