PO30 – Child abuse: perception and teacher training

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Theme: Child protection and managing risk.

Keywords: Child abuse, education/training for health, school, teachers.

Introduction: On child abuse the protection of children requires cooperation between health and education professionals.

Objectives: To relate the sociodemographic and training context variables with the perception of teachers about child abuse.

Methods: A descriptive-correlational and cross-sectional study. A sample of 172 teachers of the 1st cycle, selected by convenience. Questionnaire with sociodemographic characterization, training and perception about child abuse.

Results: Participants with an average age of 45 and average experience of 25.7 years (SD=6,83). Expertise in the related area-34,3% acquired in the training base and 16.3% in further training. Only 15.7% knew the 'guideline for education professionals in addressing mistreatment situations...'. The majority considered the training important (98%). Teachers with experience of more than 32 years considered it very important.

Conclusion: The predictors of perceived mistreatment were: professional experience ($p=.045$), training and guidelines acknowledgement ($p=.002$). This indicates a need for training, from the health team to teachers seeking their empowerment.

PO31 – Preventive knowledge, attitudes and behaviours about AIDS in adolescent Portuguese inserted in a non-urban environment

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Theme: Ethical issues, dignity, humanity.

Aim: The main objective of this investigation was to identify preventive knowledge, attitudes and behaviors about AIDS on the teenagers which are studying at the secondary school inserted in a non-urban environment.

Therefore a descriptive study was developed with a sample of 371 teenagers. The instrument of the collection of data adopted was made on the bases of the conceptual 'Health Belief Model'.

The most significant results allowed us to conclude that the large majority of adolescents recognize AIDS as a normal disease. The most commonly reported method of transmission was sexual contact with a person already infected. 52.54% of the interviewees mentioned having taken preventive measures. Although 42.01% of them have done nothing.

The majority considered that condoms were the safest method and showed an intention of use in all circumstances.

P032 – Look at me – who do you see? What are the impacts of Facebook profiles on the emotional wellbeing of young people?

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Theme: Ethical issues: dignity and humanity.

Keywords: Dignity, emotional wellbeing, Facebook, social media, young people, social media.

Social media is a critical form of communication for young people. For those requiring nursing care, and physically removed from usual communities, impressions of social media may be particularly influential.

To explore the impact Facebook has on wellbeing this study evaluated young people's perceptions of Facebook-style profiles using Likert scales and open questions. A total of 40 students situated within Erikson's (1968) 'ego identity versus role confusion' stage of development participated.

Findings identified that these young people were influenced by profile content viewed in a Facebook style, and that negative social comparisons they frequently made reduced their self-esteem. This has implications for young people and for CYP nurses.

To offer best practice for young people, nurses must understand the importance of social media and yet acknowledge potential risks. New student nurses of a similar age should be professionally aware to ensure respect and dignity in judgments which may affect patient care.

Erikson E (1968) *Identity: Youth and Crisis*. Norton, New York NY.