



The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing

Pediatric Nurses: A Unified Voice Towards Achieving SDGs and Reducing Inequalities

Organized by : The Asia Pacific Pediatric Nurses Association

Hosted by : Indonesian Pediatric Nurses Association

28 – 29 August 2018

Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center

Bali, Indonesia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

• Tentative Scientific Program	A
• Message from The President	1
• Keynote Speakers and Abstract	4
• Invited Speakers and Abstract	7
• Abstracts of Oral Presentation	
- Room 1 (Mengwi 6, 7, 8)	20
- Room 2 (Mengwi 1)	30
- Room 3 (Mengwi 2)	40
- Room 4 (Mengwi 3)	50
• Abstracts of Poster Presentation	60
• Organizing Committee	75

Tentative Scientific Program

The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing (6th APCPN)

Pediatric Nurses: A Unified Voice Towards Achieving SDGs and Reducing Inequalities

28 - 29 August, 2018

at Room Mengwi 6, 7, 8 Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center 2 (BNDCC 2)

.....

25 – 27 August, 2018 : Registration Open at BNDCC 1

27 August, 2018

18.00 – 19.00 **Council Delegates and Executive Committee Meeting of APPNA (CD & EC only)**
at Room Mengwi 2, BNDCC 2

28 August, 2018 : Room Mengwi 6, 7, 8 BNDCC 2

8.30 – 8.50 **Opening Ceremony**

8.50 – 9.10 **Welcome Address**

- Dr. Aman Bhakti Pulungan
President, Asia Pacific Pediatric Association
- Dr. Naveen Thacker
Immediate Past President, Asia Pacific Pediatric Association
- Dr. Nani Nurhaeni
President, Indonesian Pediatric Nurses Association
- NLP Yuniarti Suntari
President, Bali Pediatric Nurses Association

9.10 – 9.20 **Opening Address**

- **President, APPNA** : Associate Prof. Rashanee Seeda

9.20 – 9.30 **Group Photo**

9.30 – 10.00 **Presidency Handover Ceremony of APPNA**

10.00 – 10.30 Tea Break and Exhibition

10.30 – 10.50 **Keynote (1) : Child Health in Asia Pacific : 21st Century Update**

- **Dr. Chok-wan CHAN**

Adviser of APPNA

- 10.50 – 11.10 **Keynote (2) : Role of Paediatric Nurses in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for the Global World.**
- **Ms. Susanna Lee**
Adviser of APPNA
- 11.10 – 11.30 **Keynote (3) : Promoting Optimal Goals in Pediatric Nursing in Asia Pacific Region**
- **Associate Prof. Rashanee Seeda**
President, APPNA
- 11.30 – 11.50 **What are we doing in attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) : from Acute and Chronic Perspectives**
- **Ms. Iris Yeung**
- 11.50 – 12.10 **Global Challenges for Maternal and Child Health : Its Relevance to Sustainable Development**
- **Ms. Balbina M. Borneo**
- 12.10 – 13.00 Lunch
- 13.00 – 13.20 **The Current Situation of Pediatric Nursing in China**
- **Prof. CHEN Jianjun**
President Elect, APPNA
- 13.20 – 13.40 **Six Dimensions of Quality**
- **Ms. Pang Nguk Lan**
- 13.40 – 14.00 **Stunting Nursing Management : Indonesian's Experiences**
- **Dr. Nani Nurhaeni**
President, IPNA
- 14.00 – 14.20 **Safety Practice in Pediatric Care**
- **Dr. Allenidekania Allen**
- 14.20 – 14.40 **Advanced Skilled Nurses in Child Health : Preventive Health**
- **Ms. Khoo Shi Min**
- 14.40 – 15.00 **The Construction of Evidence – Based Pain Management Scheme for Children**
- **Prof. Xianlan Zheng**
- 15.00 – 15.30 Tea Break and Exhibition
- 15.30 – 15.50 **Overweight Children in School and Community Efforts in Japan**
- **Prof. Yumiko Nakamura**

- 15.50 – 16.10 **Transforming Care at the Bedside : Nursing Quality Improvement in Pediatric ICU**
- Ms. Thochaporn Tesasil
- 16.10 – 16.30 **Speak to be Heard : Advocacy in Children and Young People’s Nursing : The Role of Professional Association**
- Ms. Catherine M. Marron
- 16.30 – 16.50 **The Importance of Defining the Specialty of Children and Young People’s Nursing**
- Dr. Jan Pratt
- 19.00 – 22.00 **Gala Dinner**

29 August, 2018 : BNDCC 2

- 8.00 – 10.00 **Oral Presentation (1)**
Room 1 : Mengwi 6, 7, 8
Room 2 : Mengwi 1
Room 3 : Mengwi 2
Room 4 : Mengwi 3
- 10.00 – 10.30 Tea Break and Exhibition
- 10.30 – 12.00 **Oral Presentation (2)**
- 12.00 – 13.00 Lunch
- 13.00 – 14.30 **Oral Presentation (3)**
- 14.30 – 14.45 **Announcement of New Executive Committee of APPNA 2018 – 2021**
- 14.45 – 15.00 **Closing Ceremony by President, APPNA 2016 - 2018**
Group Photo

Message from the President, 6th APCPN



Associate Professor Rashanee Seeda

President

The Asia Pacific Pediatric Nurses Association (APPNA)

On behalf of The Asia Pacific Pediatric Nurses Association (APPNA) and the organizing committee of The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing (6th APCPN). I would like to extend our warm welcome to all gathered for attending the 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing which will be held on 28 – 29 August 2018 at Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center 2, Bali, Indonesia in the theme “Pediatric Nurses : A Unified Voice Towards Achieving SDGs and Reducing Inequalities”.

Asia Pacific Pediatric Nurses Association (APPNA) is the international professional organization and the networking organization representing pediatric nurses in Asia Pacific Region. APPNA is committed to promote and advocate child health, to promote excellency in pediatric nursing and to deliver highest standard of care to children and families. Now, we have 8 countries joining the association, namely Australia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

For academic activities, APPNA will hold the Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing (APCPN) which concurrent with The Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric (APCP) every 3 years. Between 3 years, each association member can hold the Asia Pacific Pediatric Nursing Conference (APPNC) such as 1st APPNC 2014 at Hongkong, 2nd APPNC 2016 at Xi-an, China and 3rd APPNC 2017 at Bangkok, Thailand

The 6th APCPN will be held with high expected outcomes : for sharing the knowledge and experiences in caring for the children and families in Asia Pacific Region. And the optimal goal is to strengthen the capacity of all country members in increasing high standard and quality in nursing care delivery to achieve national and global health risks.

In this occasion I would like to thank The Asia Pacific Pediatric Association (APPA) and Indonesian Pediatric Society (IPS) for their strongly professional support and also go to the Indonesian Pediatric Nurses Association and Bali Pediatric Nurses Association for the best collaboration as the host country and to all organizing committee for their diligent effort in making this congress a successful experiences.

Finally, thank you to all participants for attending the congress. I do hope all of you will have the wonderful experiences, pleasant and enjoyable time in Bali, Indonesia. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Rashanee Seeda". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the typed name.

Associate Prof. Rashanee Seeda
President, Asia Pacific Pediatric Nurses Association.
President, The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing

The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing
28 – 29 August 2018
at Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center 2
Bali, Indonesia

28 August 2018 : Plenary Session (Room Mengwi 6, 7, 8)

Keynote Speakers

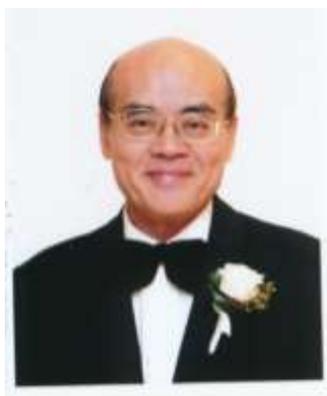
Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
10.30 -10.50	K – 01	Chok -wan CHAN	Hong Kong	CHILD HEALTH IN ASIA PACIFIC : 21st CENTURY UPDATE
10.50 – 11.10	K – 02	Susanna LEE	Hong Kong	ROLE OF PAEDIATRIC NURSES IN ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE GLOBAL WORLD
11.10 – 11.30	K – 03	Rashanee Seeda	Thailand	PROMOTING OPTIMAL GOALS IN PEDIATRIC NURSING IN ASIA PACIFIC REGION

Invited Speakers

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
11.30 -11.50	S – 01	Iris Yeung	Hong Kong	WHAT ARE WE DOING IN ATTAINMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) : FROM ACUTE AND CHRONIC PERSPECTIVES
11.50 – 12.10	S – 02	Balbina M. Borneo	Philippines	GLOBAL CHALLENGES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH : ITS RELEVANCE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
13.00 – 13.20	S – 03	CHEN Jianjun	China	THE CURRENT SITUATION OF PEDIATRIC NURSING IN CHINA
13.20 – 13.40	S – 04	Pang Nguk Lan	Singapore	SIX DIMENSIONS OF HEALTH CARE QUALITY

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
13.40 – 14.00	S – 05	Nani Nurhaeni	Indonesia	STUNTING NURSING MANAGEMENT : INDONESIAN' S EXPERIENCES
14.00 – 14.20	S – 06	Allenidekania Allen	Indonesia	SAFETY PRACTICE IN PEDIATRIC CARE
14.20 – 14.40	S – 07	Khoo Shi Min	Singapore	ADVANCED SKILLED NURSES IN CHILD HEALTH : PREVENTIVE HEALTH
14.40 – 15.00	S – 08	Xianlan Zheng	China	THE CONSTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE – BASED PAIN MANAGEMENT SCHEME FOR CHILDREN
15.30 – 15.50	S – 09	Yumiko Nakamura	Japan	OVERWEIGHT CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY EFFORTS IN JAPAN
15.50 – 16.10	S – 10	Thochaporn Tesasil	Thailand	TRANSFORMING CARE AT THE BEDSIDE : NURSING QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN PEDIATRIC ICU
16.10 – 16.30	S – 11	Catherine M. Marron	Australia	SPEAK TO BE HEARD : ADVOCACY IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE' S NURSING : THE ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION
16.30 – 16.50	S – 12	Jan Pratt	Australia	THE IMPORTANCE OF DEFINING THE SPECIALTY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE' S NURSING

Keynote Speaker



Dr. Chok Wan CHAN

Past-President of the International Pediatric Association (IPA)

Honorary President of the Asia-Pacific Pediatric Association (APPA)

Advisor of APPNA

HONG KONG

CHILD HEALTH IN ASIA PACIFIC : 21ST CENTURY UPDATE

Two important events occurred during the past two months in the Asia Pacific Region: one is the Strategic Workshop organized by the Executive Committee of Asia Pacific Pediatric Association (APPA) in April 2018 at Fukuoka Japan on the "Future Direction of Child Health in the Region" and the second one being the Expert Panel Forum hosted by the Asian Strategic Alliance for Prevention of Pneumococcal Diseases (ASAP) in Taipei in May 2018 with the objectives to review the results of the control of Pneumococcal Diseases and the way ahead to prevent the Diseases. At the former meeting, participants consisting of the Present-Elect of the International Pediatric Association, President of APPA, President of the National Member Societies of APPA met, discussed and unanimously agreed on the following:

1. That hospital paediatrics in general is quite up to world within the Region. We need to put efforts in Genetic and Genomics as well as well as Molecular Medicine.
2. Child Health coverage in general is not quite satisfactory; we need to pay more attention to Community Child Health, Adolescent Health and Mental Health of Children.
3. What are deficient in child health at this moment in time and in space are care for children in special situations and children with special needs
4. We should concentrate on Education, Advocacy, Ethics and Research (for collection of data)

At the ASAP meeting, the following were concluded from the experts on the subject:

1. Control of Pneumococcal Diseases in general is good
2. Vaccines for the Diseases the Conjugate Vaccines are effective, safe and cost-effective!
3. PCV's are not included in many of the National Expanded Programme for Immunization (EPI)
4. Simple preventive measures such as nutrition, personal hygiene and breastfeeding are essential for control of the Diseases.
5. Emphasis should not only focus on the Invasive Pneumococcal Disease (IPD) but should also include prevention of Pneumonia and Otitis Media in the community in daily practice.
6. Research, Public Education and Advocacy are mandatory

Message is clear from both Meetings. We need more effort in *EDUCATION, ADVOCACY and ETHICS* in child health in our Community. These should be our future direction of action plans in 21st Century Child Health. These are important for all child healthcare workers to tackle synergistically in concerted efforts within our Region so as to achieve our goal of "*Healthy Children for Healthy World*"

Keynote Speaker



Ms. Susanna LEE Wai-Yee

**Founding President,
The Asia Pacific Paediatric Nurses Association (APPNA)
HONG KONG**

ROLES OF PAEDIATRIC NURSE IN ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE GLOBAL WORLD

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contain 17 global goals and 169 targets which build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), adopted by the United Nations in 2015 and a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. SDGs cover a holistic view of social, economic and health development issues includes poverty, hunger, education, climate change, gender equality, water sanitation, energy, environment and social justice. The 191 UN Member States have agreed to achieve these new goals by 2030.

The success of achieving these new goals highly relied on national policy, government support, regulations and health system. The system includes leadership and governance, health finance, competent and capable workforce, fair access to quality services, informative technology and evidence-based interventions. Nurses, as major workforce in the healthcare settings, certainly contribute in achieving the SDGs and have a profound impact on the health of individuals, communities and countries.

Among the 17 SDGs, only SDG 3 on Good Health and Well-being directly mentions health. The social determinants of health (SDH) are clearly described in full spectrum and shown in other SDGs, e.g. poverty, hunger, education, gender equality, climate etc. It is evident that social economic circumstances of individuals and groups have at least as much and even more influence on health status. The SDH are the conditions in which children born, grow, work, live and impact on the conditions of health and daily lives. All SDGs do have a Paediatric component which affecting children's health, growth and development particularly in early life. As the health care provider at the forefront, Paediatric nurses play a critical role in recognizing SDH and health inequity and contribute in improving the health outcomes of children. Nurse role is ever evolving and expanding in responding to the changing health care needs, multidisciplinary and inter-sectoral collaboration are necessary and important.

The health and well-being of children can be enhanced and improved in many ways. It can be through clinical practice, community support and development programmes, national health initiatives and policy, or international commitments and agreements to improve access to and the quality of healthcare, Paediatric nurse play a significant role in delivering care, assessing different needs of children and their families, being a coordinator, being a leader, being a child advocate, raising a voice to exert influence in the political table, designing the clinical or policy response or evaluating outcomes and effectiveness. At every level, Paediatric nurses shall always be adequately trained and well equipped with the latest advancement and knowledge, proactive in evidence-based practices and scientific research, addressing emerging challenges with preventive and protective strategies such as for non-communicable diseases, child mental health issues, adolescent health, children with special health care needs and environment. The SDGs present us with an opportunity to apply the knowledge we have as Paediatric nurses to create a healthier and a happy world for our children.

Keynote Speaker



Associate Professor Rashanee Seeda

President, Asia Pacific Pediatric Nurses Association

President, Pediatric Nurses Association of Thailand

THAILAND

PROMOTING OPTIMAL GOALS IN PEDIATRIC NURSING IN ASIA PACIFIC REGION

The health of the nation's children continue to improve in many areas, due to changing in modern society including disruptive influence on the family. The explosion of technology and the information system are influencing the emergence of significant medical problems that affect the health of children.

The future of any country depends on its children; therefore the country must provide caring, nurturing and the best opportunities for them. Pediatric nurse is the person who responsible for promoting the health and well-being of the child and family. The targets of pediatric nursing are children, family/caregiver and siblings.

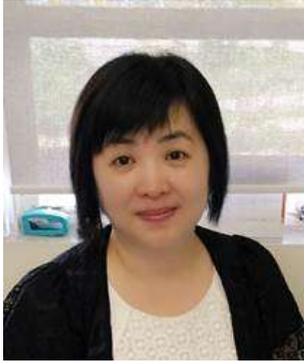
The optimal goals in pediatric nursing is to improve the quality of health care for children. In Asia Pacific Region, at present we are in changing society and faced a lot of child's health problems from environmental and technological factors, include increasing cultural diversity which require nursing care for children and family to develop expertise in the care of children from numerous background.

In promoting the optimal goals in Pediatric Nursing, our target is all children in Asia Pacific Region. We can promoting the quality of life of our children by :

- Increasing nursing competencies with utilization of Holistic Nursing Care, Family-Centered Care and Evidence-Based Nursing into clinical practice
- Developing Standard of Care or Clinical Nursing Practice Guidelines in pediatric nursing.
- Strengthening clinical nursing researches in children and families for improving nursing quality and gaining new knowledge.
- Utilization of Information technology into clinical practice.
- Improving information sharing within country and among the countries in Asia Pacific Region by strengthening website: www.ap-pna.com
- Increased foreign language proficiency of pediatric nurses in communicating with patient and family
- Strengthening networking in pediatric nursing within the country, among the countries and in global networking.

We are confident that the professional collaboration will bring to fruitful and beneficial outcomes for welfare of children and families throughout the Asia Pacific Region, This is our optimal goals in caring for children and families. Let us move forward together to make healthy children for the healthy world.

Invited Speaker



Iris Yeung York - mui

**President of Hong Kong Paediatric Nurses Association
HONG KONG**

WHAT ARE WE DOING IN ATTAINMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) FROM ACUTE AND CHRONIC PERSPECTIVES?

The SDGs are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations and a universal call to action to protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs cover a broad range of social, economic and health development issues including poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, environment and social justice.

According to UNICEF, attached to the goals are 169 concrete targets measured by 230 specific indicators. 50 of these indicators are directly related to children. We are lack of data to assess whether we are on track to achieve the SDG targets for children. From my point of views, I select some indicators and link them to acute and chronic perspectives. It is to reflect ourselves where we are and whether we are on tract in attainment of SDG in Hong Kong.

Invited Speaker



Balbina M. Borneo

President, Mother and Child Nurses Association of the Philippines

GLOBAL CHALLENGES FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH : ITS RELEVANCE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

For the longest time, healthcare has been one of the goals for development of each country, "there is inequity in quality for the healthcare delivery system in different countries."

Healthy human resource, medicines, delivery of health care service, health infrastructure, health financing, regulation of government and maternal and infant mortality rate are several to consider.

According to the following data, health issues are a serious matter all over the world in which it should be given proper attention. Addressed to governance the challenges that are crucial to their implementation. The fact that the data:

Global Maternal Health Data

- Worldwide, 358,000 women die during pregnancy and childbirth annually.
- Everyday; approximately 800 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth.
- Majority of maternal deaths occur during or immediately after childbirth.
- Common medical causes for maternal death include bleeding, high blood pressure, prolonged and obstructed labor, infections and unsafe abortions.
- Maternal mortality is higher in women living in rural areas and among poorer communities/countries.
- Young adolescents face a higher risk of complications and death as a result of pregnancy.
- 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries.

Child Health Data

- An estimated 7.6 million children die under the age of five (5) annually.
- Globally, the main causes of neonatal death are preterm birth, severe infections and asphyxia.
- A child's risk of dying is highest during the first 28 days of life and 75% occur in the first week.
- 40% of under-five deaths take place, translating to 3 million deaths
- Up to one half of all newborn deaths occur within the first 24 hours of life
- Children in low-income countries are nearly 18 times more likely to die before the age of five than children in high-income countries.

With these, maternal and child nurses can be instrumental in improving the state of maternal and child health in every country and preventing the possible loss of lives from mothers and infants.

Invited Speaker



Prof. Jianjun CHEN

**President Elect, Asia Pacific Paediatric Nurses Association
Deputy Director of Nursing Peking University First Hospital
Chairman, Pediatric Nursing Committee of Chinese Nursing
Association, CHINA**

THE CURRENT SITUATION OF PEDIATRIC NURSING IN CHINA

On the base of census data, children's population and proportion began to decline even though the total population was rising after 1980s, with the aged population tendency in China.

In 2013, population of registered nurses out of one thousand people was 2.05. The ratio of beds vs Nurses was 1:0.4. There were 111 thousand practical physicians in 2014 with 109.6 thousand for deficiency.

Comprehensive hospital takes 53.9% of the distribution of beds in Pediatric Departments at various medical institutes in China 2014 as the largest proportion, and community health service 1.2% as the smallest.

In 2016, there are 117 children's hospital in China with 38148 pediatric beds.

In 2016, maternal mortality, infant mortality and mortality of children under 5 years has decreased sharply.

For public health, Planning Outline of Health Situation in China 2030 has put forward the significance of national health, specific goals and main indicators. Requirements bring new pressure on clinical work with changes in the spectrum of children's diseases in China, also make the functional orientation and responsibilities of pediatric care more clear with more requirements for pediatric specialist nurses. The nursing work in China nowadays shall pay attention to nursing mode focusing on children and family, at the same time train specialist nurses and strengthen exchange and cooperation on pediatric care in the Asia-Pacific Region. Population health and sustainable development will become the important issues and challenges for pediatric community in the new circumstance.

Invited Speaker



Ms. Pang Nguk Lan

**Director, Quality Safety and Risk Management
Institution Risk Officer
KK Women's and Children's Hospital, Singapore
Deputy Group Director, Institute for Patient Safety and Quality,
SingHealth, SINGAPORE**

SIX DIMENSIONS OF QUALITY

Child health is a state of physical, mental, intellectual, social and emotional well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The quality of child health is influenced by policy and the way in which health services are provided. There is clear evidence that quality remains a serious concern, with expected outcomes not predictably achieved and with wide variations in standards of health-care delivery within and between health-care systems. Hence, the focus on health systems should reflect a concern for the outcomes achieved and on the understanding of what 'quality' mean so that positive change can be made to ensure the health of children can reach to their fullest developmental potential.

Invited Speaker



Dr. Nani Nurhaeni, S.Kp., MN

President, Indonesian Pediatric Nurses Association

INDONESIA

STUNTING NURSING MANAGEMENT: INDONESIA'S EXPERIENCE

Background: The prevalence of early childhood stunting in Indonesia is ominously high. WHO restricts early childhood stunting in every nation by 20% while in Indonesia, it still remains on 29,6%. There are 2 out of 34 provinces (in Indonesia) which are still under WHO's limit, they are Yogyakarta (19,8%) and Bali (19,1%). Early childhood stunting can badly affect on the quality of human resources and the development of the country. Therefore, intervention on stunting is necessary, both in the form of prevention as well as giving health care, from the government which also involves health care provider, specifically the paediatric nurses.

Objective: The objective of this presentation is to share experience of paediatric nurses on countermeasure of child stunting in Indonesia.

Materials and Method: The materials acquired are sourced on literature review and research study focused on causes of stunting along with treatment and prevention performed by the government based on governmental policies.

Results: Generally, the cause of stunting is growth disorder which starts during pregnancy up until the first two years of children's life (1000 HPK). Consequently, the condition of pregnant woman and the method of raising the children can determine the status of stunting. Government explains their attempts on stunting prevention including nutrition-specific intervention, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, food fortification, balance nutrition, etc. Furthermore, the government conducts three methods of preventing stunting: diet improvement, good parenting, and sanitation. The role of paediatric nurses, specifically as educator and health care provider, is certainly important in giving intervention including to educate parents about good parenting, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, immunization, etc.

Conclusion: Stunting has become a threat in Indonesia and it needs to be overcome immediately since it can harm the quality of human resources and competitiveness of the nation. Paediatric nurses in giving interventions can contribute in solving the stunting problems.

Invited Speaker



Assistant Prof. Allenidekania

**Dept. of Pediatric, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia
INDONESIA**

SAFETY PRACTICE FOR PEDIATRIC CARE

More than 70 percent of children are hospitalized during childhood period. Despite the rapidly growing health technology, children remain vulnerable to exposure to harmful actions, harmful substances and discomfort from health workers. If the situation is left then it will affect its growth and development in the future. Patient safety is defined as "freedom from accidental injury" caused by medical care, such as harm or death attributable to adverse drug events, patient misidentifications, and health care-associated or health care-acquired infections (IOM, 2000). Compare to adult, patient safety and medication error in children differ in some factors because of development stage, demographics, parents, and health provider. Among 10 778 orders reviewed by Kaushal et al (2001) in 2 academic pediatric hospitals, 616 medication errors (5.7% of all orders) were identified. One-fifth of these errors were near misses, and 1% caused patient harm. Adverse drug events were identified in 2.3% of hospitalizations, and 19% were deemed preventable. Some medication errors are preventable in children such as prescribing, dispensing, and administering drugs. However some technologies that support medication are not always in shape to children. This presentation will discuss about what kind of patient safety risks in children and what challenges arise and nursing strategies to improve safety practice in Pediatric care.

