need for the latest available evidence to improve our nursing protocols and (b) the availability of suitable graduation subjects in this instrument.

**PO-0893 WHAT DO THE MOTHERS’ PREFER FOR MATERIALS ABOUT CHILDREN’S CARE?: CLOTHING, HYGIENIC CARE AND NUTRITION**

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Background and aims Immature organ systems of children are often less capable of fending off chemical assaults. Subtle damage to developing bodies may lead to disease later in life. Mothers need to have a careful consideration. As fragile living being children need to be carefully protected and need proper clothing, hygienic care and healthy nutrition. The aim of this study was determining preference of mothers’ about clothes, hygienic materials (especially toiletries) and nutrition for their children.

Methods A descriptive quantitative approach was used in study. The data were obtained from 198 mothers who have child in different ages by a questionnaire designed by researchers. Data was evaluated using the descriptive statistics available in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS 16.0).

Results Most of the mothers were (43.4%) between 26–30, high-school graduate (34.3%) and housewife (66.2%), the salary of (45.5%) 1001–1500 TL. The mothers’ selection criteria for their children’s clothes, hygienic materials, shoes and food are; for clothes according to texture (cotton) (50.8%), for hygienic material according to hypoallergic (50.3%), for shoes according to flexibility (39.1%), for food according to experience (66%).

Conclusion It is shown that the mothers’ preference were focus on the best things they can effort. The age, economical status and job didn’t influence their decision directly.

**PO-0894 MY HANDS CLEAN, I AM HEALTHY**

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Background and aims Hygien education is one of the most important self-care activity in pre-school children. We can protect the chilrens from mycrobic diseases by teaching the principles of hand hygiene, toilet hygiene and bathing. The purpose of the study is teaching true techniques of hand washing, rules of toilet and bathing hygiene to pre-school children.

Methods This study performed with 150 pre-school children of different ages by a questionnaire designed by researchers. Data was evaluated using the descriptive statistics available in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS 16.0). The data were obtained from 198 mothers who have child in different ages by a questionnaire designed by researchers. Data was evaluated using the descriptive statistics available in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS 16.0).

Results Most of the mothers were (43.4%) between 26–30, high-school graduate (34.3%) and housewife (66.2%), the salary of (45.5%) 1001–1500 TL. The mothers’ selection criteria for their children’s clothes, hygienic materials, shoes and food are; for clothes according to texture (cotton) (50.8%), for hygienic material according to hypoallergic (50.3%), for shoes according to flexibility (39.1%), for food according to experience (66%).

Conclusion It is shown that the mothers’ preference were focus on the best things they can effort. The age, economical status and job didn’t influence their decision directly.

**PO-0894 THE EFFICACY OF MECHANICAL VIBRATION OF HEEL STICK PAIN IN TERM NEONATES**

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Background and aims During 80’s most paediatricians believed that newborns do not feel pain because of immature peripheral nervous system and incomplete myelinization; which turned out to be false. Today, either non-pharmacologic or pharmacological analgesia during invasive procedures is mandatory. On the other hand vibration is very well known for pain relief since 40’s. In this study we aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of mechanical vibration application to avoid pain sensation during heel puncture in newborn babies.

Methods This study is a prospective single centre, randomised clinical trial. Sixty healthy term neonates were divided into 2 for Control (sucrose) and Study groups (sucrose+vibration). Heel puncture was applied to these babies for the 1st time during routine testing for metabolic disease screening. Data of the participants were recorded and NIPS was used to evaluate the behavioural response of neonates during pain.

Results Cronbach’s alpha coefficient for NIPS scoring system was found as 0.85 during procedure and as 0.87 after procedure. Reliability of the study was found to be high. Mean of NIPS scores in study and control groups were significantly higher during procedure and after procedure (p < 0.001).

Conclusions Mechanical vibration is found to be effective in decreasing pain sensation in neonates and can be applied as one of non-pharmacologic methods.

**Nursing-Neonatal Others**

**PO-0895 RURAL RESEARCH REVIVED**

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Background and aims Our remote Local Neonatal Unit (LNNU) is located in Cornwall, and is 180 miles from the nearest tertiary centre. We already had research experience, but the lack of dedicated nurse support was inhibiting further research participation. Our aim was to promote neonatal research to facilitate inclusion in more studies.
Consequences of second-and thirdhand smoke exposure for newborns at the neonatal intensive care unit

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Background and aims Smoking is consuming the smoke of smouldering tobacco. Inhaling harmful substances from tobacco and a higher risk for disorders, is general knowledge. Less well known are the possible effects of second- and thirdhand smoke. Secondhand smoking is the involuntary inhalation of tobacco smoke in the ambient air. Inhaling the smoke residues from walls, furniture, clothes, toys and other objects or absorbing it through the skin is referred to as thirdhand smoking. The aim is to provide a scientifically based advice on dealing with this issue in a hospital setting.

Methods A literature-study is performed. A PICO (patient-intervention-comparison-outcome) question is formulated to guide a literature search in scientific databases. Articles will be critically appraised.

Results Four studies (two reviews, one cohort, one descriptive) were found all pointing out that exposure to second- and thirdhand smoking may adversely affect young children, especially in the age up to 1 year including preterm or otherwise respiratory compromised newborn infants in the NICU. Also addressed is the lack of knowledge of parents and staff on the consequences of second-and thirdhand smoke. Hospital staff has an opportunity to educate parents about the effects of smoking on their newborn baby. Additional steps as changing clothes and wearing gloves after smoking would be appropriate.

Conclusions Healthcare professionals should take their responsibilities in preventing harm to fragile newborn infants as a result of tobacco smoke more serious.

Method A neonatal research nurse was recruited in 2012. Measures were implemented to increase the number and complexity of studies, and to be proactive in effective screening mechanisms, resulting in early identification of patients. Research was actively promoted, and teaching provided on a rolling programme. A close link was established with the Paediatric Research Nursing Team, to provide administrative support and cover in times of absence.

Links were made with research colleagues both regionally and nationally, and attendance at study days and conferences were identified as effective networking strategies.

Parental participation in research was encouraged, with the research nurse providing a link for the parents.

Results The number of studies has increased from an average of 1 ongoing study to 7 current studies. These studies include a meningitis study, a vaccine study, a platelet transfusion study and a large cohort observational study. A Patient Participation Involvement study is planned for the near future, and a service evaluation of the research team is awaiting approval.

Conclusions Effective neonatal research is dependent on a motivated and adequately resourced research team, including dedicated nursing research time. This has ensured that our LNNU will continue to provide excellent neonatal care, underpinned by research.