

Results Significant main effects of gender ($F = 8.777$; $p < 0.01$) and age ($F = 3.092$; $p < 0.01$), as well as an interaction effect of these two factors ($F = 3.043$; $p < 0.05$) were found. Girls show higher levels of social concerns, unsteady concerns and disease concerns, while risky behaviours and peer problems are more prevalent in boys. Results also show that risky behaviours in age-group 14 and up are less prevalent in boys, and more prevalent in girls.

Conclusion This study shows that girls have a higher anxiety sensitivity level, while boys exhibit more behaviour difficulties, which the authors of the study speculate is the result of cultural differences and gender based expectations. Results also show that social concern and peer problems depend on age.

PO-0936 ADOLESCENTS IN PAEDIATRIC WARDS: WHAT DO THEY REALLY THINK?

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Aims To review current adolescent opinion regarding a recent admission to the paediatric ward in Antrim Area Hospital.

Methods A questionnaire was posted to all 11–18 year old patients who were admitted to the Paediatric Ward in Antrim Area Hospital from July 2012– Sept 2012.

The questionnaire was re-posted after 4 weeks to those who had failed to return the initial form.

Results Returns 50/109 (46%); 29 surgical patients and 21 paediatric medical patients.

84% stated that their care was good or very good. 80% felt they had a good understanding of the reason for admission. 84% felt the medical staff took their opinion of board when deciding treatment plans.

46% stayed in a bay with patients a lot younger than themselves with 74% preferring to stay in a bay with patients their own age group. 70% were bored some or most of the time. 76% were happy with the level of privacy while 22% felt it could have been better.

2% had a question they wanted to ask but didn't, while 6% would have liked to have been able to speak to someone in private but felt they didn't have the opportunity to. 14% felt they could not speak to the medical team, either due to concerns about confidentiality or other reasons.

Conclusions Confidentiality and where to place adolescences are important areas we must consider when planning future development.

PO-0937 MEASUREMENT OF LEVEL OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND BURNOUT PERCEIVED BY MOTHERS WITH MENTALLY DISABLED CHILDREN

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Introduction Having a mentally disabled child may bring some challenging situations alongside the caring period. Mothers are affected in most of times due to these experienced difficulties and during this challenging period mothers who couldn't get enough social support can suffer from burnout syndrome.

Methods This study was carried out among mothers with mentally disabled children between March and June 2011 to measure level of social support given and fatigueness perceived by

mothers. Mothers with mentally disabled children living in city centre of Trabzon who were given special education in primary level of public schools ($n = 128$) were included in the study. The data was gathered by using mother-and-child introductory forms, Maslach burnout inventory, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS).

Results 40.6% of mothers involved in the study were above 40 years old. It was found that average score of emotional exhaustion subscale of Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) was 14.5 ± 7.6 , average low personal accomplishment and depersonalization scores of MBI were 9.7 ± 5.7 and 4.5 ± 3.7 accordingly.

Other average significant subscale score of MSPSS was 19.9 ± 8.0 , additionally it was found that average friend subscale and family subscale scores of MSPSS were 8.2 ± 8.6 and 20.0 ± 7.9 respectively. MSPSS scores and BMI scores of the mothers was found to be significantly correlated to each other.

Conclusion In the study, mothers were found to have moderate level of perceived social support and had burnout feelings. It is advised that mothers with mentally disabled children should get more social support.

PO-0938 THE EFFECT OF VISUAL DAY-DREAMING AND MUSIC THERAPY ON REDUCING THE TEST ANXIETY OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Introduction Test anxiety is a different form of situational anxiety. Although it is favourable as long as it motivates the students to learn, extreme levels of it can cause academic failure and psychological problems on the part of the individual.

Method This is a randomised controlled experimental study which aims at investigating the effect of visual day-dreaming and music therapy on reducing the test anxiety of the university students. The sample of the study consisted of 84 voluntary students, all of whom were included in the study. The students were selected on the basis of simple random sampling to form three different working groups: visual day-dreaming group, music therapy group and the control group. The data were collected by means of an information form about the participant's socio-demographic characteristics, their day-dreaming and musical preferences, and a scale for situational and persistent anxiety.

Results The students in the three groups were found to be homogenous in terms of age, gender, marital status, income, and the place of longest stay. The mean scores of persistent anxiety for the students in visual day-dreaming group, music therapy group, and the control group were all found to be high. Statistically significant differences were observed between the three groups in terms of their mean scores of situational anxiety.

Conclusion In this study, it was determined that visual day-dreaming was found to reduce university students' test anxiety, with significantly lower anxiety scores gauged from the day-dreaming group than the control group.

PO-0939 POST-TRAUMATIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND ATTACHMENT MODELS AMONG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH SOMATIC SYMPTOM DISORDERS

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