Invited Speaker



Khoo Shi Min

**Nurse Clinician, Advanced Practice Nurse
KK Women's and Children's Hospital
SINGAPORE**

ADVANCED SKILLED NURSES IN CHILD HEALTH: PREVENTIVE HEALTH

In the ever changing landscape of healthcare, the need to focus on maternal and child health remains the mainstay of focus in Singapore. The Ministry of Health believes in ensuring quality and affordable basic medical services for all. Government-run polyclinics; one-stop centers that offer a wide range of healthcare services for everyone from treatment of acute and chronic conditions, dental care, immunizations, family medicine and diagnostics for preventive screening and promote health.

There is a constant need to ensure equality in the healthcare services provided for children residing in the nation. Starting from antenatal care, where all future mothers upon presentation to a doctor in the different stages of pregnancy; would be provided with options of antenatal screenings and follow up care. Screenings for chromosomal abnormalities, blood-borne infections and ultrasound scans are offered. After delivery, the new mothers would be scheduled for their personal checks which include pap smears and postnatal depression screening.

All children born in Singapore have basic immunizations provided for them at no cost when they attend the polyclinics. During these scheduled immunizations, developmental assessments are conducted by trained community nurses. At risk children are identified and referrals initiated to individual specialists or therapists for further assessments and follow up.

Healthcare services have reached out to provide School Health Services, which screens all students for common conditions such as myopia, scoliosis, pubertal and weight issues. Dental services have also reached out to schools to provide easy access and education for the students.

Nurses, being in the forefront of the healthcare system are committed in keeping abreast of emerging trends and demonstrate adaptability to the evolving needs of our population.

Invited Speaker



Prof. Xianlan Zheng

**Vice – chairman of Pediatric Nursing Professional Committee of
Chinese Nursing Association
CHINA**

THE CONSTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE – BASED PAIN MANAGEMENT SCHEME FOR CHILDREN

Background: Pain is an unavoidable negative experience for hospitalized children, which can cause immediate negative effects on the body, and repeated pain experiences can have long-term negative effects on children's behavior and cognition. However, due to lack of the best evidence guidelines, children's pain management has been unsatisfactory. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to develop a child pain management scheme for children through evaluate and synthesize the published evidence of child pain management. This scheme will guide and standardize child pain management in clinical, and contribute to the construction of children's pain management guideline.

Methods: Guidelines, Systematical Review (SR) and RCTs that explore the pain management methods for children were retrieved from Cochrane Library, PubMed, Embase, CINAHL, CNKI, Wan Fang and so on. The quality of guidelines and literature were evaluated respectively using AGREEII and the critical appraisal skill program made by Oxford Center for Evidence-based Medicine. Content analysis methods and focus group interview were used to analyze and summarize evidence and then to form a pain management scheme for children.

Results: A total of Seven B-Grade quality guidelines, one expert consensus, twenty-three SR, and forty-four RCTs were included, two rounds focus group interview were taken. The final evidence-based pain management scheme for children covers 6 aspects, including child pain expression, pain management principles, participants, pain assessment, pain intervention and recording.

Conclusion: Pain Management Scheme for Children by evidence-based methods has a certain reference value of clinical medicine. But due to the overall quality of the included evidence, it is suggested that in the future, a large sample and multicenter clinical trial will be established to compare the feasibility and effectiveness of the child pain management method, and the methodology developed by the normative guide and consideration of the best evidence, so that improve clinical practice quality in pediatric pain management.

Invited Speaker



Prof. Yumiko Nakamura

**Department of Nursing at Bunkyo Gakuin University
JAPAN**

OVERWEIGHT CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY EFFORTS IN JAPAN

Childhood obesity is one of the most serious public health challenges of the 21st century. Japan has one of the lowest birth rates in the world, and worryingly, one out of ten Japanese children have weight problems. The percentage of overweight children in Japan is growing at an alarming rate. Many children are spending less time exercising and more time in front of the TV, computer, or video-game console. In rural areas, childhood obesity is especially important. The problem is global and is steadily affecting many low and middle-income countries, particularly in urban settings.

Our investigation report draws attention to the increase among children of problems such as obesity, unbalanced diets, excessive slimming and skipping breakfast, and stresses the need to establish a new framework for educating children about food and eating habits. The findings of this study also indicated that many children had less opportunity to exercise and that heavy snow influenced children's physical activity. Physical activity, nutrition and obesity prevention are significant priorities for preventive health efforts in urban areas. Health care professionals must understand children's special needs and effective community-based interventions for children and family members.

Also, this study suggests that children's physical activity is affected by their living environment (time of year, day of the week). It is necessary to maintain an environment that helps children be safe and active during the snowy season. In this region, after-school clubs play a much more important role in junior high school students' physical activity. Health care professionals should do more to promote community-based education.

Invited Speaker



Thochaporn Tesasil

**Nurse Supervisor and Clinical Nurse Specialist
Pediatric Nursing Division, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital
Mahidol University, THAILAND**

TRANSFORMING CARE AT THE BEDSIDE : NURSING QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN PEDIATRIC ICU

Background: TCAB (Transforming Care at the Bedside), developed by *the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI)*, is a national initiative to empower frontline staff nurses as key change agents for their local units. TCAB aims to enhance the quality and safety of patient care and improve attitudes and engagement of nurses and other staff on the units. TCAB recaptures true “joy in work” as well as enhanced teamwork, and commitment amongst the multidisciplinary team (IHI, 2014).

Methods: In 2013, TCAB has been introduced and implemented across Siriraj Hospital, including the two Pediatric Intensive Care Units at Pediatric Nursing Division. The unit staff has been encouraged and supported to initiate and implement the quality improvement projects to overcome their routine work issues. The key success factors in launching TCAB initiatives are strong leadership support and unit staff ownership of the change initiatives. In the TCAB unit, leaders utilized innovative strategies in influencing changes and creativities within a positive workplace environment. Whereas, the frontline staff nurses were not only asked to eliminate errors and defects of their works, but they were also encouraged to explore the issues and discover the solution created by the wisdom existing among them. With this concept, the staff owned the problem as well as its solutions which led to a stronger engagement and co-creation of their work.

Results: During 2013 – 2017, there were more than 10 TCAB projects that have been recognized as the efficient CQI projects and those projects have created significant changes in nursing quality outcomes and increased job satisfaction of staff nurse in the TCAB units.

Conclusion: The successful implementation of TCAB program not only advanced safety and reliability of patient care, but also resulted in an increase in nursing staff engagement and teamwork in the unit.

Invited Speaker



Ms. Catherine M. Marron

Chairperson, Australian College of Children and Young People's Nurses.

AUSTRALIA

SPEAK TO BE HEARD : ADVOCACY IN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE' S NURSING – THE ROLE OF THE PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Oxford on-line dictionary defines advocacy as *public support for, or recommendation of, a particular cause or policy*. Advocacy in nursing practice is frequently used to describe the nurse-client relationship. In patient care, nurses advocate for their patients through supporting their emotional well-being, facilitating healing and wellness, and speaking up on their patients' behalf. This is especially important in children and young people's nursing, where the child is particularly vulnerable. So too, it is important for nurses who work in the specialty to put their advocacy skills to work in advocating for each other and for the nursing specialty of child health. Through working to improve the specialty, patient care also benefits. The Mission of the Australian College of Children & Young Peoples' Nurses (ACCYPN) is to advocate for, and facilitate the continuing development of, specialty nursing practices to meet the unique needs of children and young people. ACCYPN encourages nurses to be active participants of the College as a powerful way to advocate for the nursing specialty and children and young people.

This paper will explore the role of the professional association in the advocacy for children and young people, the nurses who care for them and the nursing specialty through discussion of the key elements for effective advocacy and using examples of how the ACCYPN meets its advocacy objectives.

Invited Speaker



Dr. Jan Pratt

**Secretary of the Australian College of Children and Young
People's Nurses (ACCYPN)
AUSTRALIA**

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEFINING THE SPECIALTY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S NURSING

Children and young people progress through a growth and developmental phase that does not occur again in their life time. To safely care for them during this time requires specialist skills and knowledge.

Children and young people's nurses and their associations have a responsibility to articulate what makes their practice a speciality practice. Having defined your speciality this demonstrates to employers, professional colleagues and patient/consumers what they can expect of a nurse who states they are a specialist children and young people's nurse.

This paper will outline the process the Australian College of Children and Young People's Nurses (ACCYPN) has undertaken to develop a specialist nurse credentialing process. The specialist nurse credentialing process is a professional governance or self-regulation process where members of the profession have set the standards for credentialing. The credentialing process has taken defining the speciality to another level.

ORAL PRESENTATION

Room 1 (Mengwi 6, 7, 8) : Neonatal Nursing

Room 2 (Mengwi 1) : Acute and Critical Illness

Room 3 (Mengwi 2) : Chronic Illness

**Room 4 (Mengwi 3) : Health Promotion and
Nursing Education**

The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing
28 – 29 August 2018
at Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center 2
Bali, Indonesia

29 August 2018 : Oral Presentation

Room 1 (Mengwi 6, 7, 8) : Neonatal Nursing

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
8.00 – 8.15	O – 01	Fitri Annisa	Indonesia	USING SOCIAL MEDIA TO PROMOTE AND SUPPORT BREASTFEEDING
8.20 – 8.35	O – 02	Hua Li	China	MULTIDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION TO INCREASE THE BREASTFEEDING RATE OF NICU
8.40 – 8.55	O – 03	Md. Fakhar Uddin	Bangladesh	BREASTFEEDING BARRIERS IDENTIFIED IN THE 1990S STILL REMAIN AND ARE DEEPLY CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE EXISTING SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT
9.00 – 9.15	O – 04	Liping Yu	China	IMPACTS OF BIRTH – RELATED FACTORS AND EARLY FEEDING TYPES ON OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY IN INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN AGE 6 – 23 MONTHS
9.20 – 9.35	O – 05	lin Pusparini	Indonesia	EARLY ORAL FEEDING STIMULATION ADVANCING PRETERM INFANT'S ORAL FEEDING : A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL
9.40 – 9.55	O – 06	Wing man Wan	Hong Kong	A CYCLED LIGHTING INTERVENTION PROGRAMME FOR PRETERM INFANTS IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU)
10.30 – 10.45	O – 07	Feixiang Luo	China	PICC IN NEONATE VIA INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN : AN INSERTION TECHNIQUE
10.50 – 11.05	O – 08	Khunkamon Lardsena	Thailand	ASSESSMENT AND COMPARING OF PAIN FROM DIFFERENT PROCEDURES IN PREMATURE INFANTS: AN ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE FOR NURSES
11.10 – 11.25	O – 09	Di Zhang	China	THE EFFECT OF AN INTERVENTION ON THE PERINATAL POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG MOTHERS WITH PRETERM INFANT

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
11.30 – 11.45	O – 10	Ni Made Sri Rahyanti	Indonesia	SITTING POSITION IN PARENT'S HOLD DURING INSERTION INTRAVENOUS CATHETER APPLICATION OF COMFORT FOOD FOR THE SOUL
11.50 – 12.05	O – 11	Yingwen Wang	China	APPLICATION OF SYSTEM PRACTICE METHODOLOGY IN INFANT HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION NURSING
13.00 – 13.15	O – 12	Defi Efendi	Indonesia	NURSING PERSPECTIVES OF THE NEWBORN IN NEONATAL WARD
13.20 – 13.35	O – 13	Qingqing SONG	China	ASPIRIN ADHERENCE OF CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS AFTER CATHETER INTERVENTIONAL OCCLUSION
13.40 – 13.55	O - 14	Xiaoping Jiang	China	FACTORS INFLUENCING NURSES PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT PRACTICES IN NEONATE WARD: A NATIONAL SURVEY IN CHINA
14.00 – 14.15	O – 015	Yang Liu	China	CLINICAL APPLICATION OF THE PEDIATRIC EARLY WARNING SCORE ON SEPTIC SHOCK OF LEUKEMIA CHILDREN WITH NEUTROPHIL DEFICIENCY

O – 01 : USING SOCIAL MEDIA TO PROMOTE AND SUPPORT BREASTFEEDING**Fitri Annisa***

*Akademi Keperawatan Keris Husada, Jakarta, Indonesia

E-mail : fitriannisa@akperkerishusada.ac.id

Background: Social media is currently popular to be used as a health promotion tool, including the promoting of breastfeeding. Social media offers ease and efficiency in finding information about breastfeeding. In addition, social media also offers the emotional attachment to fellow users who have similar conditions.

Objective: This study aimed to identify, explore and summarize the current state of the literature on the use of social media to support and promote breastfeeding.

Method: A literature search covering the period of January 2007- December 2018 was reviewed by utilizing Medline, CINAHL, and Academic Search databases. Besides, grey literature is also identified by google scholar and google search engines. Of the 140 articles retrieved, 25 articles met the inclusion criteria and correspondent to the aim of this review. The keywords used were social media, social networks, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube, blogs, breastfeeding, breast milk, and lactation.

Results: Social media was often used by breastfeeding women who seeking health information, asking about what they experienced to peer groups and health workers, seeking enlightenment and also social support. The reason for using social media was that the use of social media was easy, interesting, efficient and it offered then an emotional engagement with other breastfeeding women.

Conclusions: Social media is a tool that needs to be optimized to provide health promotion to support breastfeeding. Through social media, nurses can campaign, disseminate ideas, perform a virtual facilitation during breastfeeding, and develop online social support community for breastfeeding mothers.

O – 02 : MULTIDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION TO INCREASE THE BREASTFEEDING RATE OF NICU**Hua Li**

Department of Neonatology, Maternal and Child Health Hospital of Hubei Province, Wuhan, Hubei, China.

E-mail : 1018759602@qq.com

Background: The neonatal intensive care units (NICU) in mainland China run in closed way. The newborn and mother are separated. Affected by the Chinese culture, it is difficult for parents to accept donated breast milk.

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of multidisciplinary collaboration on increasing breastfeeding rates in NICU

Methods: Data from infants in NICU from April 2016 to September 2016 were compared with that from October 2016 to March 2017(duration of multidisciplinary collaboration). Multidisciplinary collaboration includes: (1) establishing multidisciplinary collaborative teams to advocate breastfeeding in hospitals, providing a breastfeeding room, and disseminating breastfeeding knowledge to all health care workers; (2) teaching breastfeeding knowledge to parents and other family members in parent classrooms (3) Within 1 hour after delivery, the newborn performs breast suction; (4) directing the correct collection, storage and transportation of breast milk; (5) receiving breast milk at any time for 24 hours; (6) establishing a breast milk bank at the NICU; (7)encouraging mothers to enter the NICU and breastfeeding their babies. The breastfeeding rates, breast milk collection and digestive system complications were compared between the two groups during hospitalization.

Results: Through multidisciplinary cooperation, the breastfeeding rate increased from 39.51% to 52.42%; the average daily milk collection increased from 21250±430ml to 35460±450m. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant, the incidence of gastrointestinal complications decreased from 43.5% to 32.8%.

Conclusion: Multidisciplinary collaboration can increase breastfeeding rates in NICU and reduce digestive-related complications in infants.

O – 03 : BREASTFEEDING BARRIERS IDENTIFIED IN THE 1990S STILL REMAIN AND ARE DEEPLY CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE EXISTING SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT

Md. Fakhar Uddin¹, Mohammad Ashrafur Islam², Mahfuzur Rahman², Tahmeed Ahmed², Haribondhu Sarma²

¹ icddr;b; ² icddr,b

E-mail : fakhar.uddin@icddr.org

Background: Breastfeeding practice is still not optimum in Bangladesh. Reducing barriers to breastfeeding is crucial for preventing childhood malnutrition. This study aimed to understand the barriers to breastfeeding the infants and young children.

Material: We conducted a qualitative study in five rural sub-districts and one urban slum during March-June 2014. We identified participants purposively based on their experience in child-feeding practices and conducted in-depth interviews with 33 mothers; a daylong observation was made in 23 households, and data were analyzed thematically.

Results: Mothers and older family members (grandmothers) had misconceptions about colostrum despite they heard about its benefits through media and health workers. Mothers did not feed colostrum as they perceived that it might cause loose stool because it is very thick and young infants are unable to digest it. Grandmothers still preferred honey or sugar mixed with water with hopes to make children amicable and well-mannered in later life. Mothers having childbirth at health facilities mostly had caesarian delivery. These mothers were easily influenced to choose marketbased formula milk, which relieved them from pain around breastfeeding, and they perceived to have a higher social status. Mothers having caesarian babies perceived that they have insufficient breastmilk due to inadequate intake of food, which led them to choose formula milk. Some mothers did not continue breastfeeding as their husband believed: continuing breastfeeding for a longer time would destroy their physical shape and might lose sexual attractiveness. Religious beliefs in some communities forced the mothers to stop breastfeeding to a male child after two years of age, which they perceived as sins that may make the boy stupid.

Conclusions: Bangladeshi mothers face a number of barriers to breastfeeding. These barriers are deeply constructed within the existing socio-cultural and religious norms and are bolstered by the existing market politics. Current interventions around breastfeeding initiatives and policies needs revisit with a careful consideration of these findings.

O – 04 : IMPACTS OF BIRTH – RELATED FACTORS AND EARLY FEEDING TYPES ON OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY IN INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN AGE 6 – 23 MONTHS

Liping Yu

School of Health Sciences, Wuhan University

E-mail : yuliping@whu.edu.cn

Background: To analyze the prevalence of overweight and obesity in infants and young children aged 6-23 months in poor areas of Hubei Province.

Objective: to explore the impacts of birth-related factors and early feeding types on overweight and obesity.

Material: Multi-staged PPS sampling was adopted in 6 counties in Hubei Province and caregivers of infants and young children were surveyed. Overweight and obesity were defined by the WHO sex-age based body mass index. Chi-square and multivariate Logistic regression were used to analyze the data.

Results: A total of 2667 infants and young children were investigated, including 1438boys (53.92%) and 1229 girls (46.08%). And 209 (7.84%) were overweight and 151 (5.66%) were obese. Infants and young children with birth weight over 4000g had higher prevalence of overweight, and boys had higher prevalence of obesity than girls ($P < 0.05$). Cesarean delivery and early feeding types were associated with obesity (all $P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Overweight and obesity in young children in poor area of Hubei Province should not be overlooked. Boys and children who were cesarean delivered or without breast feeding in the first 6 months have higher prevalence of obesity and need positive attention and effective measures to prevent and control obesity.

O – 05 : EARLY ORAL FEEDING STIMULATION ADVANCING PRETERM INFANT'S ORAL FEEDING : A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL

lin Pusparini¹, Luh Karunia¹, lin Pusparini¹, Herlina², Defi Efendi³

¹Ciptomangunkusumo Top Referral Hospital Indonesia; ²Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Indonesia;

³Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

E-mail : endahazzahra17@gmail.com

Background: Most of the preterm infants do not have proper sucking, swallowing, and breathing coordination that may result in the delay on oral feeding readiness.

Objective: to assess the effectiveness of early oral feeding stimulation on the preterm infant's oral feeding readiness.

Material: Randomization was assigned to 44 preterm infants born between 32-34 weeks gestational age (22 infants in the intervention group, 22 infants in the control group). Infants in the intervention group received positioning (mid-line control symmetric) and oral feeding stimulation, while the control group received positioning alone. Oral stimulation given in 15 minutes, 8 times in a day for 7 days, before starting the oral feeding program. Oral feeding readiness was measured using modified early feeding scale (EFS) instrument in the first and the seventh days. Data analysis using t test dependent, independent t test and Mc Nemar test.

Results: The results showed that there was significant effect of intervention on EFS score ($p < 0.001$) and significant effect on preterm infant's oral feeding readiness ($p = 0.002$). The results also showed that there was an effect of intervention on length of stay ($p = 0.001$).

Conclusions: Early oral feeding stimulation improves the infant's oral feeding readiness and shorten the infant's length of stay. Researchers recommend the stimulation of the feeding process as an independent nursing intervention in caring premature infant.

O – 06 : A CYCLED LIGHTING INTERVENTION PROGRAMME FOR PRETERM INFANTS IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU)

Wan WM, Chan KW, Ip MY, Leung WS, Chan PHY, Lam HS, Tang WY, Lee SY

Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong

E-mail : ilb_0401@yahoo.com.hk

Background: Preterm infants are commonly nursed under continuous dim lighting or sometimes continuous bright lighting in NICU. Cycled lighting regimes (CLR) were suggested to be most beneficial to preterm infants by literature review. We therefore decided to implement a CLR in our NICU.

Objectives: To implement a CLR in our NICU

Materials & Methods: Preterm infants born less than 37 weeks gestation with postconceptional age of less than 44 weeks were included. The CLR was separated into daytime (0900h-2100h) and nighttime (2100h-0900h) periods. Lighting intensity target range was 100-250 lux for daytime and <50 lux for nighttime. A combination of incubator/Giraffe covers and dimmed lighting was implemented during the nighttime and standardized covering with standard overhead lighting was implemented during the daytime. Primary outcome was satisfactory achievement of the lighting target (defined as lux attainment). Secondary outcome was nursing compliance. Opportunistic sampling throughout the 24-hour period for all beds was used to measure the outcomes. Lighting levels were measured by a luminance meter and nursing compliance was judged according to predefined criteria. Factors that were associated with lux attainment were analyzed by logistic regression.

Results: Before our CLR lux attainment was 27.7% and 69.8% for daytime and nighttime, respectively. With CLR, lux attainment significantly increased to 71.1% and 99.5% for daytime and nighttime, respectively. Factors significantly affecting lux attainment were: nursing compliance (OR 6.537, $P < 0.001$), daytime period (OR 0.011, $P < 0.001$), Giraffe compared with incubator (OR 1.657, $P = 0.022$), ambient lighting levels (OR 1.003, $P = 0.025$) and postconceptional age (OR 0.948, $P = 0.032$). Nursing compliance was high throughout the implementation period, and was significantly higher during the daytime compared with the nighttime (95.7% and 85.5%, respectively, $P < 0.05$).

O – 07 : PICC IN NEONATE VIA INTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN : AN INSERTION TECHNIQUE

Feixiang Luo¹, Shuohui Chen², Xiaoying Cheng¹, Xiaofang Lou², Qin Wang¹, Xiaoyan Fan¹

1. Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, The Children's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China

2. Nursing Department, The Children's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China

E-mail : luofeixiang@zju.edu.cn

Background: The placement of PICC catheter in the internal jugular vein is very difficult in the newborns. We combined ultrasound localization, deep vein puncture and modified Seldinger technique for the placement of PICC catheter in the internal jugular vein of the newborn. The results of the implementation of the technique are evaluated in this paper.

Methods: The clinical data of all 32 1.9F PICCs inserted from the internal jugular vein from January to June 2017 were reviewed and analyzed retrospectively. Relevant data include patients' information, catheter placement success rate, catheter indwelling time, reasons for removal and complications.

Results: Punctures were performed on a total of 32 patients with 21(65.6%) cases on the right internal jugular vein and 11(34.4%) cases on the left internal jugular vein, including 15(46.8%) males and 17(53.2%) females, aged 22 days (6, 45 days), 2.7 (2.1, 3.4) kg in weight, of which 24(75%) were preterm infants and 8(25%) were full-term infants. Sixteen patients (52%) had undergone intestinal surgery, 8 patients (25%) had undergone thoracic surgery, 5 patients (14%) had had infectious diseases, and 3 patients (9%) had had chronic lung diseases. The puncture success rate was 100%, and the first-attempt success rate was (30/32,93.7%). The duration of catheterization was 4-58 days, average (19.4 ± 14.5) d. 96.8% catheter was removed after completion of therapy or upon death.

Conclusions: The method of placement of PICC catheter for internal jugular vein of newborn has high success rate, with little trauma or complications. It is suitable for the level III neonatal intensive care unit.

O – 08 : ASSESSMENT AND COMPARING OF PAIN FROM DIFFERENT PROCEDURES IN PREMATURE INFANTS: AN ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE FOR NURSES

Khunkamon Lardsena*, Pulsuk Siripul*, Pia Lundqvist**

* Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand.

** Department of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Lund University.

E-mail : khunla@kku.ac.th

Background: Assessment of pain in premature infants is crucial and challenge for nurses due to preterm infants' limited development. Nurses have to use accurate tool to assess pain and know about acute pain from different procedures. New pain instrument, Astrid Lindgren and Lund Children's Hospitals Pain and Stress Assessment Scale for Preterm and sick Newborn Infants ALPS-Neo (ALAPS-Neo), was first used in Thailand.

Objective: 1) To describe about pain of premature infants occurring from different procedure.
2) To compare pain scores in premature infants receiving different procedures.

