This study has shown French paediatric nurses have a university background and are engaged in nursing research. This research remains too little known (4.2% published). Support and encouragement of paediatric nurses to publish is needed to achieve the goal of evidence-based practice.

OC03 – Multiple employment: perceptions of nurses regarding the quality of nursing care

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Theme: Accreditation and quality improvement.

Keywords: Multiple employment, quality of care, nursing care.

Objectives: To identify factors related to multiple employment that nurses consider as an influence to the care provided; analyze the perceptions of nurses regarding the influence that these factors have on quality of care provided.

Methods: The study is a qualitative study, with a sample of 17 nurses, seven currently working in multiple employments, five who have worked in multiple employments but currently do not, and five who have never worked in context.

Conclusions: The majority of nurses who have worked in multiple employment and those who have never worked in multiple employment consider that there are negative implications for the quality of care when a nurse is working in a multiple employments context. However, most of the nurses working in multiple employments do not consider it as the direct cause for the implications in the quality of care, because fatigue can have different precipitating factors, whether social, family, psychological or emotional.

OC04 – A weaning plan for high flow nasal therapy (HFNT) in bronchiolitis – a nurse-led initiative

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Theme: Nursing education, management and leadership.

Keywords: Bronchiolitis, high flow nasal therapy (HFNT), weaning plan.

Introduction: The use of HFNT in bronchiolitis is a new phenomenon in paediatrics, with insufficient evidence on its effectiveness (Beggs et al 2014). This paper reports the findings of a clinical audit which resulted in the development of a nurse-led weaning plan to support infant recovery with the potential to reduce hospital stay.

Objective: To highlight the effectiveness of a nurse-led weaning plan in a general paediatric unit.

Method: The data of 32 infants were analysed between October 2014 and March 2015. Further data will be collected between October 2015 and March 2016. Data will then be compared.

Results: Initial data demonstrates the average time infants spent on HFNT was 2.6 days compared to five days in previous studies (Bressan *et al* 2013).

Discussion: A nurse-led weaning plan has been developed from data collected.

Conclusion: The audit demonstrates a clinical need for efficient weaning of infants on HFNT.

OC05 – Tokenism or true partnership – parental involvement in a child's acute pain care

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Theme: Parenting/parenthood.

Keywords: Acute, child, involvement, pain, parent.

Introduction: Family-centred care (FCC) is widely acknowledged as underpinning children's nursing. Delivering FCC requires nurses to advocate for family involvement, particularly in areas where evidence suggest the child's needs are not being met, such as pain care.

Aim: To explore parental involvement in their child's acute pain care.

Methods: A qualitative ethnographical approach was adopted, with non-participant observation and follow-up interviews. The framework approach underpinned data analysis.

Results: Partnership between nurses and parents is not overtly evident in relation to pain care. Involvement is often 'unspoken', indicating that neither the nurse nor parent are clear about the extent to which parents can, or are, involved in care.

Discussion: Parents want greater involvement in their child's pain care and often initiate involvement by advocating for their child, with or without support from nurses.

Conclusions: The 'Pillars of Partnership in Pain Care' model offers an alternative approach to involving parents.

OC06 – Involving parents in their child's care – where next?

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Theme: Complex health care and chronic disease management.