Methods: A descriptive study was conducted, using ALAPS-Neo to assess pain in 17 premature infants with gestational age of 28⁺³ - 36⁺¹ weeks and weighing 1,010 – 2,430 grams in 2 NICU, 1 semi – NICU and 1 sick newborn. They received heel puncture, venipuncture and venipuncture for intravenous fluid. Pain and physiologic change were recorded before receiving the procedures, during the procedures and after the procedures at 1,2,3,4 and 5 minute. The data were analysed, calculating numbers, mean, standard deviation and comparing means using descriptive statistics.

Results: The highest pain score was during the procedures (mean 6.68, SD 2.85). The procedure with the highest pain score was venipuncture for intravenous fluid (mean 9.62, S.D. 0.651), followed by venipuncture for intravenous fluid (mean 7.62, SD 2.29). The procedure with the lowest pain score was heel puncture (mean 4.81, S.D. 2.48).

Conclusion: Nurses should consider about effects of different procedures on pain and select appropriate techniques to help premature infants manage their pain.

O – 09 : THE EFFECT OF AN INTERVENTION ON THE PERINATAL POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG MOTHERS WITH PRETERM INFANT

DI ZHANG¹, Jun Zhang²

Wuhan Asia Heart Hospital; 2 Wuhan university

E-mail : tozhangdi@163.com

Background: The mothers of hospitalized preterm infant commonly experience a high level of emotional and psychological distress, such as perinatal posttraumatic stress disorder (PPTSD) as well as depressive symptoms.

Objective: The aim of current study was to test the effectiveness of an intervention on reducing PPTSD and depressive symptoms among mothers with hospitalized preterm infant.

Methods: A total of 60 mothers with hospitalized preterm infant participated in the study. They were arranged in chronological order. The control group received the standard care. The intervention group received a serious of education from NICU admission through WeChat group, senior nurses provided guidance for mothers and answer their concerns. Mothers in the intervention group visited the NICU once a week to participate the non-medical daily care for their babies. PPTSD and depressive symptoms were assessed within three days after admission, at discharge (T1) and one month after discharge (T2) by the Chinese version of Perinatal PTSD Questionnaire and the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale.

Results: The positive rate of PPTSD symptoms in the intervention group was 26.70% at T1 and 10.0% at T2, while the positive rate of PPTSD symptoms in the control group was 43.30% at T1 and 36.30% at T2. There was no significant difference on the positive rate of PPTSD symptoms between two groups at T1, but significant at T2 ($p < .05$). The scores of PPTSD symptoms between the two groups showed significant differences at T1 and T2, and the average score in the intervention group was significantly lower than that in the control group ($p < .05$). The scores of depressive symptoms showed significant differences between the two groups at T1 and T2.

Conclusion: This intervention was effective in reducing maternal PPTSD and depressive symptoms among mothers with NICU hospitalized preterm infants.

O – 10 : SITTING POSITION IN PARENT'S HOLD DURING INSERTION INTRAVENOUS CATHETER APPLICATION OF COMFORT FOOD FOR THE SOUL

Ni Made Sri Rahyanti^{1*}, Nani Nurhaeni², Dessie Wanda²

¹Pediatric Nursing Specialist Program Faculty of Nursing Indonesia University, Depok, West Java

²Department Of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Indonesia University, Depok West Java

*Email: nimadesri.rahayanti@yahoo.com

Background: Sitting position in parent's hold during insertion intravenous catheter is a comfort intervention from Kolcaba's theory of nursing

Objectives: This innovation project aimed to describe application of comfort intervention during insertion intravenous catheter through sitting position in parent's hold to reduce children pain.

Materials & Methods: Kolcaba's Comfort Theory states that comfort is an integral part of nursing. Comfort food for the soul is one of the intervention of Kolcaba's Comfort Theory. This intervention will provide patient and family reinforcement in a personal, calming manner and assist in going through tough times. The innovation project used PICO (Patient, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome) method involving 18 respondents, aged 1–4 years, who were included in the intervention and control group. This innovation project has been applied in 3 month.

Results: The result of a Mann-Whitney U test analysis showed a significant difference in the pain score between the intervention and control groups ($p = 0,016$; $\alpha = 0,05$).

Conclusion: Sitting position in parent's hold can reduce children pain during insertion intravenous catheter.

O – 11 : APPLICATION OF SYSTEM PRACTICE METHODOLOGY IN INFANT HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION NURSING

Yingwen Wang¹

1 Children's Hospital of Fudan University
E-mail : yingwenwang@aliyun.com

Background: Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) is an aggressive therapeutic option for many malignant and nonmalignant diseases. Specialized nursing care, which is required to prevent and manage the expected and unexpected toxicities of HSCT has been reviewed in many articles and textbooks. Infant is the most complicated population in patients undergoing transplantation. Effective system nursing practice is critical to improving outcomes following transplantation.

Material: Based on English and Chinese literature reviewed and our own experienced practices, a form-head-to-toe system methodological practice protocol was developed, including system symptom evaluation and management, system communication with doctors, patient and caregiver education. We trained nurses to apply the protocol to infant (1 years old) patients accepting hematopoietic stem cell transplantation from November 2014 to December 2017. We evaluate the outcome with OS of transplantation, and the incidence of CLABSI, oral mucositis (above level), skin injury related to rash, incontinence dermatitis related to diarrhea.

Results: A total of 40 patients (mean age, 7.6 month; range, 2-12 month; VEO-IBD, 8cases; SCID, 17cases; CGD, 10 cases; WAS 4 cases; LAD 1 case) were enrolled. OS was 77.5% (31/40). The incidence of CLABSI was zero, skin injury was 7.5% (3/40), oral mucositis (above level) was 12.5% (5/40), incontinence dermatitis was 10% (4/40).

Conclusions: The prevalence of complication related to transplantation is controlled using the system methodological protocol in infant HSCT patients. Our study provided new intervention for high-risk transplantation population, which will guide clinical nursing practice and ensure patient safety.

O – 12 : NURSING PERSPECTIVES OF THE NEWBORN IN NEONATAL WARD

Defi Efendi¹, Yeni Rustina¹, Nining Caswini^{1,2}

¹ Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

² Neonatal Nurse Practitioner, Cipto Mangunkusumo Top Referral Hospital

E-mail : defiefendi@ui.ac.id

Background: Newborn are the most vulnerable age group of the children threatened to death. As the world's fourth largest developing country, Indonesia faces major challenges in managing newborns, especially in national referral hospitals with high case complexity.

Objective: To provide an overview of the condition of newborns in the national referral hospital of Indonesia.

Method: Cross-sectional study was used through medical record document review of 77 documents. Nursing Diagnoses standard according to NANDA 2015-2017.

Result: Infants treated in the perinatology unit are dominated by preterm infants (late preterm) with a mean of birth weight 2016.97 gr. Respiratory and infectious disorders dominate in the most newborns both at birth and during treatment. Most nursing diagnoses when the baby born are risk for infection (00004) and ineffective breathing patterns (00032). As long as the most nursing diagnosis during treatment are risk for infection (00004) and Risk for deficient fluid volume (00028). Clinical signs that often appear include chest retraction, oxygen desaturation, jaundice, and cyanosis.

Conclusion: The development of research and services based on data and priority problems of newborns is necessary to optimize the role of nurses in perinatology units.

O – 13 : ASPIRIN ADHERENCE OF CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS AFTER CATHETER INTERVENTIONAL OCCLUSION

Qingqing SONG¹, Xian ZHANG¹, Chao ZUO¹, Huayan LIU², Lihui ZHU³

1 Cardiology Department of Hunan Children's Hospital, Changsha, Hunan, China

2 Neurology Department of Hunan Children's Hospital, Changsha, Hunan, China

3 Vice president of Hunan Children's Hospital, Changsha, Hunan, China

E-mail : zimoqingqing1226@163.com

Background: In China, there are about 150,000 to 200,000 babies born with congenital heart disease every year, and 10-20% of them need to be treated with catheter interventional occlusion. Low-dose aspirin should be taken for those postoperative children for half a year to prevent system embolism and thrombosis, However, literature have shown that the medication adherence of children is low, so it is particularly important to research and explore barriers and facilities of aspirin medication adherence .

Objective: To describe the current status and explore barriers and facilities of aspirin medication adherence in children with congenital heart defects after catheter interventional occlusion.

Methods: This was a qualitative study based on one pediatric cardiology department of Hunan Province, China from 03/2017 to 03/2018. Participants were as follow: Medication supervisor of patients with congenital heart disease after successful catheter interventional occlusion and being taken aspirin for six month. Purposive sampling method was conducted and continued until data saturation, as well. Semi-structured interview was selected as the best-qualified technique to select data. Data were analyzed using qualitative content, constant comparative analysis, and MAXQDA (Ver 10) software.

Results: Participants ranged in age from 25 to 65 years (M=38 years) with 11 women and 4 men. Five major themes were identified in relation to aspirin in-taken adherence after catheter interventional occlusion: 1)"Forget" ,2) "Concern of Treatment Effect", 3)"Influence of Aspirin intake and side-effects " ,4) "Social Support systems for carers" , 5)" Support by Medical Staff".

Conclusion: Findings revealed that the development of remind facilities, guidance of basic knowledge of aspirin, maintenance of social support system of congenital heart disease children and increase the doctor-patient communication and mission may help to improve aspirin medication adherence of children with the congenital heart disease after catheter interventional occlusion.

O – 14 : FACTORS INFLUENCING NURSES PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT PRACTICES IN NEONATE WARD: A NATIONAL SURVEY IN CHINA

Xiaoping Jiang, Yin Xu, Nan Lin, Ruobin Lei
Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University
E-mail : 1439638239@qq.com

Background: The safety of hospitalized neonates basically depend on nurses ability to detect the risk of clinical deterioration through attentive surveillance. Insufficient physical assessment plays a pivotal role in the reasons for nurses failing to recognize and respond to clinical deterioration. The factors influencing nurses' assessment practices in neonate ward were unknown.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors that influencing nurses' physical assessment practices in neonate ward in China.

Methods: The questionnaire was developed based on a comprehensive literature review, expert interview, group discussion and psychometric evaluation. A purposive sample of 750 RNs in neonate ward from 20 hospitals in 10 provinces were surveyed online between June and July 2017.

Results: A response rate of 92.93% was obtained. With a mean age of 33.6 years (SD 11.5), the majority of the respondents were women (98.28%) and had completed a bachelor's degree (64.65%). All of them were RNs with an average of 7.5 years (SD 5.8) clinical experience at the neonate ward. The majority of nurses (95%) agreed that physical assessment is necessary for patient safety. The top three factors encouraging physical assessment were the support from nurse leaders the available checklist for physical assessment and positive ward culture. The main three barriers were Reliance on electronic monitoring devices Reliance on doctors and Lack of time.

Conclusion: Many factors impact physical assessment in neonate ward. Nurse leaders and educators may need to pay much more attention to enhance the factors which can improve the physical assessment and modify the barriers to change the practices with positive cultural and educational strategies.

O – 15 : CLINICAL APPLICATION OF THE PEDIATRIC EARLY WARNING SCORE ON SEPTIC SHOCK OF LEUKEMIA CHILDREN WITH NEUTROPHIL DEFICIENCY

Yang Liu¹, Lin Mo², Linyu Ma¹, Li Zhang¹, Xuelan Shen¹

1. Hematologic Oncology Ward, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University

2.VIP Outpatient Department, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University

E-mail : 921782786@qq.com

Background: Pediatric Early Warning Score is an easy way to evaluate the respiratory, consciousness, and circulatory states of children, which contributes to pediatric clinician diagnosis and decisions. Infection is the most common and serious complication after chemotherapy of leukemia children. If these children are not promptly intervened, they are prone to septic shock and death. Therefore, it is necessary to give early warning of the leukemia chemotherapy children for early intervention.

Objective: To explore the application of the pediatric early warning score (PEWS) on septic shock of Leukemia children with neutrophil deficiency.

Methods: Performed a retrospective study of clinical data from 67 leukemia who suffered neutrophil deficiency after chemotherapy in Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University from January to December 2016. PEWS was monitored according to the vital signs of children and ROC curve was established to evaluate the PEWS warning value. The obtained PEWS system was applied in the early warning of leukemia children with neutrophil deficiency from January 2017 to December 2017, and relative intervention measures including anti-infective therapy, oxygen therapy, fluid resuscitation, using vasoactive agent, components transfusion, using recombinant activated protein C were provided according to various PEWS value. The incidence of shock, death rate and the satisfaction between two groups before and after intervention were compared.

Results: The PEWS score 4 is the optimal cut-off point for predicting the incidence of septic shock in children with neutrophil deficiency leukemia, intervention group, the incidence of shock, death rate were significantly lower than control group, and the satisfaction of patients were extremely significantly higher than that of control group.

Conclusion: PEWS can provide effective early warning and help identify of septic shock for leukemia children with neutrophil deficiency. Taking targeted treatment and nursing intervention in the optimal cut-off point in time can save time for diagnosis.

The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing
28 – 29 August 2018
at Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center 2
Bali, Indonesia

29 August 2018 : Oral Presentation

Room 2 (Mengwi 1) : Acute and Critical Illness

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
8.00 – 8.15	O – 01	Lim Soo Ting	Singapore	EFFICACY OF AUTOMATED BOLUS CALCULATOR IN ADOLESCENTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES
8.20 – 8.35	O – 02	Yongqun Hu	China	CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON REDUCING FALSE ALARM RATE OF ELECTROCARDIOGRAM MONITOR IN PICU
8.40 – 8.55	O – 03	Choi Kit Fong Fanny	Hong Kong	IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN APPLICATION OF NON-INVASIVE VENTILATION DEVICES
9.00 – 9.15	O – 04	Dan Wang	China	MEDICAL ADHESIVE – RELATED SKIN INJURY (MARS) AND RISK FACTORS IN PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (PICU)
9.20 – 9.35	O – 05	Sermisri Santati	Thailand	EFFECTIVENESS OF MODIFIED SMALL VOLUME JET NEBULIZER ON AEROSOL TREATMENT IN SMALL CHILDREN: AN INTEGRATED REVIEW
9.40 – 9.55	O – 06	Xia LI	China	LIDOCAINE FOR ALLEVIATING PAIN RELATED TO VENIPUNCTURE IN CHILDREN : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META - ANALYSIS
10.30 – 10.45	O – 07	Xiao Zhitian	China	THE EFFECT EVALUATION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN REDUCING ADVERSE EVENTS OF UNPLANNED EXTUBATION OF CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETER
10.50 – 11.05	O – 08	Zhenyin Dong	China	SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS ON BOWEL PREPARATION BEFORE COLONOSCOPY AND NURSING SITUATION

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
11.10 – 11.25	O – 09	Shuli Luo	China	INDIVIDUALIZED NURSING CARE OF ONE SEVERE LUPUS PATIENT WITH LARGE ABDOMINAL SKIN DEFECT
11.30 – 11.45	O – 10	Xu Yanan	China	OBSERVATION ON THE APPLICATION OF MULTI-DISCIPLINARY INTEGRATIVELY MEDICAL AND NURSING WORK MODEL IN A RARE CASE OF COMPLEX DEFORMITY AFTER OPERATION
11.50 – 12.05	O – 11	Pantamanas Pattangtanang	Thailand	EFFECTS OF NURSING INNOVATION PROGRAM ON PAIN MANAGEMENT IN CAREGIVERS OF PEDIATRIC PATIENTS UNDERGO PALATOPLASTY
13.00 – 13.15	O – 12	Bin Ji	China	APPLICATION AND EVALUATION OF PREOPERATIVE BIBLIOTHERAPY IN CAUDAL ANESTHESIA IN CHILDREN WITH CONCEALED PENIS
13.20 – 13.35	O – 13	Kadek Ayu Erika	Indonesia	LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS AND HbA1c AMONG OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE CHILDREN AGED 6-13 YEARS
13.40 – 13.55	O - 14	Made Pande Lilik Lestari	Indonesia	THE APPLICATION OF THE KOLCABA'S COMFORT THEORY TO PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH IMPAIRED OXYGENATION NEEDS
14.00 – 14.15	O – 15	Efa Apriyanti	Indonesia	MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NURSES AND PATIENTS' FAMILY ON FAMILY NEEDS DURING THEIR CHILD'S STAY IN PICU
14.20 – 14.35	O – 16	Hongmei Yang	China	THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF MEDICAL ADHESIVE RELATED SKIN INJURY IN PEDIATRIC NURSES

O – 01 : EFFICACY OF AUTOMATED BOLUS CALCULATOR IN ADOLESCENTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES

Lim STJ¹, Hui YCA¹, Han WM², Lim PK¹, Chia YY¹, Vasawala RF³

¹ Division of Nursing, KKH, Singapore, ² Department of Dietetics, KKH, Singapore, ³ Department of Paediatric Medicine, Endocrinology & Diabetes Service, KKH, Singapore.
E-mail : lim.soo.ting@kkh.com.sg

Background: Good glycemic control is commonly seen in patients who can adjust their insulin doses according to the carbohydrate content of a meal and blood glucose levels. This is particularly important for patients to lower their risk of developing long-term microvascular complications associated with T1DM (Diabetes Control and Complications Trial Research Group, 1993).

Objective: This study aims to explore efficacy of automated bolus calculator using accurate carbohydrate counting and insulin dosing.

Materials and Methods: The study was a 12-week 2-group randomized controlled single-blind study of 29 adolescents with type 1 diabetes. Participants aged 13-18 years were randomised to the Control (n = 16), Study (n = 13). The Control received carbohydrate (CHO) education workshop with conventional glucometer. The Study participants received CHO education workshop with ABC glucometer. All participants receive a questioner on CHO counting before and after CHO education workshop and at 12 weeks. Data on HbA1c at week 0 & 12, number of blood glucose levels with (<4mmol/L) and (>15mmol/L) & utilization of carb counting skills were obtained.

Results: At 12 weeks, the mean HbA1c in the study group was significantly improved from 9.40 (SD±2.19) to 8.73(SD±1.68) (p=0.028) as compared to control group of 8.77 (SD±1.68) to 8.53(SD±1.47). Hypoglycemic episodes at week 12 were less as compared to week 0 in both groups - Control at week 0 was 2.06(SD±1.53) while at week 12 was 1.00(SD±1.55), and in the Study at week 0 was 1.77 (SD±1.79) while at week 12 was 0.77(SD±0.72). Hyperglycemic episodes at week 12 were less as compared to week 0 in both groups – Control at week 0 was 6.12(SD±5.30) while at week 12 was 4.19(SD±3.95), and in the Study at week 0 was 4.75(SD±4.0) while at week 12 was 4.08(SD±4.17). CHO counting skills was better in the Control as compared to the Study (p < 0.001) but there was no significant change in HbA1c.

Conclusion: The use of an ABC glucometer improved glycemic outcome in hypoglycemic and hyperglycemic episodes. Concurrent use of CHO education workshop can provide opportunity to optimise glycemic trend.

O – 02 : CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON REDUCING FALSE ALARM RATE OF ELECTROCARDIOGRAM MONITOR IN PICU

Hu Yongqun, Shu Xiaolan, Li Qin

Department of Pediatric Medicine, Hubei Maternal and Children's Health Hospital
E-mail : yq19690421@163.com

Background: Some studies indicated, the safety problem of medical equipment alarm has become the top ten medical technology hazards in 2015 and the noise produced by the alarm not only affects the patients, but also directly affects the medical staff and reduces their working efficiency in the larger ICU whose noise level is above 30dB recommended by the World Health Organization. The report showed that 86% of the alarm was false positive. In this study, we formulated the countermeasures based on the investigation of the frequency and causes of the false alarm of ECG monitor in PICU, so as to reduce false alarm rate and ensure the safety of patients.

Objective: To reduce the false alarm rate of electrocardiogram monitor in PICU.

Methods: 805 times of monitor were observed from 11.30a.m. to 2p.m. every day for two consecutive weeks. 302 times false alarms and their causes were recorded. According to the principle of Pareto, it was found that the main reasons were the failure of the nurse to intervene in the loss of the lead line of the monitor and the wrong setting of the alarm range. The causality analysis method was used to find out the important reasons, formulate the corresponding countermeasures and strictly implement them.

Results: The incidence of false alarm rate was 82.29% and 52.01% before and after improvement, respectively, and the average noise of wards decreased from 70.05±3.40 decibels to 55.32±3.53 decibels.

Conclusions: Strengthening the training of nurses to standardize the use of monitor, setting individualized alarm range, turning off non-dangerous alarm, appeasing the children in time and giving them sedation or restraint appropriately, making check list and handing over strictly, which can obviously reduce the false alarm times, improve the monitoring effect and create a quiet and safe environment.

O – 03 : IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN APPLICATION OF NON-INVASIVE VENTILATION DEVICES

Choi Kit Fong Fanny, Leung Sin Ting, Chan In Kwan
 Department of Paediatrics, Prince of Wales Hospital, Hong Kong
 E-mail : ckf280@ha.org.hk

Background: Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) support is popular for preterm neonate following early extubation. However, application of NIV devices in NICU is not easy as patients are small and delicate. Skin injury becomes an adverse effect of NIV and lead to nasal deformities, nasal septum erosion, vestibular stenosis and forehead abrasion. In view of the inadequate care strategies and clinical monitoring in our unit, a modification of NIV care standard and staff communication for care is introduced.

Objectives:

1. To lower the incidence of skin injuries after implemented the CQI program
2. Early identify any skin injury using NIV devices
3. To strengthen nurse's knowledge of the application of varies type of NIV devices and the associated care
4. To develop and implement a reference guide for skin assessment and clinical monitoring, encourage staff using nasal protective products.

Method:

1. Examine current NIV devices used, the application method, measure the compliance and potential skin damages
2. Develop and introduce a reference guide for assessment.
3. Brief to nurses how to assess the correct size and placement of NIV devices, how to use different types of device's application method, skin protective products and reinforce the strategies to prevent potential skin complications.
4. Attach cue cards to NIV machines and education folder to bedsides.
5. Re-examine on the compliances of devices in patients after implementation of the program.

Results:

After implemented the program for one month, the nasal injury is reduced from 12% to 6%. Skin injury is reduced from 3.7% to 2.4%. The rate for choosing incorrect size of prong or mask is reduced from of 11% to 7% whereas the incorrect usage of headgear is reduced from 15% to 11%.

Conclusion:

The results showed the incidence of skin injuries is lower and the objectives of CQI is achieved.

O – 04 : MEDICAL ADHESIVE – RELATED SKIN INJURY (MARSI) AND RISK FACTORS IN PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (PICU)

Dan Wang, Hongzhen Xu
 The Children's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine
 E-mail : 21718473@zju.edu.cn

Background: Medical adhesives are widely used in PICU and could cause skin injuries, put the critical ill children in risk of therapeutic milieu deterioration. But the prevalence and risk factors of MARSI in PICU are largely unknown.

Objective: To investigate the prevalence and risk factors of MARSI in PICU.

Materials & Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in the PICU of a children's hospital in China. Researchers assessed all patients daily for two weeks, adhesive use and MARSI were recorded, patients' clinical data were also collected. The prevalence was calculated daily and risk factors were examined statistically.

Results: A total of 232 patients, from 6 days to 14 years with a median age of 1.07 years, were enrolled, including 611 observations. The prevalence ranged from 23.53% to 54.17% with a mean of 37.15%. Multivariate analysis identified female (OR, 2.385 ; 95%CI ,1.317-4.321;P=0.004), 2 years old or younger (OR, 0.465; 95%CI, 0.247-0.873; P=0.017), longer hospital stay (OR, 1.025; 95%CI, 1.004-1.046; P=0.019), infection (OR, 4.167; 95%CI, 1.751-9.919; P=0.001), edema (OR, 4.089; 95%CI, 1.091-15.322; P=0.037), surgery (OR, 2.105; 95%CI, 1.068-4.149; P=0.032) as independent risk factors. In terms of products, the prevalence ranged from 19 to 53 per 1000 product-days with a mean of 34 MARSIs per 1000 product-days. Major MARSI types were epidermal stripping (70.19%) and skin tear (23.29%). Face was the most common site (54.97%;104 per 1000 product-days) and tracheal intubation topped the reasons, related products were acrylate tapes with elastic cloth backings.

Conclusion: MARSI is common in PICU. Skin stripping and skin tear were the most common type and face was the most vulnerable site, usually caused by cloth tape used to fix tracheal intubation. More attention should be paid to children with high risk factors including female, 2 years old or younger, longer hospital stay, infection, edema and surgery.

O – 05 : EFFECTIVENESS OF MODIFIED SMALL VOLUME JET NEBULIZER ON AEROSOL TREATMENT IN SMALL CHILDREN: AN INTEGRATED REVIEW

Sermsri Santati

Ramathibodi School of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, THAILAND.

E-mail : sermsris@hotmail.com

Background: Major problems for aerosol treatment in small children are about penetration of particles to lower lung due to irregular and small tidal volume of each breath while the nebulizer used are the same as in adult. This nebulizer produces a huge amount of particles at a high speed than those of the small children could catch. Modified small volume jet nebulizer is made by adding 6 cm. corrugated tube between nebulizer and face mask, acts like a reservoir to tap and slow down the rate of the particle produced and be ready for the small children to catch.

Methods: Three researches done with this device were reviewed. All studies were a quasi-experimental, pretest-posttest designed to investigate the effectiveness in acceptance behavior, physical properties, and clinical outcomes in 1-5 years old children with bronchospasm. The 238 children were recruited. Experimental group received aerosolized bronchodilator with the modified device while control group received with the conventional one. After 15 minutes of aerosolized; acceptance behavior, physical properties (dead volume, duration for aerosolization), clinical outcomes (oxygen saturation, respiratory rate, heart rate, and degree of wheezing) were assessed. The difference change between control group and experimental group were analyzed by using Mann-Whitney U test and ANCOVA.

Results: Experimental group had higher acceptance behavior, higher mean score of change in oxygen saturation and degree of wheezing, greater reduction in respiratory rate per minute than control group with statistical difference of ($p < .05$) while the physical properties and heart rate per minute were not different.

Conclusions: The used of modified small volume jet nebulizer might be the good choice for aerosol treatment in small children because it could reserve, slow down the aerosol production to make them well spread all over the reservoir and ready for small children to breath in order to get good clinical outcomes.

O – 06 : LIDOCAINE FOR ALLEVIATING PAIN RELATED TO VENIPUNCTURE IN CHILDREN : A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META – ANALYSIS

LI Xia, SHEN Qiao, ZHENG Xian-lan, LIN Zi, LENG Hong-yao

Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, China.

E-mail : 358754309@qq.com

Background: As a common invasive procedure for hospitalized children, venous puncture often brings pain to children. Previous study has shown that 36-64% of children from 3 to 6 years old and 13% of children from 7-17 years old experienced moderate to severe pain from blood drawing. Lidocaine is widely used in clinical practice for the management of venipuncture pain. However, the conclusion of whether lidocaine can effectively relieve the children's venipuncture pain is not the same in the original studies.

Objectives: To systematic review the efficacy of lidocaine on the pain associated with venipuncture in children.

Materials & Methods: Databases included PubMed, EMBASE, CENTRAL, CINAHL, CBM, WanFang Data, CNKI were electronically searched from inception to December 2017 to collect randomized controlled trials (RCTs) about lidocaine on pain related to venipuncture in children, and then meta-analysis was performed by RevMan 5.3 software.

Results: A total of 17 RCTs involving 2821 patients were included. Among them, 1412 were in the lidocaine group and 1409 in the comparison group. After assessing risk of bias in included studies, 7 English literature were included in quantitative data synthesis. The results of meta-analysis showed that: the lidocaine group could significantly reduce the VAS score [MD=-9.33, 95%CI (-9.69, -8.98), $p < 0.00001$], the FPS-R score [MD=-0.97, 95%CI (-1.38, -0.55), $p < 0.00001$], and the Wong-Baker FACES score [MD=-0.36, 95%CI (-0.42, -0.30), $p < 0.00001$].

Conclusion: Comparing with placebo, lidocaine can effectively reduce the pain associated with venipuncture in children.

O – 07 : THE EFFECT EVALUATION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT IN REDUCING ADVERSE EVENTS OF UNPLANNED EXTUBATION OF CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETER

XIAO ZHITIAN , LI SUFANG , WANG LINJUAN
ShenZhen Children's Hospital
E-mail : 724892652@qq.com

Background: Central venous catheter(CVC) is widely used in the treatment of tumor, operation and infusion of critically ill children. However, the complications such as unplanned extubation (UEX), thrombosis affect the treatment of children, and increase the pain and treatment cost. In this study, we investigated the main causes of UEX of CVC by project management and worked out guidelines and training to improve the quality of CVC care, and to reduce the UEX of CVC.

Objectives: To explore the application effect of project management in reducing the UEX of CVC.

Methods: The project management team followed the steps and methods of project management. Through the project management activities from January 2017 to December 2017, the main causes of adverse events of UEX of CVC were found out .The team made corresponding countermeasures for main reasons and carried out continuous quality improvement from system, process, standardization, training, execution, inspection, rectification, implementation, etc. the awareness rate of UEX knowledge in nurses, the correct rate of flushing and sealing catheter, the standard rate of catheter fixation and the incidence of UEX of CVC were compared before and after the implementation of project management.

Results: The awareness rate of knowledge about UEX of CVC, the correct rate of flushing and sealing, the standard rate of CVC fixation were higher than those before implementation, and the incidence of UEX of CVC was lower than that before implementation. The differences were statistically significant.

Conclusion: Project management can effectively improve the quality of UEX of CVC, reduce the incidence of UEX, and ensure the safety of patients.

O – 08 : SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS ON BOWEL PREPARATION BEFORE COLONOSCOPY AND NURSING SITUATION

ZHENYIN DONG, YU GUO
GANSUPROVINCIAL MATERNITY AND CHILD-CARE HOSPITAL
E-mail : 973772621@qq.com

Background: Nowadays, there are abundant methods of Pediatric Colonoscopy, mainly include dietary guidance before colonoscopy, drug enema, oral medication, etc. However, due to physiological and psychological characteristics of children, the ways of bowel preparation are not as compatible or tolerant as adults, children's compliance is worse than adults so that they crying, struggling, confrontation during bowel cleaning, resulting in inadequate drug intake or refusal to take medicine, which seriously affected the smooth progress of children's colonoscopy and treatment

Objectives: To make a systematic analysis of the current research results of bowel preparation before colonoscopy and current nursing situation, and pointing out research directions and nursing problems that needed to be solved.

Materials & Methods: Entering keywords as "Pediatric Colonoscopy, Bowel Preparation" on several literature searching sites (www.cnki.net/, www.wanfangdata.com.cn). And wrote a review of more than 30 papers retrieved in nearly 10 years.

Results: Current research shows that children have different levels of tolerance and compliance under different ways of bowel preparation. However, no study results about the methods to improve tolerance and compliance have been retrieved. Nursing interventions are limited to medication guidance and health education, there are no reports on strategies to intervene in the physiological characteristics of children.

Conclusion: Nurses need to master the physiological and psychological characteristics of children with different ages and the corresponding knowledge of bowel preparation before colonoscopy in children, improve nursing ability, be bold in pioneering and innovation, explore new nursing intervention strategies and psychological nursing skills, so as to improve the tolerance and compliance of children in bowel preparation.

O – 09 : INDIVIDUALIZED NURSING CARE OF ONE SEVERE LUPUS PATIENT WITH LARGE ABDOMINAL SKIN DEFECT

Shuli Luo, Zhitian Xiao, Linjuan Wang

Shenzhen Children's hospital , Department of Rheumatology, Guangdong province Shenzhen 518000
E-mail : 9718788@qq.com

Background Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is one kind of autoimmune diseases, with multi-organs involved, even leading to death. Although rashes are common, large skin defects are rare. Skincare is a critical and challenging issue when nursing lupus patients with large skin defects

Objective To observe the effects of individualized nursing in one severe lupus patient with large abdominal skin defect.

Method We retrospectively analyzed the nursing of one lupus patient with lupus crisis, large abdominal skin defect, exudation and necrosis, and severe malnutrition and evaluated the effects of individualized nursing.

Result One 13-year-old lupus female patient was admitted with edema and oliguria for 7 days. The initial systemic lupus erythematosus disease activity index (SLEDAI) was 29. She received methylprednisolone, cyclophosphamide and hydroxychloroquine to control disease activity. During her hospitalization, lupus crisis, septic shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome, and large bilateral abdominal skin defect appeared. The skin defect was 11×9cm, 18×9cm and 25×9cm for first assessment. Wound surface was then assessed dynamically and different strategies were used. For early stage, necrosis tissues excision and exudates control was the main concern. For interim stage, wound reduction was the principle purpose. For the late stage, preparations were made for skin-grafting. During the individualized nursing, relaxation suture, Vacuum Sealing Drainage Negative Pressure Wound Therapy, Stamp skin grafting, posture control, and Numerical Rating Scale-based pain control were adopted. The individualized nursing also included integrated methods of environment management, nutrition support, disease activity control, infections prevention, wound care, psychology care, and pain management. When the patient discharged, the SLEDAI decreased to 10, the abdominal skin wound was healed, and the weight was increased from 26kg to 35.4kg

Conclusion Large skin defect could be accompanied with lupus. Assessing wound surface dynamically was crucial for wound care strategies. The individualized nursing was effective and should be examined in more lupus patients.

O – 10 : OBSERVATION ON THE APPLICATION OF MULTI-DISCIPLINARY INTEGRATIVELY MEDICAL AND NURSING WORK MODEL IN A RARE CASE OF COMPLEX DEFORMITY AFTER OPERATION

Xu Yanan , Deng Zhimei, Li Sufang ,Fu Qin, Li Shoulin ,Jiang Junhai

Shenzhen Children's hospital, Department of Urolog, Guangdong province Shenzhen 518026
E-mail : 771473725@qq.com

Background: Repetitive penis is a rare disease with a prevalence rate of about 5.5 millionth and much rarer when combined with complicated repeated urethral, imperforate anus and separation of symphysis pubis and complex deformities Shenzhen Children's Hospital had a case of such complicated deformities in October 2015.

Objective: To explore the application effect of multi-disciplinary medical and nursing integration mode in postoperative nursing care of rare complex malformation.

Method: We retrospectively analyzed the nursing of a patient diagnosed duplicate penis and urethral malformation, symphysis of pubis, sacrococcygeal deformity, repeated anal malformation and congenital anal obturation and evaluate the effect of individualized nursing in the recovery of this disease.

Result: A patient aged 3 years and 2 months, was admitted to hospital for rare complex deformities. Through multidisciplinary cooperation, we have completed a series of surgical corrections at one time. After the operation, we applied the multi-disciplinary medical and nursing integration mode and in the early stage, led by urology, the department of intensive care unit , orthopaedics and general surgery carried out the combined rounds of medical care and nursing care. We work together in intensive care, nutritional support, pain management, penis, anal wound care, limb function exercise, prevention of infection, skin stress injury and lower extremity thrombosis. In the middle and late period, we trained the patient in defecation, urination and walking. 3 months later , the patient had good wounds healing (Grade A) with satisfactory anal formation postoperatively and with no urinary or fecal incontinence. He walked freely with normal gait .At the same time, No infection, skin pressure injury and deep vein thrombosis were found in the patient..

Conclusion: The application of multi-disciplinary medical and nursing integrated working mode in postoperative nursing is satisfactory, which can effectively promote postoperative recovery and prevent complications, while one-off surgical correction of complex malformation involves many professions. Multidisciplinary combined nursing is the best nursing program.

O – 11 : EFFECTS OF NURSING INNOVATION PROGRAM ON PAIN MANAGEMENT IN CAREGIVERS OF PEDIATRIC PATIENTS UNDERGO PALATOPLASTY

Pantamanas Pattangtanang*, Pulsuk Siripul*, Supattana Sakdisthanont*, Niramol Patjanasoontorn**

*Faculty of Nursing, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand

**Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand

E-mail : pp.pantamanas@gmail.com

Background: Palatoplasty is the surgical process of correcting the deformity in children suffering from cleft lip or cleft palate or both. The caregivers were anxious about the surgery and did not know how to assist the children having post-operative pain. An innovative nursing program was created to prepare caregivers, helping them to reduce anxiety and be able to management pain for their children after surgery.

Objective: To study the effects of innovation program on pain management in caregivers of pediatric patients undergo Palatoplasty.

Materials and methods: A quasi-experimental, two-groups pre-posttest design was conducted. The study employed a conceptual framework combining self-regulation theory and the Symptom Management Model. Forty participants participated in the study, including pediatric patients with cleft palate and their caregivers, were divided into a control and an experimental groups (20 subjects/group). The control group received routine care and was collected data before the researcher implemented activities in the experimental group. The experimental group received routine care and the innovation program: 1) education about assessment and management pain in children 2) demonstration of non-pharmacological pain management

Results: Caregivers of the experimental group performed pain assessment and non-pharmacologic pain relief for the children after surgery significantly better ($\alpha = .05$) than those of the control group.

Conclusion: The innovative preparation program for caregivers of cleft palate children can improve knowledge and understanding of pain assessment and manage pain for postoperative children undergoing Palatoplasty better than routine care.

O – 12 : APPLICATION AND EVALUATION OF PREOPERATIVE BIBLIOTHERAPY IN CAUDAL ANESTHESIA IN CHILDREN WITH CONCEALED PENIS

Bin Ji; Wei-hong XU

Shanghai Children's Medical Center

E-mail : jibin@scmc.com.cn

Background: Bibliotherapy usually use of printed books in a therapeutic process to influence the way people think, feel, and solve problems. Children with concealed penis experience a long period of pain after surgery. In order to reduce postoperative pain, anesthesiologists often use sacral anesthesia. Studies have shown that bibliotherapy can assist children in solving specific problems, such as pain and cooperation, when they are in hospital.

Objectives: To investigate the effect of bibliotherapy on pain and compliance in caudal anesthesia children.

Methods: 194 children with concealed penis who met the inclusion criteria were divided into intervention group ($n = 97$) and control group ($n = 97$). Then the manual of oral education and nursing education was given. On the basis of this, the intervention nurses were set up to guide the children to bibliotherapy in the form of interactive reading when they visited on the day before operation, and set up observers to collect the expected pain of the children, pain experience and the compliance.

Results: The expected pain and puncture pain before caudal anesthesia puncture in the intervention group were better than those in the control group.

Conclusion: As a new form of preoperative education, bibliotherapy has a good promoting effect on caudal anesthesia treatment and compliance, and can effectively alleviate the pain experience of children with caudal anesthesia. It has the value of clinical promotion.

O – 13 : LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS AND HbA1c AMONG OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE CHILDREN AGED 6-13 YEARS

Kadek Ayu Erika¹, Ilkafah², Arnis Puspitha³

¹ Departement of Pediatrics, Nursing Faculty of Hasanuddin University, Makassar

² Departement of Medical Surgical Nursing, Nursing Faculty of Hasanuddin University, Makassar

³ Departement of Community and Family Health Nursing, Nursing Faculty of Hasanuddin University, Makassar

E-mail : kadek20_unhas@yahoo.com

Background: The incidence of overweight and obesity has become a health problem of children whose prevalence continues to increase due to some less healthy lifestyles.

Objective: This study aims to explore some lifestyle and HbA1c in overweight and obese children aged 6-13 years.

Method & Material: The design of this research is descriptive analytic. The study was conducted at SD Sudirman 1,2,3,4 Makassar in July-September 2017. The subjects were 110 overweight and obese students aged 6-13 years and their parents, using purposive sampling. The instruments used were BMI-for-age (5-19 years) nutritional status assessment using WHO Anthroplus 2007, Physical Activity Questionnaire for Older Children (PAQ-C), lifestyle questionnaires, and HbA1c examination with the National Glycohaemoglobin Standardization Program (NGSP). Data were analyzed using frequency distribution and cross-tabulation between HbA1c and lifestyles.

Result: The highest obesity data was in HbA1c 5.3-5.8% (33 children). HbA1c 5.3-5.8% occurs in low physical activity (53.3%), playing games >2 hours (51.5%), drinking milk >2 times a day (46.2%), and snack frequency >2 times a day (47.5%). Category HbA1c 4.7-5.2% occurs in children who exercise out of school (52.9%) and nap >2 hours (51.9%).

Conclusion: Lifestyle play a role in elevating HbA1c levels in overweight children and obesity aged 6-13 years and there are children with prediabetes indications.

O – 14 : THE APPLICATION OF THE KOLCABA'S COMFORT THEORY TO PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH IMPAIRED OXYGENATION NEEDS

Made Pande Lilik Lestari¹, Nani Nurhaeni², Dessie Wanda²

¹Sanglah General Hospital, Denpasar-Bali

²Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia, Depok, West Java

Email: liliklestari52@gmail.com

Background: Children who experiencing respiratory disease may demonstrate some clinical manifestations such as difficulty in breathing, coughing, fever, dyspnea or breathlessness. Such conditions may cause discomfort. Nurses have an important role in helping to improve the fulfillment of the child's comfort needs. One of the nursing theories that focuses on comfort is the theory of comfort from Kolcaba. However, there were only a few studies addressing comfort theory for children who experience impaired fulfillment of oxygenation. Therefore, author assumed it was necessary to conduct a study on that matter.

Objectives: This study was aimed to provide an overview of the Kolcaba's Comfort Theory application to children who experience impaired oxygenation fulfillment needs

Materials & Methods: Case study were used as an approach to describe nursing care in the child who had oxygenation-fulfilling disorders. Assessment of data was done based on taxonomy of comfort, comfort behavior checklist (CBC), and comfort daisies.

Results: The results of physical comfort and relief assessment in children with oxygenation fulfillment problems were found that the children complaining of shortness of breath, increased respiratory rate, chest muscle retraction, nasal flare, agitated, the score of CBC was 45 and the comfort daisies was sort of bad. Comfort interventions were given by nurses including standard comfort, coaching, and comfort food for the soul. All three comfort interventions were appropriate and applicable to the children with oxygenation problems. The children showed an increased comfort levels during and after the nursing care had been given.

Conclusion: The Kolcaba's comfort theory can be applied to children with impaired oxygenation fulfillment needs. It is recommended to use Kolcaba's comfort theory in the implementation of the nursing process of children in the hospital.

O – 15 : MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NURSES AND PATIENTS' FAMILY ON FAMILY NEEDS DURING THEIR CHILD'S STAY IN PICU

Efa Apriyanti

Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia

E-mail : apriyanti.efa@ui.ac.id

Background: The literature review indicated that parents' needs in a critical setting such as a PICU are complex and subjective in nature. Factors affecting such needs are interrelated and not easily, or appropriately, assessed by using an inventory; an approach that is quantitative and relatively limited by design. In addition, there are very few studies that aim to explore the needs of parents in a critical, frequently stress producing, setting. Therefore,

Objective: To explore the needs of parents whose child has been an in-patient in a PICU, not only from the parents, but also from the perspective of nurses.

Material: A mixed method approach has been employed in this study. By using this approach, the researcher can maximise the opportunity to explore the needs, without approaching the topic with pre-defined ideas only. Quantitative data has been collected by using modified version of Critical Care Family Need Inventory, while the qualitative data was gained through in-depth interview.

Results: The result of quantitative and qualitative data analysis show that there were no significant differences between the the perception of the nurses and parents regarding the needs. However, a number of needs that were not in the inventory, and more likely to be influenced by Indonesia's culture, has been identified, such as the needs of prayer room near the PICU and also a separated waiting room for male and female.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that in general, PICU nurses in Indonesia have better understanding about the parents' needs in comparison with most of previous studies. This result might be influenced by the same cultural background between the nurses and parents who have been involved in the study.

O – 16 : THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF MEDICAL ADHESIVE RELATED SKIN INJURY IN PEDIATRIC NURSES

Hongmei Yang, Jingxiang Ma, Xiao Chun

Guangzhou Women and Children's Medical Center, Department of pediatric intensive care unit, 9 Jinsui Road, Guangzhou 510623, Guangdong, China

E-mail : 997113490@qq.com

Background: Skin injury related to medical adhesive usage is a prevalent, especially prevalent in neonates and children. The protection against MARS (medical adhesive related skin injury) and be aware of the problem is a basic requirement for patient care.

Objective: Our study was to investigate the relationships among knowledge, attitude and practice about MARS in pediatric nurses.

Materials & Method: 198 pediatric nurses were recruited from a tertiary level first class hospital from July to November 2016 in Guangzhou by convenience sampling method. They were investigated with the social relational scale and the 57 items questionnaire about MARS, the questionnaire includes 3 dimensions, including knowledge (24 items), attitude (9 items), and practice (24 items).

Results: Medical adhesive related skin injury score of the knowledge, attitude and behavior was 72.49 ± 15.86 , 38.14 ± 5.63 and 98.08 ± 14.90 , they were positively correlated ($r=0.295$, $r=0.417$, $r=0.533$, $P=0.000$).

Conclusion: Healthcare providers should strive to prevent and reduce the incidence of MARS but first must be made aware of the problem and its causes. Caregivers need to be provided with the knowledge and tools necessary for preventing and managing adhesive-related injury. Best practice guidelines are needed to assist those who use medical adhesives in using them appropriately, identifying patients at risk for skin injury, and implementing prevention and management strategies. It is suggested to take more actions to enhance the recognition of pediatric nurses for medical adhesive related adhesive injury.

The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing
28 – 29 August 2018
at Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center 2
Bali, Indonesia

29 August 2018 : Oral Presentation

Room 3 (Mengwi 2) : Chronic Illness

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
8.00 – 8.15	O – 01	Komang Yogi Triana	Indonesia	CASE STUDY: OPTIMIZATION OF NURSING CARE TO PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH CANCER WHO EXPERIENCED CHRONIC PAIN THROUGH KOLCABA COMFORT THEORY
8.20 – 8.35	O – 02	Zhirong XIAO	China	APPLICATION OF CLINICAL NURSING PATHWAY IN CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE OF CATHETER INTERVENTIONAL THERAPY
8.40 – 8.55	O – 03	Ni Luh Putu Shinta Devi	Indonesia	APPLICATION OF THE ROY ADAPTATION MODEL IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION AND CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE: A CASE STUDY
9.00 – 9.15	O – 04	Shanshan Tang	China	A PILOT MODEL OF TRANSITIONAL CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY THROUGH WECHAT GROUP MANAGEMENT AFTER DISCHARGING FROM HOSPITALS IN CHINA
9.20 – 9.35	O – 05	MONALISA	Indonesia	FREQUENCY OF JUNKFOOD AND THE INCIDENCE OF OBESITY IN ELEMENTARY STUDENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AUR DURI JAMBI
9.40 – 9.55	O – 06	Annida Falahaini	Indonesia	FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOSPITAL – ACQUIRED MALNUTRITION IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS
10.30 – 10.45	O – 07	Wenjian CHEN	China	APPLICATION OF BIOELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS TO THE NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN WITH MAINTENANCE HEMODIALYSIS

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
10.50 – 11.05	O – 08	Xiaorong MAO	China	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESILIENCE, SOCIAL SUPPORT AS WELL AS ANXIETY/ DEPRESSION OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH LEUKEMIA : A CROSS – SECTIONAL STUDY
11.10 – 11.25	O – 09	LI Su-fang	China	THE INFLUENCE OF PATIENTS AND FAMILY – CENTERED NURSING HANDOVER MODE ON THE QUALITY OF NURSING CARE IN CHILDREN WITH LEUKEMIA
11.30 – 11.45	O – 10	Cui CUI	China	APPLICATION OF OMAHA CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM IN ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY DURING TRANSITIONAL PERIOD FROM CHILD TO ADULT
11.50 – 12.05	O – 11	Ping Zhang	China	THE EFFECT OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION ON NEGATIVE EMOTION AND RESILIENCE OF ADOLESCENCE WITH MALIGNANT TUMOR
13.00 – 13.15	O – 12	Aries Chandra Ananditha	Indonesia	FACTOR OF PARENTS SUPPORTING RELATED TO INDEPENDENCE OF ACTIVITY DAILY LIVING ON MENTAL RETARDATION CHILDREN
13.20 – 13.35	O – 13	Lili Ai	China	INVESTIGATION ON THE SELF-CONCEPT AND DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN WITH PRECOCIOUS PUBERTY
13.40 – 13.55	O - 14	Mohammad Ashraful Islam	Bangladesh	HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY CONTRIBUTES ADVERSE HEALTH OUTCOMES OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN BANGLADESH: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY
14.00 – 14.15	O – 15	Wong Wai Ying Canise	Hong Kong	PAEDIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE: LIGHTING THE WAY FOR FAMILIES WITH LIFE-LIMITING INFANTS : A CASE REVIEW ON PAEDIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE PATHWAY
14.20 – 14.35	O – 16	Fajar Tri Waluyanti	Indonesia	INAPPROPRIATE FEEDING PRACTICE AMONG MALNOURISHED CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS IN DEPOK

O – 01 : CASE STUDY: OPTIMIZATION OF NURSING CARE TO PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH CANCER WHO EXPERIENCED CHRONIC PAIN THROUGH KOLCABA COMFORT THEORY

Komang Yogi Triana¹, Allenidekania Allenidekania^{2*}, Happy Hayati³

¹Institute of Health Science Bina Usada Bali, Indonesia

²Pediatric Nursing Specialist Program, Faculty of Nursing University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

*Email: yogitriana25@gmail.com

Background: Cancer is a disease caused by the development of uncontrolled cells. Children with cancer experience various signs and symptoms that are unpleasant, both physical and psychic. One of the most unpleasant physical symptoms that often experienced by pediatric patients with cancer is pain. Long-lasting pain conditions of children with cancer can affect the deterioration of physical mobility, decreased immunity, decreased appetite and concentration, sleep disturbances, social disorders, and decrease of quality of life.

Objectives: This study aims to provide an overview of the application of Kolcaba Comfort Theory in nursing care in children with chronic pain with case study methods.

Methods: Two pediatric patients with cancer have been included in this case study, such as children with Osteosarcoma and Ewing Sarcoma.

Results: The result of the case study shows that the application of Kolcaba Comfort Theory in providing nursing care of pediatric patients with cancer is one of the right choice because it is able to facilitate patient and family comfort holistically, covering physical, psycho-spiritual, sociocultural, and environment aspects. The dominant problems arising in these two cases were chronic pain, ineffective protection, imbalance nutrition: less than body requirement, and anxiety which can be alleviated by comfort interventions such as comfort food for the soul through inhalation of aromatherapy, chemotherapy management, nutrition management and anxiety reduction.

Conclusions: Thus, patients can feel the positive impact in all aspects of comfort, so the patients can be more trust and cooperative in the treatment.

O – 02 : APPLICATION OF CLINICAL NURSING PATHWAY IN CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE OF CATHETER INTERVENTIONAL THERAPY

Zhirong XIAO, Xian ZHANG , Liyan HE , Fen LI

Cardiology Department of Hunan Children's Hospital, Changsha, Hunan, China

E-mail : xiaozhirong5454640@163.com

Background: The application of clinical path has been very mature in various diseases, but less in nursing care, so it is important to explore and study its clinical application effect in nursing care.

Objective: To explore the effect of clinical nursing pathway in perioperative period of catheter interventional therapy for children with congenital heart disease.

Methods: Retrospective analysis of 70 cases of congenital heart disease in our hospital from July 2017 to May 2018, including 30 cases from July 2017 to November, were treated as control group, and routine nursing was adopted in perioperative period. From December 2017 to May 2018, 40 cases were treated as observation group, and clinical nursing pathway was adopted in perioperative period. The effects of treatment, hospitalization time, the incidents of complication and the satisfaction of family members were compared between the two groups.

Results: The observation group's hospitalization time is shorter than the control group, the hospitalization expense is less than the control group, the incidents of complication like postoperative haemorrhage, fever and blood vessel embolism is lower than the control group, the difference has the statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). The health knowledge and nursing satisfaction of the family members of the observation group were higher than those in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The clinical nursing pathway can improve perioperative nursing efficiency, reduce postoperative complications and shorten the hospitalization time of patients with congenital heart disease after catheter intervention operation.

O – 03 : APPLICATION OF THE ROY ADAPTATION MODEL IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION AND CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE: A CASE STUDY

Ni Luh Putu Shinta Devi^{1*}, Nani Nurhaeni,² Dessie Wanda²

¹Nursing Study Program, University of Udayana,

²Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

*Email: pt.shintadevi@gmail.com

Background: Hypoxemia is a condition of low levels of oxygen in the blood. Hypoxemia has been reported being responsible for high mortality in children caused by acute respiratory infections. Hypoxemia in children with acute respiratory infections can be aggravated if the child has comorbidities like congenital heart disease. Providing an appropriate nursing care is expected to promote the child's adaptation and prevent the worsening conditions.

Objective: This study was aimed to describe the application of Roy Adaptation Model in nursing care process of children with oxygenation problem using case study method.

Materials & Methods: This study used case study method. There were two cases of children with acute respiratory infections and had congenital heart disease comorbidities who were given nursing care using The Roy Adaptation Model.

Results: The results of this study demonstrated that the main nursing diagnosis found in these children were ineffective airway clearance, impaired gas exchange, and decreased cardiac output. The nursing care resulted in significant behavioral changes in the children and family from ineffective to be adaptive and can maintain behavior that has been adaptive.

Conclusion: The implementation of Roy Adaptation Model is appropriate for these cases because it can provide a comprehensive nursing care to the children and their families. This Roy Adaptation Model application can facilitate nurses to help children adapt to their condition by providing nursing interventions according to the stimulus experienced by the child. The Roy Adaptation model can also help in understanding that each individual is unique and has different behavioral responses to a stimulus based on their adaptation level.

O – 04 : A PILOT MODEL OF TRANSITIONAL CARE FOR CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY THROUGH WECHAT GROUP MANAGEMENT AFTER DISCHARGING FROM HOSPITALS IN CHINA

Shanshan Tang¹, Lily Hsu¹, Jianrong Xu¹, Ping Shi²

¹ Project HOPE, Pudong District, Shanghai, P.R. China,

² Shanghai Children's Medical Center, Pudong District, Shanghai, P.R. China,

Email : tangshanshan@projecthope.org.cn

Background: Transitional care emphasizes connection between hospitalized treatment and home care. Pediatric epilepsy treatment need long-term management after diagnosis and discharging from hospitals, at least two to three years upon treatment effect. The demands of transitional care among families and children with epilepsy mainly focuses on access to scientific information of epilepsy diagnosis and treatment, approach to consultation of complicated condition and emergency situation, and occasion for emotional expression in the peers. Due to the rapid growth of social media in the past five years, more and more people tend to communicate with each other through WeChat (one kind of internet communication tool for Instant Messaging, IM) in China.

Objectives: To develop a model of transitional care through WeChat Group Management for children with epilepsy, initiated by Rainbow Bridge Program, Project HOPE.

Methods: Three core components were designed to facilitate the model, including posting articles to address Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) by healthcare professionals (HCPs), organizing regular online Question and Answer (Q&A) workshop between families and HCPs, and sharing successful stories of defeating epilepsy with new-diagnosed families by voluntary parents among WeChat group.

Results: Three WeChat groups were established in Shanghai, Inner Mongolia and Guangxi Province, reaching 158 families, managed by voluntary nurses. FAQs included emergency care for epileptic seizures, side effects of antiepileptic drugs, vaccines, medication selection for respiratory tract infection. Online Q&A workshop was organized in the spare-time of HCPs, usually on weekday evening, to address problems on symptom management. Parents daily shared encouraging messages with other group members to follow long-term treatment.

Conclusion: WeChat, as an IM tool, could enhance effective communication between families of children with epilepsy and HCPs by involving families in managing related symptoms. Impact on patient clinical outcome and satisfaction of patients warrants further study.

O – 05 : FREQUENCY OF JUNKFOOD AND THE INCIDENCE OF OBESITY IN ELEMENTARY STUDENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AUR DURI JAMBI

MONALISA

Dosen Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Jambi

E-mail : ichta_fik@yahoo.co.id

Background: Obesity in children was increase from 14 milion in 2000 to 18 milion in 2010 in Asia. One of causes obesity was high frequency of consuming junkfood.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to analyze the corelation between frequency of junkfood comsumption with the incidence of obesity.

Materials & Methods: This study was analytical survey with case control design. The sample was 84 devide by 42 obesity as case and 42 non obesity as control. The sample was collect by propotional random sampling of 3 elementary school was SDN 120, SDN 220 and MI Al-Munawaroh. The Data collect by FFQ questionnaire. This study was analize by chi-square and man-whitney.

Results: The highes number of junkfood consumption was often category (72,6%). there was significant relationship between the frequency of junkfood comsumption with incidence of obesity P Value = 0,048 ($<\alpha 0,05$). defferent between junfood consumption in obesity and non obesity P value = 0,000 ($<\alpha 0,05$).

Conclusions: Children more often consuming junkfood. The most favorite junkfood is fried food.

O – 06 : FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOSPITAL – ACQUIRED MALNUTRITION IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

Annida Falahaini, Dessie Wanda

Faculty of Nursing, University of Indonesia

E-mail : annidafalah@gmail.com

Background: Malnutrition is still a global problem, including in hospital setting. Hospital-acquired malnutrition (HaM) related to the adverse outcome of pediatric patients so it should be manage well.

Objective: This study aimed to identify factors associated with HaM in pediatric patients. Method and

Material: This cross-sectional study involved health record of pediatric patients during January-December 2017. The inclusion criteria were patients aged 1 month-18 years and had been hospitalized for at least 72 hours. HaM determined based on weight loss $> 2\%$ on the forth day of treatment.

Result: The prevalence of HaM was 13,8%. There is no statistical correlation between HaM and all predictor factors. However, contributing factors related to increasing the incidence of HaM were age, type of disease, weight on admission, nutritional therapy, length of stay, and class of ward.

Conclusion: HaM evidently occurs in younger child, infectious patients, lower body weight on admission, parenteral nutrition therapy, higher length of stay, and lower class of ward. Nurses are expected to monitor patient's condition including measure anthropometry regularly in order to identify early sign of HaM.

O – 07 : APPLICATION OF BIOELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS TO THE NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN WITH MAINTENANCE HEMODIALYSIS

Chen Wenjian*, Zhu Junyan

Children's Hospital of Shanghai, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 20062, China

E-mail : chenwj@shchildren.com.cn

Background: Nowadays, there are at least 80% of patients with chronic kidney disease who have to live on with maintenance hemodialysis. However, the malnutrition problem was becoming increasingly obvious even though the technology of maintenance hemodialysis has developed and improved. Most children with hemodialysis are associated with malnutrition, therefore, it is important to evaluate the nutritional status of hemodialysis patients with 5 phase of chronic kidney disease.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the role and application of bioelectric resistance in the nutritional assessment of children with maintenance hemodialysis.

Methods: There were 7 cases of children with continuous hemodialysis from January to March, 2018 in Children's Hospital of Shanghai. Body mass index, serum albumin detection and bioelectrical impedance were used to evaluate and compare the nutritional status of these children.

Results: The proportion of children with malnutrition in serum albumin group and lean body weight group was significantly higher than that in body mass group. There was no significant difference between the serum albumin and lean body weight group.

Conclusion: The nutritional deficiencies of children with maintenance hemodialysis can be detected in early stage by the measurement of human body composition by bioelectrical impedance analysis. The measurement is easy to apply, non-invasive, therefore, it is highly recommended to popularization and application in clinical settings.

O – 08 : RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESILIENCE, SOCIAL SUPPORT AS WELL AS ANXIETY/ DEPRESSION OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH LEUKEMIA : A CROSS – SECTIONAL STUDY

Xiaorong MAO¹, Qiorong CHEN², Huarong PU¹, Chenyan ZHOU¹

1 Department of Pediatrics, Sichuan Academy of Medical Sciences & Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, Chengdu, Sichuan, China.

2 Department of Pediatrics, West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China.

E-mail : 449696256@qq.com

Background: Resilience refers to the ability to effectively cope and positively adapt after adversity or trauma.

Objective: To explore the effects of resilience between social support and anxiety/depression of parents of children with leukemia in mainland China.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted during August 2017 to March 2018 and 262 parents of children with leukemia from Sichuan provincial people's hospital and west china second university hospital in Sichuan responded to participate in this study.

Results: Correlational analyses demonstrated that anxiety/depression was negatively associated with psychological resilience and social support ($P < 0.01$). It has also been found psychological resilience was positively related to each dimension of social support, including subjective support ($P < 0.01$), support utilization ($P < 0.05$) and objective support ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Parents of children with leukemia experienced higher psychological anxiety and depression while with lower resilience and social support. The level of anxiety and depression would be influenced by social support through psychological resilience.

O – 09 : THE INFLUENCE OF PATIENTS AND FAMILY – CENTERED NURSING HANDOVER MODE ON THE QUALITY OF NURSING CARE IN CHILDREN WITH LEUKEMIA

LI Su-fang, XIAO Zhi-tian, YIN Yan, YANG Yan-lan
ShenZhen Children's Hospital
E-mail : 724892652@qq.com

Background: The traditional nursing shift handover is an oral handover between the nurses at patients' bedside, which family members not involved in. Studies have shown that Patients and Family-centered Care (PFCC) is optimal pediatric care mode. After searching the domestic and foreign literature, we did not find any researches on shift pattern with PFCC. The aim of this study is to develop a PFCC shift model for children with leukemia, to study the effect on nursing quality in children with leukemia.

Objectives: To explore the influence of PFCC in nursing handover on the quality of nursing care for children with leukemia.

Materials & Methods: A total of 60 children patients met the inclusion criteria of leukemia were divided into control group (n=30, who was admitted from April 2017 to September) and observation group (n=30, who was admitted from October 2017 to March 2018). The traditional nursing handover was given to 30 cases in control group. PFCC nursing handover was given to 30 cases in observation group. Nurses used a standardized bedside shift tool to hand over shifts with parents and children participated in. The outcomes including the pain degree of oral mucosa ulcer and perianal dermatitis, the awareness rate of the responsible nurses and parents on the patient's condition, and the nursing defects related to shift were compared.

Results: The pain score of oral mucosa ulcer and perianal dematitis was reduced, the awareness of nurses and parents was increased by 14.3% and 38.7% respectively, parents' satisfaction for the responsible nurses was increased by 9.7%. Nursing defects related to shift were decreased.

Conclusion: PFCC nursing handover mode can improve the quality of nursing care for children with leukemia, increase the awareness rate of the responsible nurses and parents, improve the Parents' satisfaction and reduce the incidence of nursing defects.

O – 10 : APPLICATION OF OMAHA CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM IN ASSESSMENT OF CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY DURING TRANSITIONAL PERIOD FROM CHILD TO ADULT

CUI CUI, Xianlan Zheng, Shuangzi LI
Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, China
E-mail : cuicui17@126.com

Background: Epilepsy, as the most common chronic disease of nervous system among children, which is clinically characterized by long course and recurrent seizure, liable to occur with or secondary to some comorbidities such as abnormal emotion, intelligence and movement disorders during transitional period from child to adult . Omaha problem classification system was applied for diagnosis of health problems among children with Epilepsy, the feasibility of which had been explored in our previous study.

Objectives: To identify health problem in children with Epilepsy during transitional period from child to adult through Omaha classification system.

Materials & Methods: With modified Omaha classification syetem,78 children with Epilepsy during transitional period from child to adult were assessed for health care problems.

Results: The patients had a total of 232 health care problems, mostly in health-related behaviors(42.4%),and physiological domain(40.2%).Heath care problems which had a incidence rate over 50.0% lay in nerve-muscle-bone function(95.6%), antiepileptic drug regimen(95.2%), sleep and rest patterns(95.0%), mental health(94.0%),contacting community resources(72.0%), growth and development(69.8%) and income(62.7%),etc.

Conclusion: The children with Epilepsy during transitional period from child to adult have plenty health care problems in behaviors and physical fields. Nurses should formulate targeted transitional care plans timely and accurately according to the results, help them form correct health related behaviors to promote the continuous nursing of patients from children to adults.

O – 11 : THE EFFECT OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION ON NEGATIVE EMOTION AND RESILIENCE OF ADOLESCENCE WITH MALIGNANT TUMOR

Ping Zhang, Lin Mo

Department of VIP Outpatients of Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University

E-mail : 420515899@qq.com

Background: Cognitive behavior therapy can improve resilience and negative emotion of adult cancer patients, but its effect on children is unclear.

Objectives: To explore the effect of cognitive behavioral therapy on mental resilience and negative emotion in adolescent cancer patients.

Materials & Methods: Adolescent cancer children received chemotherapy in our hospital from March 2017 to December 2017 were randomly divided into experimental group (n=50) and control group (n=50). The control group was given general psychological care, while the experimental group was given cognitive behavioral therapy. Before and after intervention, the scores of negative emotion and mental resilience of the two groups were evaluated by the depression anxiety stress scale and the Conner Davidson resilience scale. The Effect of cognitive behavior psychological intervention on negative emotion and resilience of adolescence with malignant tumor

Results: In the intra-group analysis, before and after intervention, the negative emotion scores in the experimental group was statistically significantly lower, the resilience scores was statistically significantly increased (all $p < 0.05$). But there was no significant change in the control group (all $p > 0.05$). In the inter-group analysis, before intervention, there was no significant difference in the scores of negative emotion and resilience between the two groups (all $p > 0.05$), but after intervention, the scores of negative emotion in the experimental group were lower than those in the control group. The score of psychological resilience was statistically significantly higher than the control group (all $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Cognitive behavioral therapy can effectively reduce the negative emotion of adolescent cancer children and enhance their psychological resilience by changing the negative cognition of cancer negative events, which help them to positively deal with treatment to promote the recovery of physical and mental health of adolescent cancer children, and improve their long-term quality of life.

O – 12 : FACTOR OF PARENTS SUPPORTING RELATED TO INDEPENDENCE OF ACTIVITY DAILY LIVING ON MENTAL RETARDATION CHILDREN

Aries Chandra Ananditha

University of Muhammadiyah Surabaya

E-mail : ditha69@gmail.com

Background: Parent support is a source of social support is very important. Parents of active participation and supporting which determine the child's development in the skills of daily living.

Objective: This study aimed to analyze the relationship between the parents supporting related to independence of activity daily living on mental retardation children.

Method: Design of this study used cross sectional analytic approach. The population in this study were all parents who have mental retardation children about 30 respondents. The sampling method used the total sampling. So the sample that was taken about 30 respondent. The research data were taken by using a questionnaire. Data was analyzed with Spearman Rho test with significance level of 0.05.

Result: The results showed the support of parents in high level categories about 23 respondents (76,67%), moderate category about 3 respondents (10%), and less category about 4 respondents (13,33%). Independence of mental retardation children with independent category about 25 respondents (83,33%) and the depends category about 5 respondents (16,67%). From the statistical test result there was a relationship of parents supporting with mental retardation child's independence, with a correlation coefficient of 0.805 with a significance level p value 0,000 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$).

Conclusion: The results of this study supported the parents need their guidance of parents to provide counseling to support the parents and the child's independence was always given at any time so as to create welfare for mentally retarded children.

O – 13 : INVESTIGATION ON THE SELF-CONCEPT AND DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN WITH PRECOCIOUS PUBERTY

Lili Ai, Shoumei Jia, Yuxia Zhang, Feihong Luo, Shuangyu Wang, Ying Gu
Children's hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai, China
E-mail : ailili0622@aliyun.com

Background: Girls before the age of 8 and boys before the age of 9 who present secondary sexual characteristics can be diagnosed as precocious puberty. In recent years, the incidence of precocious puberty is 1.25% to 2.32%, which seriously threatens children's physical, mental health and physical development. Self-concept refers to people's self-perception of their ability, appearance, social acceptability, emotion and knowledge. In the process of development, individuals are affected by internal and external factors, which will have an impact on self-concept, then affect children's behavior, learning and social ability, and even personality development. Depression is a common mental health problem in children. The incidence of depression has a significant upward trend.

Objectives: To investigate the self-concept, depression in children and their relationship with precocious puberty. In addition, to provide a basis for further development of interventions.

Materials and Methods: We used the Piers-Harris children's self-concept scale (PHCSS), Children's Depression Inventory (CDI) and a general questionnaire to investigate the relationship between children's concept and depression with precocious puberty.

Results: The scores of body image and anxiety dimension were significantly lower than that of national norm. The rate of low self-concept among children with precocious puberty was 27.8%. The rate of depression among children with precocious puberty was 9.8%. There was a significant negative correlation between the total score of self-concept and its dimensions in precocious children and the total score of depression scale.

Conclusions: The rate of low self-concept among children with precocious puberty was high; Children with low self-concept had more depressive symptoms. Focused intervention measurements should be developed to improve the level of the precocious children's self-concept, reduce the occurrence of depression and to promote the precocious children's physical and mental health.

O – 14 : HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY CONTRIBUTES ADVERSE HEALTH OUTCOMES OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN BANGLADESH: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY

Mohammad Ashraf¹, Md. Tariqujjaman¹, Md. Fakhar Uddin¹, Mahfuzur Rahman¹, Tahmeed Ahmed¹, Haribondhu Sarma²

1 Nutrition and Clinical Services Division, International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh. 2 The Research School of Population Health, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
E-mail : aashraf@icddr.org

Background: A significant proportion of the Bangladeshi population remains food insecure. A study suggests household food insecurity has an adverse health consequence among children in developed countries; however, it is understudied in low-income settings in where the prevalence of food insecurity is high.

Objective: This paper aimed to assess the association between food insecurity and health outcomes of the children under five in Bangladesh.

Methods: As part of a larger evaluation, we conducted a cross-sectional survey during April-May 2016 among caregivers of children aged 6-59 months in nine rural districts and two urban slums in Bangladesh. We used a nine-item household hunger scale questionnaire to collect food security data and recorded episodes of child's morbidity – if any event occurred in preceding 15 days of the survey in the sampled household. We performed multivariable logistic regression to assess the association between dependent and independent variables.

Results: A total of 2078 caregivers participated in the survey. The prevalence of food insecurity was about 22% (95% CI: 19.9-23.4) in the survey areas. More children in food-insecure households were suffering from any or multiple episodes of morbidity (diarrhoea, fever, fast or difficult breathing with or without blocked or running nose) compared to the children in food secured household [52% (95% CI: 50.0-54.8) vs. 65% (95% CI: 61.1-70.0), $p < 0.001$]. Multivariable logistic regression showed household food insecurity and the episode of any morbidity in the household significantly associated (AOR 1.76, 95% CI: 1.39-2.22, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Results suggest that children in food insecure households are more likely to suffer from any or multiple adverse health outcomes in Bangladesh. It is important to consider a comprehensive and evidence-based initiative to combat food insecurity at the household level.

O – 15 : PAEDIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE: LIGHTING THE WAY FOR FAMILIES WITH LIFE-LIMITING INFANTS : A CASE REVIEW ON PAEDIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE PATHWAY

Wong Wai Ying Canise

Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong

E-mail : bwwyz08@ha.org.hk

Background: Trisomy 18, known as a life-limiting condition. When parents facing with such prenatal diagnosis, termination of pregnancy is common option. However, a growing number of parents choose to continue pregnancies and embrace their baby's life with Paediatric Palliative Care (PPC) support. PPC is an emerging specialty in Hong Kong, dedicates to provide family-centered care and support to life-limiting child and families. It is distinct from adult palliative care as children have different needs at different developmental stages. PPC team was established in Queen Elizabeth Hospital since 2017. A case review of Trisomy 18 infant highlights a concrete PPC care pathway.

Objectives: To enhance the quality of life for life-limiting infant and support to family.

Methods: Family was referred to PPC team immediately after baby's birth. Parents were invited to discuss goal of care and options, share concerns and worries. PPC team helped with communication and care coordination, facilitated parents to create experience and memories with baby. A multidisciplinary care plan was created that consistent with parents' hopes, goals and values. The team met continually with parents for symptom management, decision making, discharge home plan, advance care plan, counseling and review resources on spiritual care, bereavement information, psychological and community support accordingly. Baby briefly lived till 7 months, bereavement care was provided including grief support, funeral arrangement and phone follow-up.

Results: Parents commented PPC as an alternative to termination of pregnancy. They benefited from having their spiritual and cultural need respected. The nurturing experience affirmed their baby's existence and importance, validated their role as parents, offered meaningful opportunities to express their love. They expressed their gratitude and trust to palliative care interventions and bereavement care.

Conclusion: PPC lighted up the way for family at their vulnerable time. It evidenced the need and importance on service development of PPC in Hong Kong despite limited resources.

O – 16 : INAPPROPRIATE FEEDING PRACTICE AMONG MALNOURISHED CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS IN DEPOK

Fajar Tri Waluyanti¹, Siti Chodidjah¹, Eni Sumartini²

¹Faculty of Nursing Universitas Indonesia; ²AKPER Keris Husada Jakarta

E-mail : fajar_tri@ui.ac.id

Background: High rates of malnourished children under the age of five in Depok has not resolved yet. It might affect children's growth and development, and also their quality of life. One possible cause is inappropriate feeding practice.

Objective: To identify factors affecting maternal feeding practice for malnourished children under five years in Depok.

Materials: The design of this research was cross sectional. A total of 163 mothers of children with 29.07 months average age were recruited.

Results: Among the cases, larger proportion of inappropriate maternal feeding practice was 58.9%. Bivariate analysis showed mother's knowledge, type of family, and family's income were significantly associated with maternal feeding practice (P value <0.05). Multivariate analysis showed that the most dominant factor associated with maternal feeding practice for malnourished children below five years is mother's knowledge.

Conclusions: Nurses can provide health education, especially for mothers with malnourished children under five years, so the incidence of childhood malnutrition can be decreased.

The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing
28 – 29 August 2018
at Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center 2
Bali, Indonesia

29 August 2018 : Oral Presentation

Room 4 (Mengwi 3) : Health Promotion and Nursing Education

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
8.00 – 8.15	O – 01	Kodchakon Piasai	Thailand	RELIABILITY OF FIVE AND SEVEN HAPPINESS FACES SCALES FOR CHILDREN
8.20 – 8.35	O – 02	Sumala Sawangjit	Thailand	THE RESULTS OF PLAY ACTIVITIES FOR CAREGIVERS TOWARDS EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENTAL PROMOTION
8.40 – 8.55	O – 03	Tariqujjaman M	Bangladesh	PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF GOOD INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (YCF) PRACTICES AMONG MOTHERS OF CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS OF AGE
9.00 – 9.15	O – 04	Siti Dewi Rahmayanti	Indonesia	THE EFFECT OF PLAYING PUZZLE TO DEVELOPMENT OF PRE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN RUMAH BINTANG ISLAMIC PRESCHOOL BANDUNG
9.20 – 9.35	O – 05	Gita Marini	Indonesia	THE USE OF STORY TELLING ACTIVITIES WITH HAND PUPPETS IN MATERIALS OF SEXUAL DEVIATION AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON LEARNING RESULTS REVIEWED FROM MOTIVATION LEARNING ELEMENTARY STUDENTS
9.40 – 9.55	O – 06	Xiaofei Chen	China	THE APPLICATION OF PATIENT EDUCATION PLATFORM OF INTERNET IN HEALTH EDUCATION OF HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN
10.30 – 10.45	O – 07	Kwanrutai Sampoon	Thailand	THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED EDUCATION PROGRAM ON EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN
10.50 – 11.05	O – 08	Nur Eni Lestari	Indonesia	VALIDATION OF CHILDREN'S REPORT OF SLEEP PATTERNS IN A SAMPLE OF INDONESIAN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

Time	Abstract Number	Name	Country	Abstract Title
11.10 – 11.25	O – 09	Pregamol Rutchanagul	Thailand	GURUVACCINE MOBILE APP : ALTERNATIVE WAY OF SELF- LEARNING FOR IMMUNIZATION HEALTH WORKER IN THAILAND
11.30 – 11.45	O – 10	Lili Wang	China	THE EXPLORATION AND PRACTICE OF HOSPITAL – UNIVERSITY COMBINATION EDUCATION MODEL IN PEDIATRIC NURSING EDUCATION
11.50 – 12.05	O – 11	Xia Li	China	THE CONSTRUCTION OF EVALUATION INDEX FOR CLINICAL COMPETENCE OF PEDIATRIC MASTER OF NURSING SPECIALIST
13.00 – 13.15	O – 12	Umi Solikhah	Indonesia	FACTORS CORRELATING WITH THE IMMUNIZATION COMPLETENESS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS IN KARANGBAWANG VILLAGE REMBANG PURBALINGGA INDONESIA
13.20 – 13.35	O – 13	ZHU Lihui	China	THE EFFECT OF EMPATHY TRAINING ON HUMANISTIC QUALITY AND EMPATHY CAPABILITY OF NURSING INTERNS
13.40 – 13.55	O - 14	Lin Mo	China	THE INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS OF STATUS QUO OF HUMANISTIC CARE ABILITY AND ITS INFLUENCING FACTORS OF NURSING POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS
14.00 – 14.15	O – 15	Nongluk Chintanadilok	Thailand	THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS OF YOUTH MASTER STUDENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THAILAND
14.20 – 14.35	O – 16	SURYATI	Indonesia	OBESITY OF ELEMENTARY STUDENT AND CORRELATION WITH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SLEEP DURATION AT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AUR DURI JAMBI

O – 01 : RELIABILITY OF FIVE AND SEVEN HAPPINESS FACES SCALES FOR CHILDREN**Kodchakon Piasai**¹, Sasitorn Phumdoung²¹ Lecturer, Department of Pediatric Nursing, Institute of Nursing, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand² Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand.

E-mail : kungnp@gmail.com

Background: Happiness is the positive feeling that everyone need to experience either there are healthy or sick. Nevertheless, for children, this feeling is difficult to explain and measure especially in hospitalized children with cancer. Thus, the happiness scale for children should be easy for measuring and reliable.

Objective: This study aims to explore the reliability of two Happiness Face Scales after modifying. There are five and seven Happiness Faces Scales. Moreover, this study attempted to test the appropriate of two Happiness Face Scales to children different age groups.

Method: Test-retest was used to test the reliability of these instruments. Participants were hospitalized school-age children with cancer ($n=20$). Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results: The results of this study demonstrate that there were high reliability of both five Happiness Faces Scale (0.89) and seven Happiness Faces Scale (0.86). However, if divided the participants to two groups (early school-age children: 6-8 years and late school-age children 9-12 years), the result show five happiness faces scale was appropriate with early school-age children while seven happiness faces scale was suitable for late school-age children.

Conclusion: Both five and seven happiness faces scales have high reliability and appropriate with hospitalized school-age children. However, most suitable of happiness face scale for early school-age children was five Happiness Faces Scale while seven Happiness Faces Scale was suitable for late school-age children.

O – 02 : THE RESULTS OF PLAY ACTIVITIES FOR CAREGIVERS TOWARDS EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENTAL PROMOTION

Sumala Sawangjit, Kwanrutai Sampoon, Muntanavadee Maytapattana
College of Nursing and Health, Suan Sunadha Rajabhat University
E-mail : sumala.sa@ssru.ac.th

Background: Playing activities is one of the important things to promoting early childhood developmental that helps children to thinking and learning better. The understanding of the process of playing can help the caregiver to manage playing activities which are suitable for each child in order to keep the children to prepare them for their adulthood.

Objectives: This study compares the caregiver's behaviors, on early childhood development promotion, before and after participating in promotion activities.

Materials & Methods: The research design was Pretest-Posttest Design. Using random assignment to select the District then selected the sample by purposive sampling, 30 caregivers who were responsible for the care of children aged 5 years and 11 months in Dusit District, Bangkok.

Results: The findings of study reveal that after receiving the Play Activities were as follow the mean score is of higher level than before participating with statistical significance ($p < .05$). When classify by each category, it was found that the promotion scores on after participation were higher than before participation in all activities which are Availability of Learning Materials, Reading Preparation, Parental Involvement in Developmental Advance, and Parental Verbal Responsive Behaviors.

Conclusion: Suggestion from this research was, it should organize the training activities to encourage caregivers to understand the importance of play in promoting early childhood development under caregivers in all sectors both in urban and rural areas. Moreover, it should have the long-term follow-up to maximize the efficiency of activities and meet the needs of children.

O – 03 : PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF GOOD INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (IYCF) PRACTICES AMONG MOTHERS OF CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS OF AGE

Tariqujjaman M¹, Rahman M¹, Sarma H^{1,2}

Affiliations: 1 Nutrition and Clinical Services Division, International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), Mohakhali, Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh. 2 The Research School of Population Health, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
E-mail : tariq.sbida@gmail.com

Background: Suboptimal level of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices contribute to high rates of undernutrition and mortality among 6-23 months children in developing countries, including Bangladesh.

Objective: The aim of this study was to find out prevalence and determinants of good IYCF practices among mothers of children 6-23 months of age.

Methods: We pooled data of two cross-sectional surveys at the household level that included 2068 mothers of children aged 6-23 months in Bangladesh. Two-stage sampling strategies were used in both the surveys: first, systematic sampling to select primary sampling units and then WHO EPI-5 approach to select the household at the communities. Information on IYCF practices were obtained using 24-hour recall questionnaire and IYCF practices were assessed, based on infant and young child feeding index (ICFI). Generalized Estimating Equation (GEE) was applied to explore the determinants of good IYCF practices.

Results: The proportion of children who had 'Good' IYCF practices were 42.0% with mean ICFI score of 4.8. Results of GEE revealed that the mothers who gave birth recently (≤ 12 months) were more likely (AOR=1.81, 95% CI:1.36-2.42) to maintain good IYCF practices for their children compared to the mothers who did not have a recent birth. The mothers of children of those households that were at risk in terms of multidimensional poverty were less likely (AOR=0.76, 95% CI:0.61-0.96) to maintain good IYCF practices compared to the households that were not at risk. Mothers of these households visited by BRAC's frontline health workers in the last 12 months before the date of interview were more likelihood of maintaining good IYCF practices (AOR=1.24, 95% CI:1.02-1.50).

Conclusion: Interventions on increasing household visit by BRAC's frontline health workers and child feeding practices where mother have history of most recent birth could contribute to achieve optimal level of good IYCF practices.

O – 04 : THE EFFECT OF PLAYING PUZZLE TO DEVELOPMENT OF PRE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN RUMAH BINTANG ISLAMIC PRESCHOOL BANDUNG

Siti Dewi Rahmayanti

Nursing Study Programme, School of Health Science of Jenderal Achmad Yani Cimahi
E-mail: sitidewirahmayanti@yahoo.com

Background: To know the stage of child development required early detection of growth and development. The existence of preschool children who experienced developmental delay in Rumah Bintang Islamic Pre School Bandung as many as 4 people, so it is necessary to do research using intervention play puzzle. Research done with puzzle games, because puzzle game functions can improve cognitive function of children, improve skills and improve child development.

Objective: To identify the effect of playing puzzle to development of children age of preschool children in Rumah Bintang Islamic Preschool Bandung.

Method: The research method used is quasi experimental research design "Pre test Post test One Group Design (before and after) in 30 preschool age children. Determination of the sample in this study is total sampling, puzzle game intervention performed for once in a week for a month. Child development observation using KPSP and puzzle games are used as research instruments. Data analysis in this research using paired t test method.

Results: Statistical test results there are significant differences between pretest and posttest after a puzzle game. The rate of child development before the puzzle playing intervention is 8.23 and The child development rate after the puzzle playing intervention is 9.27.

Conclusions: Applications in child nursing services may apply puzzle games as an alternative to educational game for nurses or teachers in optimizing the development in preschool children.

O – 05 : THE USE OF STORY TELLING ACTIVITIES WITH HAND PUPPETS IN MATERIALS OF SEXUAL DEVIATION AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON LEARNING RESULTS REVIEWED FROM MOTIVATION LEARNING ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

Gita Marini, Erica A Damayanti, Marta K Putri, Judith S FM Rahma, Fatma A Nursyifa
Faculty of Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya
E-mail : gita.ners82@gmail.com

Background: One of the factors that contribute to Sexual deviance and violence against children is the lack of knowledge about these which is considered not feasible to be given to elementary students. Story telling has been one of the methods which is widely used in educating children.

Objective: The reaserch aim was to analyze the effect of story telling activities with hand puppets in materials of sexual deviation and sexual violence on learning results reviewed from motivation learning elementary students.

Method: The experimantal one group post-test design was used. Thirty Eight of 3rd to 4th grade students at Muhammadiyah 9 Elementary School were selected using nonprobability purposive sampling technique. Independent T-test with significance level of 0.05 was used to analyzed the data. The data were collected using measure the learning outcomes with score ranged from 0 to 100, and Motivated Strategic for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ) to measure students' learning motivation

Result: The results showed that the average value of learning outcomes was 65 and 61% of students attain good learning outcomes. Students 'learning outcomes were students' knowledge about the form of deviant behavior and sexual violence in children and how to deal with deviant behavior and sexual violence in children. The result of the MSLQ was 37 % of students have low motivation and 61% have high motivation. The results indicated that there was no significant variant on the students learning motivation on the learning outcomes (0,139).

Conclusion: The use of story telling learning activity using hand puppet to deliver sexual deviance and violence materials to elementary students results in improved learning outcome regardless the motivation level.

O – 06 : THE APPLICATION OF PATIENT EDUCATION PLATFORM OF INTERNET IN HEALTH EDUCATION OF HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN

Xiaofei Chen¹, Shuohui Chen², Yi Zhang¹, Meiping Shen²

1. Gastroenterology Unit, The Children's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, China

2 Nursing Department, The Children's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, China

E-mail : hzxiao0914@163.com

Background: Traditional health education has been applied to patient for decades, it has achieved good results, but with the rapid popularization of Internet technology, the shortcomings of Traditional pattern time consuming, lack of effective text explanation and patient selective acceptance are becoming more and more obvious.

Methods: 5234 patients were divided into observation group (3678cases) and control group (1556 cases). The patients of observation group received health education by internet, while the patients of control group received routine education mode including propaganda handbook and telephone follow- up.The clinical data of all inpatient from November 2015 to November 2017 were reviewed and analyzed retrospectively.Relevant data include patients' information, patients' satisfaction; patients' disease awareness rate.

Results: Health education were performed on a total of 5234 patients, including 2962(56.59%) males and 2272(43.41%) females, the satisfaction degree of observation group was significantly better than that of control group($\chi^2=0.875$, $P=0.029$). The observation group has higher health awareness rate (%) than the control group ($P=0.041$).

Conclusions: The application of patient education platform of internet of hospitalized children that can significantly improve the awareness rate and patient satisfaction as well as could improve the patient's understanding of the disease, the compliance of treatment, and promote the recovery of the disease.

O – 07 : THE EFFECTS OF MINDFULNESS-BASED EDUCATION PROGRAM ON EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Kwanrutai Sampoon¹, Nuanchan Chutabhakdikul², Vorasith Siripornpanich²,

¹ College of Nursing and Health, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, Bangkok, Thailand, 10300

² Research Center for Neuroscience, Institute of Molecular Biosciences, Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand, 73170

E-mail : kwanrutai.sa@ssru.ac.th

Background: Executive functions (EF) play the important roles in children's learning and daily activities, especially for goal-directed actions. A number of researches have indicated that EF can be promoted with Mindfulness-Based Education (Mindfulness-Edu) program. Mindfulness can be defined as awareness of the present moment, focused-attention, and being non-judgmental to the unfolding of experience moment by moment. Mindfulness-Edu program is the selective education program which integrates moral, meditation, and wisdom into the curriculum.

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate EF in children who studies in the Mindfulness-Edu program.

Materials & Methods: A total of 61 participants (35 girls) between the age of 10 and 12 years were included. They were 24 children (15 girls) study in Mindfulness-Edu program and 37 children (20 girls) in standard curriculum which assigned as control group (Cont). Authors used the switch task-computer version for assessment of EF. In this task, two conditions (color and shape) consisting of red circle, blue circle, red square, and blue square pictures were presented. Subjects have informed to response to assigned conditions, and the rule of response can be changed according to the appearance of repeat or switch symbols. The accuracy rate and reaction time after the symbol presentation were selected to compare between Mindfulness- Edu and control groups. The descriptive statistic and t-test were used in this study.

Results: Our result showed that Mindfulness-Edu group had significantly higher accuracy rate than control group after repeat symbol (Mindfulness-Edu= 4.21 and Cont= 1.38 series; $p < .001$) and switch symbol (Mindfulness-Edu=3.04 and Cont=1.14 series; $p < .01$). However, there was no significant difference in reaction time after symbol presentation.

Conclusion: Children in Mindfulness-Edu group showed the greater performance on the switch task than those in control group. This finding implicates the better EF development in children who study in Mindfulness Edu program.

O – 08 : VALIDATION OF CHILDREN'S REPORT OF SLEEP PATTERNS IN A SAMPLE OF INDONESIAN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

Nur Eni Lestari*, Agus Purnama*

*Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Indonesia Maju, Jakarta, Indonesia

E-mail : nurenilestari@gmail.com

Background: There is debate regarding children's report on their health, especially in school-aged children. One of the health that can be reported is sleep quality. No validated tool has been developed so far to assess sleep quality in Indonesian school-aged children.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the validity and reliability of Children's Report of Sleep Patterns (CRSP) in a sample of Indonesian school-aged children.

Methods: This study was descriptive analysis with cross sectional approach using Pearson correlations and Cronbach's coefficient alpha. One hundred-fifty respondents selected by total sampling in school-aged children.

Results: The CRSP had a good content validity in item to total correlations and inter item correlations (0.05 level). The CRSP had an excellent internal consistency with a Cronbach's alpha 0.972.

Conclusions: Children's report of sleep patterns is a valid and reliable self-report measure in a sample of Indonesian school-aged children. The CRSP can be used to assess sleep quality in Indonesian school-aged children.

O – 09 : GURUVACCINE MOBILE APP: ALTERNATIVE WAY OF SELF-LEARNING FOR IMMUNIZATION HEALTH WORKER IN THAILAND

Pregamol Rutchanagul, Patcharaporn Kaewwimol, Syamol Rompipat
Thammasat university Thailand
E-mail : champ_rans@hotmail.com

Background: Immunization staff is a key factor which positioned to influence the achievement and sustainability of successful immunization policy in Thailand.

Objective: This study aimed to develop a mobile app to enhance the knowledge & skills of staff.

Materials & Methods: Malcom Knowles' theory of adult learning and information system analysis was used as the framework. The process of development was classified as follows: 1) identify the needs of staff; 2) analyze the essential contents and expected app features; 3) design and develop the mobile app; and 4) pilot test 345 staff that were recruited to voice their needs and expectations regarding this app. The content validity and reliability of instruments were 1.00 and 0.87 respectively. Descriptive statistics and content analysis were used to analyze and identify. All of the information was used to write a storyboard and to designate the app entitled "Guruvaccine: 10 things you must know." This app was composed of 5 modules with 10 topics. User interface using a light tone and a font size of 20 for better readability and adding interactions to buttons give users more pleasant experiences. In addition, this app was available on IOS, android, and the website guruvaccine.com. Pilot testing was done with 50 nursing students and data were collected with 400 users from website.

Results: 87 percent of the responsive persons were satisfied at a high level in terms of contents features, variety of quiz types, and tips for each lesson. They suggested that the features of quizzes should be adjusted to fit on the one-screen of mobile phone.

Conclusion: This app should be tested in future research and develop with test for its effectiveness.

O – 10 : THE EXPLORATION AND PRACTICE OF HOSPITAL – UNIVERSITY COMBINATION EDUCATION MODEL IN PEDIATRIC NURSING EDUCATION

Lili Wang

Children's Hospital of Shanghai affiliated of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China
E-mail : renj@shchildren.com.cn

Background: Nursing is a science of application and practice, which is different from general education. The Hospital-University combination education model (HUCE) is an education strategy which combines the teaching environment and resource in both hospital and university to close the gap of theory and practice and improve the nursing education quality. The period of the education of a pediatric nurse is long. As a result, it is our responsibility to find out how to shorten the time and reach an agreement between colleges and hospitals.

Objective: To create the collaboration of colleges and hospitals and to form the model of cooperative curriculum, which is based on occupational abilities and work assignments to make a tight connection between the education and occupations.

Methods: Subject: 31 excellent students from nursing undergraduates who enter the university between 2016-2018 as an observation group (28 women, 3 men, average age of 21years old). They attend the practical courses offered by the combination of the college and the hospital. Students in the control group take the theoretical nursing classes, which contain the practical training in hospitals, and they attend clinical training during the third year. Students in the observation group will finish the basic theoretical classes during the first two years which also contain clinical practical trainings in multiple ways.

Result: The ability of analyzing the cases, taking exams of theoretical knowledge and operational skills of the intervention group was higher than the control group ($P < 0.05$). The cultivation objectives will be relocated, with higher pertinence, and the practical teaching will be improved through the teaching model of imitaion of learning in the occupation.

Conclusion: The combination of colleges and hospitals is beneficial to the improvement of professional qualities with high efficacy.

O – 11 : THE CONSTRUCTION OF EVALUATION INDEX FOR CLINICAL COMPETENCE OF PEDIATRIC MASTER OF NURSING SPECIALIST

Xia Li¹, Lin Mo², Ping Zhang¹, Qiyao Wang¹, Xianqiao Huang¹

1. Academy of Pediatrics, Chongqing Medical University, 2. VIP Department, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, China

E-mail: molin999@126.com

Background: At present, there is no unified evaluation index of clinical competence of pediatric master of nursing specialist graduate students at home and abroad. How to appraise the clinical competence of MNS postgraduate objectively, accurately and accurately is an urgent problem to be solved by pediatric nursing educators and managers.

Objective: To develop the clinical competence evaluation index of pediatric master of nursing specialist, and to provide an effective evaluation tool for clinical ability training and assessment, thereby promoting enhancement of clinical competence.

Method: The item pool was created by literature view, Semi - structured interviews and group discussion, then a multi-center two-round Delphi survey was conducted on 22 experts from 7 cities in China, through the pre-test to evaluate the reliability and validity of the indicators and set the weights of indicators for all levels.

Results: In the two rounds of expert consultations, experts' positive coefficients were 95.65% and 100%, respectively. The authoritative coefficients of experts were 0.838. The Kendall's W coefficients were 0.117 and 0.096 ($P < 0.01$). The evaluation index consisted of 6 first-level indicators, 26 second level indicators and 97 third-level indicators.

Conclusion: The evaluation index can comprehensively and objectively evaluate the clinical competence of pediatric master of nursing specialist, and provide a reference for its systematic training.

O – 12 : FACTORS CORRELATING WITH THE IMMUNIZATION COMPLETENESS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS IN KARANGBAWANG VILLAGE REMBANG PURBALINGGA INDONESIA

Umi Solikhah^{1*}, Pipit Astini², Supriyadi²

1* Department of Pediatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto Indonesia

2 Faculty of Health Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto Indonesia

Email: umi_zian@yahoo.com

Background: Nowadays, Indonesia is the fourth biggest country in the world with the number of the children who are not immunized. The government requires the kids to have seven basic immunization against seven severe diseases, that are TBC, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, and Hepatitis B included in the Development Program of Basic Immunization. The immunization are BCG, DPT, Polio, Measles, and Hepatitis B immunization as the prevention against many disease is an inevitably need in term of the implementation.

Objective: This research aims to find out the factors correlated with the immunization completeness for the babies under 5 years in Public Health Center in Karangbawang village in Rembang Purbalingga.

Method: used was analytical descriptive using cross sectional approach with simple random sampling technique. The total of the sample was 30 respondents from the population 107 children. The data analysis was by univariate and bivariate using *chi-square analysis*.

Result: The research result showed a correlation between the knowledge with the immunization completeness (p-value 0,002), a correlation between the mother's manner with immunization completeness (p-value 0,003), and a correlation between the mileage with immunization completeness (p-value 0,001).

Conclusion: The better the mother's knowledge and attitude, the more complete immunization. The more active the health worker's are the complete immunization of infants. The closer the distance, the more complete the immunization.

O – 13 : THE EFFECT OF EMPATHY TRAINING ON HUMANISTIC QUALITY AND EMPATHY CAPABILITY OF NURSING INTERNS

ZHU Lihui¹, DING Xiang¹, LIU Xin¹, SUN Jing², XIONG Hua¹
 1 Hunan Children's Hospital, 2 Hunan University of Chinese Medicine
 E-mail : 877845375@qq.com

Background: Empathy is an ability to identify and understand people's situation, and to feel and think from others' perspective without judgement. The frequent conflicts between nurses and patients have made it evident that the empathy of medical staffs is a key to alleviating those conflicts. Nurses' empathy ability plays an important role in easing their conflicts with patients and further in making patients satisfied and compliant.

Objective: To evaluate effect of empathy training on empathy capability and communication skills of nursing interns

Methods: 250 nursing interns in Hunan Children's Hospital from April 2017 to March 2018 were selected as research subjects. They were divided into control group (n=125) and experimental group (n=125). The nursing students in the control group carried out pre internship training as routine. Based on the pre internship training, the nursing students in the experimental group were given empathy training by the KIS (knowledge, Imitation, Sharing) training method. Before and after training, all the interns have to be evaluated by Jefferson empathy scale and communication evaluation scale

Results: The total scores of Jefferson Empathy scale in control group and experimental group were (76.4±13.5) and (75.6±13.8) before training ($P>0.05$); The scores of Jefferson empathy scale and communication ability in the control group were (82.5±12.7) and (101.4±15.9) separately. significantly lower than that of the intervention group (98.4±15.9) and (114.9±17.2) after intervention ($P<0.05$)

Conclusion: Empathy training will not only improve the empathy performance, but also help to enhance their clinical communication skills

O – 14 : THE INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS OF STATUS QUO OF HUMANISTIC CARE ABILITY AND ITS INFLUENCING FACTORS OF NURSING POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

Lin Mo¹, Xia Li², Ping Zhang², Qiyao Wang², Xianqiao Huang²
 1.VIP Outpatient Department, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University 2. Academy of Pediatrics,
 Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, China
 E-mail : molin999@126.com

Background: At present, a series of caring theories and a comparatively perfect caring education model have been formed in foreign countries. Although some scholars in our country have investigated the humanistic care abilities of nursing students in undergraduate, specialist and vocational students, they have not yet reported the status of humanistic care abilities for nursing postgraduate students.

Objectives: Investigating the status quo of humanistic care ability of nursing postgraduate students and analyzing the influencing factors to provide reference for the cultivation of humanistic care quality of nursing postgraduate students.

Materials & Methods: A general information questionnaires and nursing students' humanistic care quality table questionnaire survey was conducted on 146 nursing postgraduate students in 39 universities. The total score of humanistic care ability scores was used as the dependent variable, and general conditions and related factors were used as independent variables. Using multiple linear regression for statistical analysis.

Results: The total score of nursing postgraduate students is 117.12±16.34, which is in a good below level, and the main influencing factors of humanistic care ability score are interest in the nursing industry and relationship with peers.

Conclusion: The ability of nursing postgraduate students in humanistic care needs to be improved. Universities and hospitals should pay attention to the combination of humanistic knowledge and practical training in the training phase of nursing master students and to the guidance of nursing professional attitudes and interpersonal relationships, to promote their humanistic care ability.

O – 15 : THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE INDICATORS OF YOUTH MASTER STUDENT OF HIFHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THAILAND

Nongluk Chintanadilok, Apinan Unthaveesin,
Graduate school, Christian University of Thailand
E-mail : nsnongluk@gmail.com

Background: The Good Governance was one of the desirable characteristics of youth master student. To understand it, we need to measure it by a measurement tool.

Objectives: The purposes of this descriptive research were to develop and test the quality of Good Governance Indicators of youth master student (GGIYMS) of higher education institutions in Thailand.

Materials and Methods: Research methodology was divided into 2 phrases. Phases I was the development of GGIYMS, which using qualitative research; focus group interview and brain storming workshop conducted for good governance concept, using 14 instructors 13 youth master students from 12 universities. GGIYMS was six components: 1) Rule of Laws, 2) Ethics, 3) Transparency, 4) Participation, 5) Accountability, and 6) Value of Money with 88 items. Phases II was to test the quality of the GGIYMS. Content validity testing by a panel of five qualified experts with IOC was at 0.92, the reliability of Cronbach's alpha coefficient was at 0.97 and testing construct validity by using factor analysis to extract indicators of 213 samples; administrators, instructors, student developmental staffs, and youth master students who have been working and studying in 28 higher education institutions in Thailand.

Results: The findings were as follows: GGIYMS had four components which were described by 82 indicators which the value of factor loading of each component was between 0.88-0.94 at p-value <.01. The sequence of components according to value by factor loading from highest to lowest value were as follows: 1) Ethics 30 indicators, 2) Transparency 22 indicators, 3) Participation 18 indicators, 4) Value of Money 12 indicators. The construct validity of GGIYMS was in perfect alignment with the empirical data.

Conclusion: The developed indicators of GGIYMS, which have 4 components 82 indicators, can be used to measure GGIYMS of the higher education institutions all over Thailand.

O – 16 : OBESITY OF ELEMENTARY STUDENT AND CORRELATION WITH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SLEEP DURATION AT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AUR DURI JAMBI

Suryati*, Fadliyana Ekawaty**, Marini***
Jambi Nursing Academy*, Nursing Program Study of Jambi University**, Nursing Program Study of Jambi University***
E-mail : suryatifrd@gmail.com

Background: Indonesia has double nutrition's problem, in the other hand Indonesia has malnutrition problems but also high prevalence of obesity. Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) in 2013 Jambi province including to 15 province with obesity number up to national rate more than 20%. Obesity in children is a major concern, because of health problem, may continue into adult hood and effect long-term health. Physical activity as exercise and sleep duration optimally can decrease obesity.

Objectives: This study focus to know the relation between physical activity and sleep duration with obesity at elementary children of Public Health Center of Aur Duri in 2017.

Materials & Methods: This study was analytical study with case control. Aproportional random sampling of 3 elementary school in Public Health center of Aur Duri with 35 non obesity as control and 35 obesity as a case. Sleep duration was observe done week by Sleep diary from Pitsburgh Sleep Diary. Data was analyze by chi-square.

Result: There 54 (3,8%) obese children was find in this research. Most of them have minimal activity dan short sleep duration. There are significant relationship between physical activity and sleep duration in obese children and non obese children with p value sequence 0,004 and 0,000 (<0,005).

Conclusion : There are relationship between physical activity and sleep duration in obese children and non obese children

POSTER PRESENTATION

**Exhibition during 28 – 29 August 2018
at Pecutu Lobby, Ground Floor, BNDCC 2**

The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing
28 – 29 August 2018
at Bali Nusa Dua Convention Center 2 (BNDCC 2)
Bali, Indonesia

Poster Presentation

No	Poster No.	Name	Country	Abstract Title
1	P – 01	Natchira Winitchai	Thailand	REDUCING POLYCYTHEMIA BY DELAY CORD CLAMPING IN NEWBORNS
2	P – 02	Ira Rahmawati	Indonesia	ASSESSMENT OF LEVINE CONSERVATION MODEL APPLICATION IN PRETERM NEONATES WITH FLUID IMBALANCE
3	P – 03	Youlan Xu	China	ADMISSION AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICE OF NEONATAL SPECIALIST NURSES IN DONGGUAN, CHINA
4	P – 04	Chi Fu Li	Hong Kong	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FALL PREVENTION IN AN INFANT WARD
5	P – 05	Miki Hirata	Japan	NURSES' PERCEPTIONS OF SUPPORT FOR ONE-YEAR-OLDS AND THEIR MOTHERS
6	P – 06	Peni perdani Juliningrum	Indonesia	DESCRIPTION CHARACTERISTIC OF FAMILY TO NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TODDLER
7	P – 07	Lantin Sulistyorini	Indonesia	THE RELATIONSHIP OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY HEALTH CARE FUNCTION AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF TODDLER DEVELOPMENTAL TASK AT BINA KELUARGA BALITA GLAGAHWERO, DISTRICT OF KALISAT, JEMBER
8	P – 08	Misa Suzuki	Japan	EDUCATIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT GIVEN BY MOTHER TO CHILDREN WITH FOOD ALLREGIES
9	P – 09	Chiharu Nishiyama	Japan	EFFECTS OF THE WEIGHT MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH CARE NURSING INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN
10	P – 10	Yuko Yakushijin	Japan	IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT USING INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ON CHILDREN WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES
11	P – 11	Mika Nomoto	Japan	RECOGNITION OF THE READINESS FOR TRANSITION TO ADULT HEALTHCARE SERVICES AMONG JAPANESE ADOLESCENTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES AND THEIR PARENTS

No	Poster No.	Name	Country	Abstract Title
12	P – 12	Hiroko Murai	Japan	RESEARCH ON INFANT-REARING DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY MOTHERS OF SHORT STATURE WITH SMALL FOR GESTATIONAL AGE
13	P – 13	Chiyuki Ryugo	Japan	MEDICAL PRACTITIONER'S PERCEPTION OF PARENT ATTENDANCE AND PREPARATION WHEN TREATING PEDIATRIC PATIENTS
14	P – 14	Emiko Tanaka	Japan	CHILD PEER – RELATIONSHIP AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE BY USING INTERACTION RATING SCALE FOR CHILDREN (IRSC)
15	P – 15	Kazuyo Funakoshi	Japan	EDUCATIONAL NEEDS FROM PARENTS TOWARD RESPITE CARE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF SEVERELY DISABLED CHILDREN
16	P – 16	Cheng Mei Ying	Hong Kong	PREPARING A GOOD DEATH END – OF – LIFE CARE AND BEREAVEMENT CARE IN PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE
17	P – 17	Noriko Nakagaki	Japan	THE EFFECT OF THE REFLEXOLOGY TO THE SEVERELY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH THEIR FAMILIES – UTILIZATION OF A BOOK-
18	P – 18	Mami Yamamoto	Japan	DIALOGICAL UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT FOR “COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTIED”
19	P – 19	Eka Afdi Septiyono	Indonesia	KNOWLEDGE DIFFERENCES REGARDING LEPROSY PREVENTIONS ON ELEMENTARY STUDENTS BY GIVING HEALTH EDUCATION WITH CARD SORT STRATEGIES
20	P – 20	Chisato Eto	Japan	DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULATION – BASED LEARNING SYSTEM FOR PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT OF CHILD PATIENTS IN THE BASIC NURSING EDUCATION
21	P – 21	Chuleeporn Sornsri	Thailand	A DEVELOPMENT OF JOB DELEGATION MODEL (CELL NURSING MODEL) FOR PEDIATRIC NURSING DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF NURSING, SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL, THAILAND
22	P – 22	Wai-kwong POON	Hong Kong	PAEDIATRIC, NOT SMALL ADULT – PRACTICE DIFFERENTLY IN EMERGENCY CARE
23	P - 23	Ayumi Yamasaki	Japan	PROCESS OF BECOMING CAPABLE OF SELF – MANAGEMENT DURING PUBERTY / YOUNG ADULTHOOD IN BOYS WITH TYPE I DIABETES MELLITUS BEGINNING PRIOR TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

P – 01 : REDUCING POLYCYTHEMIA BY DELAY CORD CLAMPING IN NEWBORNS**Natchira Winitchai**Department of Family Health and Midwifery Nursing, Institute of Nursing, Suranaree University of Technology,
Thailand.

E-mail : natchira@sut.ac.th

Background: There were several effects of polycythemia in newborns such as sleepiness, cyanosis, thrombosis, hematuria, etc. One of risk factors relating polycythemia was delay cord clamping. This procedure was controllable risk factors because it helped to control blood flow from mother to baby. Therefore, the hematocrit level of the baby did not increase. In addition, it was necessary to do delay cord clamping appropriately.

Objective: This study aimed to test the reducing polycythemia by delay cord clamping 1 to 2 minutes after birth in newborns for 3 years.

Method: This study was a prospective study. The samples were healthy newborns delivery in the urban hospital from January 1st, 2015 to December 31st, 2017. Newborns were assigned according to the time of delay cord clamping 1 to 2 minutes after birth.

Result: The findings of the study by delay cord clamping for 1 to 2 minutes after birth showed by using each year. In 2015, newborns with polycythemia were 15 of 624 lived birth newborns (2.40%). In 2016, newborns with polycythemia were 11 of 566 lived birth newborns (1.94%). In 2017, newborns with polycythemia were 10 of 545 lived birth newborns (1.83%).

Conclusion: The delay cord clamping 1 to 2 minutes after birth of newborns would be likely to decrease polycythemia in newborns. In the further study, the researcher should examine the influencing of delay cord clamping by using comparison groups.

P – 02 : ASSESSMENT OF LEVINE CONSERVATION MODEL APPLICATION IN PRETERM NEONATES WITH FLUID IMBALANCE**Ira Rahmawati**

Jember University

E-mail : ira.rahmawati@unej.ac.id

Background: Premature neonates actually risk for fluid imbalance because of complex problems. An assessment approach that can facilitate unique preterm conditions is needed. The Levine Conservation Model with a comprehensive assessment items will be piloted to meet those need.

Objectives: The purpose of his study is to provide an overview assessment Levine Conservation Model application in preterm neonate with a problems of fluids imbalance in neonatal intensive care unit.

Materials & Methods: An checklist assessment has been prepared and consulted with a specialist. The type of descriptive research method used is case study. Twenty-eight of preterm neonates were included in the study and seven perinatology nurses were involved after receiving previous training about the instrument. Data were obtained from observation of assessment documents and focus group discussion with nurses.

Results: The discussion results get two theme. First, Levine Conservation Model focuses on assessment adaptation to achieve wholeness through conservation principles could give a holistic overview of prematurity problems. Second, the process of assessment collected data based on four conservation principles facilitate nurses identify the problems. It was conservation of energy, structural integrity, personal integrity, and social integrity. Observation results got that nursing diagnosis of Levine Conservation Model that called tropicognosis shown on all cases was risk of deficit fluids volume and other that related to fluid needs, for example risk for imbalance thermoregulation.

Conclusion: An assessment of Levine Conservation Model could be an alternative tool to identify holistic problems in preterm neonate with fluids imbalance. The further research is needed to determine effectiveness of the instrument.

**P – 03 : ADMISSION AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICE OF NEONATAL SPECIALIST NURSES IN
DONGGUAN, CHINA**

Youlan Xu^{1*}, Qihong Zhou^{1*}, Fuxin Zhou¹, Xuefen Wang¹
Neonatal Department, Dongguan Maternal and Child Health Hospital
E-mail : 1836835906@qq.com

Background: In recent years, with the development of neonatal science, the industry has become increasingly demanding for specialist nurses .

Objectives: In order to explore the feasibility of the admission management model of neonatal specialist nurses and promote the homogenization of neonatal nursing care in basic hospitals of Dongguan.

Materials & Methods: The practice of standardized training for neonatal nursing was combined with the actual situation of Dongguan to formulate a standardized training scheme and gradually establish the admission management measures and model for neonatology specialist nurses in Dongguan.

Results: We are successfully implemented the admission management model for neonatal nurses, the theoretical and operational scores of specialist nurses improved significantly. The practice has proved that the neonatal nurse admission.

Conclusion: The practice has proved that the neonatal nurse admission management can improve the overall medical service level and improve the quality of life of premature infants in Dongguan.

P – 04 : THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FALL PREVENTION IN AN INFANT WARD

Li C F, Mok S H, Chim K W, Ng L S M, Cheng S Y, Yeung Y M
Department of Paediatrics, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong
E-mail : edithedt@gmail.com

Background: Fall is one of the most common incidents for paediatric patients during hospitalization, which can lead to significant consequences, followed by lengthy recovery. However, it can be prevented. Reviewing the fall incidents in our ward, most of them are related to fall from cots when the child was left unattended with the side-rails down. Therefore, a fall prevention program has been implemented since January 2017. A survey was conducted in July 2017 to evaluate its effectiveness.

Objectives: To provide a safer hospital environment for paediatric patients and to reduce the fall incidents in our ward.

Method: The carers of all newly admitted patients during 17-30/7/2017 were invited to fill in a questionnaire, to obtain comments of the current fall prevention measures in our ward.

Results:

- Most of the interviewees (73%) were aware of the current fall prevention measures with a mean of 93% of them agreed or strongly agreed that they are effective in raising their awareness of fall prevention.
- The best three effective ways are 'signage and photos on bedside-rails' (62%), 'staff instruction for proper use of bedside-rails' (59%), and 'staff reminder during ward rounding' (59%).
- Some carers suggested broadcasting video about fall prevention.

Conclusion: The results revealed that the current fall prevention measures were worthwhile; especially information given in person face to face is more impressive and effective. From their recommendations, a fall prevention video was produced by the nursing team in February 2018. With the nurses' engagement, it encouraged empowerment and improved the awareness of fall prevention of both our staff and carers as well.

P – 05 : NURSES' PERCEPTIONS OF SUPPORT FOR ONE-YEAR-OLDS AND THEIR MOTHERS**Miki Hirata**

Japan

E-mail : hirata-m@seisen.ac.jp

Background: Many one-year-olds need to undergo blood sampling at hospitals. Accordingly, they may develop a fear of treatment rooms or medical staff. Because one-year-olds are able to derive comfort from interacting with their mothers, they can be comforted by having their mothers at their side during blood sampling. It is essential for nurses to give the support necessary for mothers of one-year-olds having blood drawn so that they, along with their children, can have peace of mind.

Objective: The objective of this study was to clarify the perceptions of nurses regarding support for one-year-old children and their mothers so that one-year-olds will be able to undergo blood sampling more calmly.

Material: We interviewed nurses with experience in performing blood sampling on children. The interviews, which were recorded with the permission of the subjects, took 30-40 minutes. Data were analyzed and categories were generated.

Results: The subjects comprised two nurses in their 40s. Their mean number of years of experience in nursing was 13, while the mean number of years of experience in pediatric nursing was 6.5. The analysis resulted in the identification of six subcategories and three categories.

The nurses consciously predicted the anxiety felt by mothers of one-year-old children and [empathized with the mothers' anxiety]. They also considered that the mother would be accompanying the child in the blood-sampling room, and [worked on mother-child interaction] to convey the efforts being made by the child. In addition, they understood the characteristics of one-year-olds and made an attempt to acquire the knowledge required for pediatric nursing from experience and [desire to improve their pediatric nursing].

Conclusions: Nurses understood the necessity of mothers being by the side of their one-year-old children. Results suggested that, as a future course of action, support that reduces the anxieties of mothers of one-year-old children is required.

P – 06 : DESCRIPTION CHARACTERISTIC OF FAMILY TO NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF TODDLER**Peni perdani Juliningrum**

Jember University, Indonesia

E-mail : peni_ns@yahoo.co.id

Background: Growth in the development of childhood rapidly running from the physical growth, psychomotor, mental until social development. In optimizing it required a variety of food intake with balanced nutrition both macronutrients and micronutrients. Fulfillment of nutrition during childhood is a must be prepared by parents.

Objective: The purpose of this study is describe the characteristics of family to the nutritional status of children aged 1-3 years.

Method: This research was conducted in November - December 2016 with cross-sectional descriptive method. The sample of this research is parents who have children aged 1-3 years in the sub-district Panti Jember a number of 30 respondents. The data used are primary data with univariate analysis.

Result: The results show that from 30 respondents was toddlers who have good nutritional status 93.3% and less of nutritional status 6.7%, low income families 6.7%, moderate income 90% and high income 3.3%, mothers with low education 63.3% and high education 36.3 %.

Conclusion: Family characteristics that can affect to the nutritional status of toddler are less income families in fulfilling nutritional intake of toddlers and maternal education where it can affect mother's understanding of toddler nutrition.

P – 07 : THE RELATIONSHIP OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FAMILY HEALTH CARE FUNCTION AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF TODDLER DEVELOPMENTAL TASK AT BINA KELUARGA BALITA GLAGAHWERO, DISTRICT OF KALISAT, JEMBER

¹Lantin Sulistyorini, ²Laksmi Wardani Ayuningtyas

¹Maternal-Child Department, Faculty of Nursing, Jember University

²Faculty of Nursing, Jember University

E- mail : lantin_s.psik@unej.ac.id

Background: Family is one of the factors that play an important role in the toddler developmental phase since most of the time toddler gather with family. Function of health care is one of indicators of family function that useful to improve toddler health status and to keep toddlers to be able accomplish the maximum stage of development.

Objective: To identify the relationship of implementation of family health care function and the achievement of toddler developmental task at Bina Keluarga Sehat (BKB) Glagahwero, District of Kalisat, Jember.

Material: This research applied descriptive analytical method with cross-sectional approach method the sample of consisted of 32 respondents. Sampling technique used was simple random sampling. **Result:** Based on the research, family health care function was properly implemented to 13 people (40.6%) while the improper one was to 19 people (59.3%) and development stage showed that 56.25% uncertain development stages, because the design of the study is a cross-sectional. Dietary practices, the practice of sleep and rest, health care, and use of health care facilities is an indicator of family health care function that have not been able to be implemented. The research data were obtained using questionnaires with simple linier regression analysis. The statistical test resulted in R 0.769, R² 0.591 and p value of 0.0005 which means that there is a significant correlation between the variables.

Conclusion: The implementation of family health care function could be an alternative solution to achieve the toddler developmental task. Future research is needed to know benefit of BKB in other area.

P – 08 : EDUCATIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT GIVEN BY MOTHER TO CHILDREN WITH FOOD ALLREGIES

Misa Suzuki, Chiyuki Ryugo, Miki Hirata

Seisen University, Japan

E-mail : peni_ns@yahoo.co.id

Background: The provision of psychological and emotional support by rearers to children is essential for children with food allergies to learn how to look after their condition, yet there are few reports into the nature of support rearers give children.

Objectives: The aim of this research is to reveal what kind of psychological and educational support has been provided to children with food allergies.

Methods: The research participants were four mothers raising children with food allergies (aged 8 to 12). The mothers were asked to recall raising their children from infancy in a semi-structured interview. From the data obtained, the psychological and educational support provided to children was qualitatively and inductively analyzed. This study was approved by the ethical review board of the affiliated institution.

Results: From the time their children were one to two years old, mothers took on a [role of providing guidance in line with their children's cognitive understanding] and selected foods after [checking for the symbol denoting food which includes an allergen with their child]. They also [felt mutual joy at finding suitable food together] and [taught their child how to tell their friends] about their own allergy. Further, when allergy symptoms appeared, they provided step-by-step support to their child by valuing [conveying not only the dangers of eating, but also the fun], while [connecting their child's experiences to the meaning of "allergy symptoms"].

Conclusions: The mothers provided step-by-step educational support to their children from early childhood to teach them the skills of selecting foods they are able to eat, and how to tell other people about their food allergies. They also provided psychological support to the children to help them see eating in a positive way as well as understanding the dangers of their allergies.

P – 09 : EFFECTS OF THE WEIGHT MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH CARE NURSING INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN

Chiharu Nishiyama

Gunma University of Health and Welfare, Japan

E-mail : nishiyama@shoken-gakuen.ac.jp

Background: As a result of a lack of self-care ability, a lack of motivation for obesity improvement, cessation of treatment, weight control difficulty, self-care ability is lacking, and a low degree of recognition of a disease that an obese child himself/herself has and of the necessity for self care have been identified as problems in weight care and obesity care.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to clarify the effect of the weight management and health care nursing intervention program for children.

Method: pilot study design. An intervention targeting seven groups made up of fifth grade elementary school students having a degree of obesity of 20% or more. Questionnaires of self-efficacy scale for weight and health control were used in the program, and the results were compared to those of the control group for one year (before starting the program, immediately after the start, 3 months later, 6 months later, and 12 months later).

Results: Obesity amelioration (degree of obesity reduced from 31.2% to 21.4%) was seen for children who participated in this program for a continuous period of one year, and their weight health management self-efficacy scores became high and were able to be maintained. In addition, it became clear that the scores of their parents as well regarding confidence with respect to efforts towards health management were maintained at high levels.

Conclusion: In order for obesity amelioration, it is believed that having confidence with respect to health management, and deepening mutual understanding while appreciating the experience of parents and children learning together leads to behavioral changes in normal lifestyle, and can assist in health management behavior promotion.

P – 10 : IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT USING INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) ON CHILDREN WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES

Yuko Yakushijin¹, Mika Nomoto¹, Hiroko Inoue², Yoji Endo³

¹ Ehime University Graduate School of Medicine, Faculty of Nursing, JAPAN

² Kansai University of Nursing and Health Sciences, JAPAN

³ Kansai University of Social Welfare, JAPAN

E-mail : yukomyak@m.ehime-u.ac.jp

Background: It is imperative for children with type 1 diabetes mellitus to cognize changes in their blood glucose levels and formulate modes of receiving insulin injection and supplements. However, maintaining the daily record of blood glucose levels is challenging.

Objectives: This intervention study aims to elucidate the utility of ICT in improving children's interest in blood glucose control and enhancing their diabetes self- management ability.

Methods: Subjects were 28 Japanese children (age, 8-17 years) diagnosed with type 1 diabetes. We distributed a portable tablet device (iPad mini) equipped with an e-SMBG application developed for children and entered their blood glucose levels, insulin doses, momentum, and dietary calories during a 4-day camp between 2016 and 2017. The nurses established the variation in the automatically graphed blood glucose level of children and discussed factors affecting their blood glucose levels. Furthermore, we examined the diabetes self-care scale, diabetes self-efficacy scale, and use of e-SMBG to elucidate the effects of ICT. Descriptive statistics were used for analysis.

Results: Overall, 26 subjects (average age, 11.9 years) responded to the questionnaire. The average age of the onset of diabetes in the subjects was 7.2 years, and the average HbAc1 was 8.1%. While 22 subjects used multiple daily injection therapy, 4 used continuous subcutaneous insulin injection therapy. From the correspondence to the diabetes self-care scale, the assessment of the blood glucose level was 4.58 of 5 points and the understanding of the fluctuation of the blood glucose level related to the meal and the exercise amount was 4.54 points. Using e-SMBG system promoted children's understanding of the correlation between meals, exercise, insulin doses, and blood glucose levels and motivated them to record blood glucose levels.

Conclusion: Comprehending variations in blood glucose levels on the graph screen may increase children's diabetes self-care capability.

P – 11 : RECOGNITION OF THE READINESS FOR TRANSITION TO ADULT HEALTHCARE SERVICES AMONG JAPANESE ADOLESCENTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES AND THEIR PARENTS

Mika Nomoto

Faculty of Nursing, Ehime University, Japan

E-mail : gomiyodaisuki@gmail.com

Background: There are no well-established measures for assessing transition readiness in Japan.

Objectives: This study's objective was to assess the recognition of readiness for transition to adult healthcare services among Japanese adolescents with type 1 diabetes and their parents.

Methods: We conducted a self-administered questionnaire survey in 27 patients with type 1 diabetes (aged 12–20 years) and their parents in August 2017. The survey assessed the children's willingness and readiness to shift to adult healthcare services using the Am I ON TRAC for Adult Care Questionnaire (Saewyc, 2012) and evaluated the support for transition. Among parents, we assessed the intention for transition, recognition of their child's readiness for transition, extent of support, and amount of support expected from medical staff. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to analyze the difference in recognition of readiness among the children and their parents.

Results: The score for parental support was over 4/5 points. The median total scores for knowledge about readiness were 34.0 (children) and 33.0 (parents), and the scores for behavior were 29.0 (children) and 30.0 (parents). These scores did not show significant differences. The item of insulin injection had the maximum score. However, only 5 children (18.5%) answered that they were ready and 6 children (22.2%) showed willingness for transition. Only 8 parents (29.6%) answered that they had an intention for transition. The support expected by children and parents included provision of information about successful transition cases, introduction to physicians with knowledge about childhood diabetes, and conduction of co-examination during transition.

Conclusions: There was no difference in the recognition of readiness among children and parents. It is presumed that parents appropriately grasped the situation and provided support. However, few children were ready for transition. Thus, children should be prepared for transition to adult healthcare services at an early stage.

P – 12 : RESEARCH ON INFANT-REARING DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY MOTHERS OF SHORT STATURE WITH SMALL FOR GESTATIONAL AGE

Hiroko Murai and Chiyuki Ryuugo

Department of Nursing, Seisen University, Japan

E-mail : murai-h@seisen.ac.jp

Background: In recent years, the birth rate in Japan has declined, but the number of low birth weight (LBW) infants is increasing. LBW infants includes those who are small for gestational age (SGA). If an SGA infant does not receive growth hormone before the chronological age of two years, the infant is diagnosed as an SGA child with short stature.

Objective: To compare mothers with short stature with SGA and mothers of healthy children compared to their feelings of childcare.

Methods: The participants in this study were 49 mothers of short stature with SGA (hereinafter, "SGA group") and 100 mothers of healthy children (hereinafter, "NBW group"). The survey was carried out between June and November 2017 using anonymous self-administered questionnaires. Consent was given by returning the questionnaire by post. This study obtained the approval of the Ethics Review Committee of Seisen University.

Results: Responses were received from 28 mothers of SGA group and 33 mothers of the ordinary group. The mean age of the mothers was 37.07 years, and mean age of children was 4.6 years; there were no significant differences between the two groups. Significant differences were found between the two groups at birth, in mean number of weeks, mean height, and mean birthweight. There were also significant differences between the two groups for current mean height and mean weight. Regarding perceived child-rearing difficulties, both groups ranked 3.

Conclusions: While it was assumed that mothers in the SGA group would feel considerable difficulties in raising their children—due to feeling responsible for having given birth to a small child or because of differences in physique between their children and other children, for example—there were no differences found.

P – 13 : MEDICAL PRACTITIONER’S PERCEPTION OF PARENT ATTENDANCE AND PREPARATION WHEN TREATING PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

Chiyuki Ryugo

Japaness Society of Child Health Nursing, Japan

Email : c.ryugo@gmail.com

Background: In Japan, it is conventional for pediatricians to discuss the details of medical care and treatment with parents, they do not explain these details to children and do not again their consent.

In recent years, the concept of “preparation” has been adopted in pediatric nursing. While the necessity of preparation has become widely known, it has still not become established as a part of standard care procedure. As pediatric treatment is not only part of the nursing profession, but also relevant to a variety of medical professionals including physicians, radiologists, and laboratory technicians, it is crucial that preparation is done collaboratively.

Objective: To investigate awareness of preparation among nurses, physicians, radiologists, and laboratory technicians as well as parent attendance during pediatric examination and treatment.

Method: An original questionnaire was administered to nurses, doctors, radiologists, and laboratory technicians at both general and children’s hospitals. Upon receiving administrator consent from each facility, the questionnaires were distributed individually and recovered by mail.

Results: The number of respondents was 198 (39.6%). Of them, 96 nurses (97%), 20 doctors (91%), 8 radiologists (16%), and 3 laboratory technicians (10%) reported that they were aware of preparation. Moreover, 22 nurses (24%), 3 doctors (14%), 26 radiologists (54%), and 14 laboratory technicians (42%) reported that they allowed parents to attend their child’s medical treatment.

Conclusion: Over 90% of doctors and nurses are aware of preparation. However, it can be speculated that they lack an adequate understanding of preparation in its full sense, as there are a few physicians who allow parents to accompany their child at the time of treatment.

P – 14 : CHILD PEER – RELATIONSHIP AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE BY USING INTERACTION RATING SCALE FOR CHILDREN (IRSC)

Emiko Tanaka¹, Yuri Nurdiantami², Etsuko Tomisaki³, Taeko Watanabe⁴,
Hilda Meiryandah¹, Kumi Watanabe¹, Yuko Sawada⁵, Tokie Anme¹.

¹ Faculty of Medicine, University of Tsukuba

² The Dean of Health Science Faculty, University of Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jakarta

³ Faculty of Nursing & Medical Care, Keio University

⁴ Faculty of Nursing & Medical Care, Shukutoku University

⁵ Department of Physical Therapy, Morinomiya University of Medical Sciences, JAPAN

E-mail : warakott@gmail.com

Background: Children’s behavioral problems are thought to one of the risk factor related to their school adaptation and academic achievements. Previous studies indicate that the importance of fostering child competence to interact each other.

Objectives: The purpose of current study is to clarify the relationship of behavioral problem and social competence of children using Interaction Rating Scale for children.

Materials & Methods: We conducted the observational study and 134 4 to 12-year-olds were participated in our study. Participants were required to complete a 5-minute interaction session and were evaluated using the IRSC. Children’s behavioral problems are assessed by using SDQ for teachers.

Results: Correlation analysis between IRSC scores and problematic behaviors showed the significant relationship. When cooperation was high, the “Peer relationship” was lower ($r = -0.25, p < .01$) and the “Prosocial behavior” was higher ($r = 0.18, p < .05$). When self-control was high, the “Peer relationship” was lower ($r = -0.30, p < .01$). When assertion was high, the “Peer relationship” was lower ($r = -0.21, p < .05$) and the “Prosocial behavior” was higher ($r = 0.35, p < .01$).

Conclusion: Our results indicated that social competence assessed by IRSC observationally well reflect to teacher reported children’s daily prosocial behavior and difficulty on daily peer relationship.

P – 15 : EDUCATIONAL NEEDS FROM PARENTS TOWARD RESPITE CARE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF SEVERELY DISABLED CHILDREN

Kazuho Funakoshi¹, Hiromi Miura¹, Yuko Matsumoto¹, Ikuko Sobue², Miyuki Imamura³

1 Kagawa prefectural University of Health Sciences, 2 Hiroshima University, 3 Aino University, JAPAN
E-mail : funakoshi@chs.pref.kagawa.jp

Background: In Japan today, regional living support policies for severely disabled children do not encompass the aspects such as aging parents, their deaths, and the future independence of the children themselves. In our research aimed at developing an independence support program spanning the lifetime of disabled children, we previously demonstrated that respite care was beneficial for the disabled children to obtain care adjustment ability and sociality.

Objective: The purpose of this research is to clarify the educational needs of mothers with disabled children in respite care.

Methods: We interviewed three mothers of disabled children, who used respite care, about what they expected from respite care in connection with the independence of their children. The data obtained were analyzed both qualitatively and descriptively. The current research was carried out with the approval by the ethics committee of the university to which the authors belong. There was no conflict of interest to be disclosed.

Results: The disabled children in the study were two boys using an artificial respirator with congenital intractable conditions (13 and 15 years old), and one boy with cerebral palsy (19 years old). In each case, respite care was the only opportunity for the mother and the child to be separated from each other. Each mother was hoping that her child would be able to interact with the people other than his family and he would learn to communicate his wishes to the respite care staff in his own words.

Conclusion: It was found that the mothers were aiming for their children's future independence and expecting respite care to help them obtain communication skills. This study suggests the importance of developing such an ability in disabled children as part of educational support for disabled children through respite care.

P – 16 : PREPARING A GOOD DEATH END – OF – LIFE CARE AND BEREAVEMENT CARE IN PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE

Cheng Mei Ying

Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Hong Kong
E-mail : idacheng2003@gmail.com

Background: The death of a child is a critical event to the parent and the family. The most common causes of child's death are severe illness, injuries either intentional or unintentional, congenital anomalies, and malignancies. Most of these deaths occur in hospital, especially in PICU. Parents may experience clinical depression or pathological grieving following their child's death. Nurses play an important role in supporting families whose child are suffering in the critical illness and dying. Early detection of parental spiritual needs and provision of end-of-life care can be beneficial on parental bereavement.

Objectives: To investigate nurses' compliance on the utilization of end-of-life care checklist in practice.

Materials & Methods: A structured checklist on provision of end-of-life and bereavement care is established. Interventions including flexible visiting hours, provision of private area for the family to stay alone with the child at the time of death, preparing a memorial booklet and giving prepared bereavement packs, etc. will be offered to all bereaved families. A retrospective study is conducted to review clinical files of patients who died in PICU in recent 2 years. Those activities and interventions regarding end-of-life care are sorted out to assess the compliance of those interventions to checklist.

Results: Results show that the checklist is not always applied as intended. The components that facilitate end-of-life care are sometimes neglected.

Conclusion: A caring emotional attitude displayed by nurses can be beneficial short-term and long-term effects on parental bereavement. A structured checklist can provide guidance and improve standards for delivering end-of-life care to the dying and the family. Results suggest room for future improvement, such as cultivating end-of-life care into standard practice in PICU.

P – 17 : THE EFFECT OF THE REFLEXOLOGY TO THE SEVERELY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS LIVING WITH THEIR FAMILIES – UTILIZATION OF A BOOK-

NORIKO NAKAGAKI¹, Atsuko Nishino², Atsusi Ebato³, Wakako Suzuki⁴
Wayo Women's University¹, RWO-SHR Health Japan^{2,3}, University of Shizuoka⁴, JAPAN
E-mail : nakagaki@wayo.ac.jp

Background: Much of severely handicapped individuals have breathing and eating dysfunction, numbness of the trunk and movement dysfunction. We thought we'd like to tell a way of safe reflexology by the easiness the family who support severely handicapped individuals and staff of facilities can do daily. So we made the book of reflexology to severely handicapped individuals.

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to make clear how reflexology utilizing a book "reflexology to severely handicapped individuals" influenced and was useful to severely handicapped individuals.

Material & Methods: Subjects: severely handicapped individuals, the family. The investigation contents: The state of severely handicapped individuals which received reflexology, plainness of the book and easiness of utilizing.

Results: About the book, there were a lot of answers which clearly, It's easy to utilize, it's useful, It's easy to read, I'd like also to continue and utilize from now on. Many family tended to utilize the book clearly, and it's useful. The family did reflexology actually, and it could be comfortable feeling. The family touched their children and could be gentle feeling. Reflexology had the effect which deepens parent and child's bond.

Conclusion: As the result of this investigation, we thought the book was the contents I tend to understand for the family. After reflexology was performed. the hand and the foot became warm, the joint became soft, smiling face was seen, spirit became stable. falling, asleep became good, it became large in the quantity of urine, the bowel movement became good and phlegm became easy to cough up. We recognized the various effect. We thought reflexology brings comfortable to the mind and body of severely handicapped individuals. Severely handicapped individuals have different in the symptom of the respective bodies. So we think it's necessary to investigate and study about the effect of the reflexology separately from now on.

P – 18 : DIALOGICAL UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT FOR “COMMUNICATION DIFFICULTIED”

Mami Yamamoto
Gifu College of Nursing, Japan
E-mail : myamamoto@gifu-cn.ac.jp

Background: Very few studies have examined what “communication difficulties” means to children themselves and their families. To understand their experience is important to support of children and their family.

Objectives: The objectives of this study were to clarify the meaning of “communication difficulty” in relationships between families and children, and to propose a useful viewpoints for dialogical understanding and support.

Methods: I'll report one family. The data was collected through dialogues with each members of this family (the two children with communication difficulties, their older brother, and the mother) and the author. These dialogues were recorded and transcribed verbatim. Sections related to “communication difficulties” were then extracted from this transcript. Based on these excerpts, I interpreted how the characteristics of these children were perceived by other family members and by the children themselves.

Results: The two children with communication difficulties wanted to talk to others about fun things and things that they liked. They tried to express themselves in their own way, although they had trouble doing so. The family members mentioned that they had trouble finding dialogue partners who could understand the characteristics of their speech. The children's family members also mentioned that discussing topics of common interest is what kept their relationship with the children close. The children's characteristics are not only difficulty, but also the unique bonds between the children and other family members.

Conclusion: I proposed these viewpoints for dialogical understanding and support: (1) Understanding the needs and difficulties of the children in dialogue, (2) understanding the characteristics of the children as described by their family members, (3) understanding the unique bonds between the members of the family, and (4) making opportunity to sharing of similar experiences among the family.

P – 19 : KNOWLEDGE DIFFERENCES REGARDING LEPROSY PREVENTIONS ON ELEMENTARY STUDENTS BY GIVING HEALTH EDUCATION WITH CARD SORT STRATEGIES

Eka Afdi Septiyono

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Jember, Indonesia

Email: eka.afdi@gmail.com

Background: Increasing number of leprosy occurrence required nurses to emphasize primary preventions by giving health education. Card sort is one of the available health education methods which giving collaborative activities in teaching concepts, classification of nature, facts, or repeating information using card.

Objective: This This study aim to analyze the knowledge difference about leprosy preventions on 10-11 years-old students by giving health education with card sort strategies.

Method: This study was a pre experimental research with one group pretest-posttest design. The sample were 42 students out of 43 population acquired by simple random sampling method. Data were analyzed with wilcoxon signed rank test with $\alpha = 0,05$.

Results: The The result shows that most of the sample had bad knowledge by 61.9% (26 samples) and the rest are in midst by 38.1% (16 samples). The knowledge of leprosy prevention after card sort strategies given shows 83.3% (35 samples) have good knowledge and the rest are bad by 16.7% (7 samples). The statistical test indicates p value of 0.000, which means there is knowledge differences about leprosy prevention on 10-11 years-old students by giving them health education with card sort strategies in Gebang 01 elementary, Jember.

Conclusions: The development of this method of health education can be used in order to improve the success of nurses when providing health education prevention of leprosy.

P – 20 : DEVELOPMENT OF SIMULATION – BASED LEARNING SYSTEM FOR PHYSICAL ASSESSMENT OF CHILD PATIENTS IN THE BASIC NURSING EDUCATION

Chisato Eto¹, Yoko Muranaka²

¹Bunkyo Gakuin University, ²Shumei University, JAPAN

E-mail : c-eto@bgu.ac.jp

Background: Nursing students in Japan have increasingly fewer opportunities for learning directly with child patients because of the decrease in the number of children and the increase in the number of nursing universities. Therefore, developing supplemental educational materials that allow nursing students to study physical assessment appropriate to the condition of child patients is required.

Objectives: To develop educational materials with simulations for nursing students to learn about physical assessment of child patients.

Methods: Using the Instructional-Design process, educational content relating to physical assessment of child patients in pediatric wards was designed and developed in order to resolve issues that were deduced from a survey of 176 nursing students and 35 pediatric nursing university teachers.

Results: The instructional objective was the acquisition of approach methods appropriate to the infant developmental stage and physical assessment associated with vital functions and treatment. The instructional plan was to ensure a web-based learning environment that can be used anywhere and anytime and to develop content that shows nursing students illustrations of child patients and photographs of medical devices so that they can learn while picturing the situation of the child patient. Case scenarios were devised to enable learning through repetition in a variety of settings, from preparation at the nurse station to the practice of evaluation through observation.

Conclusion: The resulting educational materials enable nursing students to have a simulated experience of physical assessment while constantly picturing the characteristics of the child patient, and the learning management system allows feedback on the judgment of the learner and continual modification of the content according to the learning history. The system is therefore expected to enhance and deepen self-learning.

P – 21 : A DEVELOPMENT OF JOB DELEGATION MODEL (CELL NURSING MODEL) FOR PEDIATRIC NURSING DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF NURSING, SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL, THAILAND

CHULEEPORN SORNSRI

PEDIATRIC NURSING DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF NURSING, SIRIRAJ HOSPITAL, THAILAND.

E-mail : kob4104@gmail.com

Background: Nursing management model or job delegation model is important to allow nurses to plan and follow nursing plans successfully. Good assignments must delegate workload appropriate to the competence of nursing staff, and are appropriate for the context of the agency, which will have a positive effect on patient outcomes.

Objectives: This study aimed to develop the job delegation model (cell nursing model) in Pediatric Nursing Division, Siriraj Hospital, and to evaluate the effectiveness of job delegation model.

Materials & Methods: The study divided into three phases; 1) situational analysis 2) model developing and implementation 3) result evaluation. The samples consisted of 17 professional nurses working at Pediatric ward. Research instruments consisted of 1) job delegation manual, 2) an evaluation form of professional nurses' competency and 3) Staff Satisfaction. The data were analyzed using percentage, mean and paired t-test.

Results: The results revealed that the job delegation model (cell nursing model) of Pediatric Nursing Division, Siriraj Hospital is an integrated model of case assignment and additional of peer group support. The implementation showed that the professional nurses' competency scores was increased, in evaluating phase was increased from 3.99 to 4.29. The professional nurses' competency scores in using the new model were significantly more than the previous one ($p < .001$). The average overall professional nurses satisfaction was very satisfied (4.11).

Conclusion: The job delegation model (cell nursing model) is a useful model. It highly improved the professional nurses' competency and satisfaction. Based on the success experiences of this study, the cell nursing model could be a better alternation for Pediatric Nursing Division to improve quality in nursing management.

P – 22 : PAEDIATRIC, NOT SMALL ADULT – PRACTICE DIFFERENTLY IN EMERGENCY CARE

POON W K^{1,3}, CHIU Hang Nei²

¹Adjunct Assistant Professor, Accident and Emergency Medicine Academic Unit,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

²Nursing Officer II, OPD, St Teresa Hospital

³Manager, Quality and Corporate Service, St Teresa Hospital, Hong Kong

E-mail : poonwaikwong@yahoo.com

Background: Children are not small adults. Paediatric patient varies considerably and can be divided into within 28 weeks of age's neonates; up to 12 months of age's infant; before 8 year of age's child; from 8 to 18 year of age's adolescent and count as adult. Emergency care are being modified accordingly to ensure its effectiveness. When providing outpatient emergency care, there are markedly differences in between. Children may have different needs than adults. Specialty trained pediatrics staff and equipment are deemed necessary; however some clinic tried to get away from it with general trained one. "SRCAB" (Safety, Response, Compression, Airway, Breathing) is a mnemonic to aid sequence of resuscitation events; Safety, Response, Chest Compression, patent Airway and give Breath if appropriate. From aetiology of arrests, adult usually is a sudden, massive cardiac event with little preceding deterioration; however in child or infant, the most common causes is hypoxic then deteriorating with bradycardia before preceding to final arrested state, therefore, resuscitation commence once bradycardic deterioration noted.

On the check of response, there is difference for lone rescuer to help call between found and witnessed collapse; CPR also commences if heart rate is below 60 beats per minute (bpm) with poor perfusion; difference compression to ventilation ratio also noted on two rescuers.

Objectives: Review and assess if General Outpatient Department staff who care and treat children are provided by persons who have Paediatric qualifications, skills and experience; and equipped with Paediatric specific instruments.

Methods & Result: Staff-on-duty per shift are being surveyed for one month randomly with 100% with Paediatric qualification and equipment.

Conclusion: DO NOT simply adopt small adult practice on Paediatric and we should have Specialist Team with Paediatric an Nurses and Doctors. Such practice should be enforced from Administration and Management level down for full adoption!!

P – 23 : PROCESS OF BECOMING CAPABLE OF SELF – MANAGEMENT DURING PUBERTY / YOUNG ADULTHOOD IN BOYS WITH TYPE I DIABETES MELLITUS BEGINNING PRIOR TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Ayumi Yamasaki

Osaka Medical College, Japan
Email : fon144@osaka-med.ac.jp

Background: The peak onset period of type I diabetes mellitus in Japanese children is between the ages of 11 and 12 years. After entering puberty, a child begins to determine and manage his/her own care-related behaviors. Meanwhile, the major psychological and physical changes during puberty can make it difficult to control blood glucose.

Objectives: This study aimed to clarify the process by which boys with type I diabetes onset before elementary school become capable of self-management during puberty/young adulthood.

Materials & Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with two young men with type I diabetes mellitus onset before elementary school and analyzed using M-GTA. This study was conducted after receiving participants' consent and being reviewed by the institutional review board of the associated facility.

Results: The current mean age of the subjects was 23.5 years; mean disease duration was 14.5 years; and mean interview time was 54.5 minutes. The process revealed that “supervisory figures in the participants’ life began to relax their control over him,” “participants’ frustration with unmanageable, poor diabetes control,” “participants not wanting to burden others,” “participants who experienced symptoms in the past.,” “participants testing own body,” “participant using trial-and-error methods to incorporate care into his new life,” “participant takes care of himself,” “participants want to be useful to other people,” and “ participants found symptoms a continued nuisance.”

Conclusion: In the process of becoming capable of self-management of type I diabetes mellitus, as a young man grows older, he begins to feel frustrated about unmanageable, poorly controlled diabetes and begins to take responsibility for his own physical care, using trial and error to incorporate care behaviors into his new life activities, such as job hunting and progressing through school. These results suggest the need to provide support that considers the psychological state and sex difference specific to puberty.

The 6th Asia Pacific Congress of Pediatric Nursing Organizing Committee

Steering Committee

Dr. Chok – Wan	Chan	(Hong Kong)	Adviser
Miss Susanna	Lee	(Hong Kong)	Adviser
Assoc. Prof. Rashanee	Seeda	(Thailand)	Chairperson
Dr. Nani	Nurhaeni	(Indonesia)	Vice Chairperson
Miss Susi	Hartati	(Indonesia)	Secretary
Prof. Chen	Jianjun	(China)	Member
Prof. Yumiko	Nakamura	(Japan)	Member
Prof. Xianlan	Zheng	(China)	Member
Asst. Prof. Dr. Autchareeya	Patoomwan	(Thailand)	Member
Dr. Jan	Pratt	(Australia)	Member
Ms. Gloria	Luk	(Hong Kong)	Member
Ms. Conni	Wan	(Hong Kong)	Member
Ms. Iris	Yeung	(Hong Kong)	Member
Ms. Khoo Shi	Min	(Singapore)	Member
Ms. Pang Nguk	Lan	(Singapore)	Member
Ms. Catherine Anne	Marron	(Australia)	Member
Ms. Balbina M.	Borneo	(Philippines)	Member

Scientific Committee

Assoc. Prof. Rashanee	Seeda	(Thailand)	Chairperson
Asst. Prof. Dr. Autchareeya	Patoomwan	(Thailand)	Secretary
Prof. Yumiko	Nakamura	(Japan)	Member
Prof. Xianlan	Zheng	(China)	Member
Dr. Jan	Pratt	(Australia)	Member
Dr. Allenidekania	Allen	(Indonesia)	Member
Ms. Iris	Yeung	(Hong Kong)	Member
Ms. Khoo Shi	Min	(Singapore)	Member
Dr. Dessie	Wanda	(Indonesia)	Member

Treasurer

Ms. Gloria	Luk	(Hong Kong)	Chairperson
Ms. Conni	Wan	(Hong Kong)	Member
Ms. Susi	Hartati	(Indonesia)	Member

Registration

Ms. Susi	Hartati	(Indonesia)	Chairperson
Ms. Happy	Hayati	(Indonesia)	Member

Publication

Mr. Defi	Effendi	(Indonesia)	Chairperson
Ms. Ani	Fersari	(Indonesia)	Member
Ms. Fajar Tri	Waluyanti	(Indonesia)	Member

Venue, IT and Exhibition

Ms. N.L.P Yunianti	Suntari Cakera	(Indonesia)	Chairperson
Ms. Sulisna	Dewi	(Indonesia)	Member
Ms. Titi	Sulastri	(Indonesia)	Member

Public Relation

Dr. Dessie	Wanda	(Indonesia)	Chairperson
Ms. Efa	Apriyanti	(Indonesia)	Member