OC08 – Care for the children with severe forms of atopic dermatitis

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Theme: Complex health care and chronic disease management.

Keywords: Apheresis, atopic dermatitis, immunoglobulins, immunoadsorption

Fast progress in medicine brings new development and new methods in treatment for children and youth with atopic dermatitis.

There is an increasing number of children with this disease and in some cases the available treatment is failing. In our hospital we offer new methods of treatment for this group of patients.

Objectives:

- describe the whole process of selecting patients for particular treatment
- analyse our unit experience and identify advantages and barriers in the process
- evaluate the results of specific treatments
- gain insight of family experience
- European statistics of the patients receiving treatment of immunoadsorption.

Methods:

- standard questionnaire given to the families
- research and co-operation with the European centres.

Results and conclusion

- European statistical results are still in process of evaluation
- further development of our services
- there are clear benefits to the children
- development of system to make particular treatment more accessible.

OC09 – Early maternal contact has an impact on preterm infants' brain systems that manage stress

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Theme: Parenting/parenthood.

Keywords: Kangaroo mother care, neonatal intensive care, parents, stress.

Introduction: Early maternal contact can protect the infants' brain from harmful effects of stress while deprivation increases the stress level and leads to increased sensitivity to stress.

Aim: To evaluate the effects of continuous skin-to-skin contact (SSC) after preterm birth on stress.

Methods: Late preterm infants from two neonatal care units were randomized to either SSC or standard care. Salivary cortisol was measured in response to a nappy change at one month, and again at four months in response to a still-face procedure.

Results: Infants randomized to SSC had a significantly lower salivary cortisol reactivity at one month and there was a correlation between the mothers' and the preterm infants' salivary cortisol levels at four months.

Conclusions: The results show that close parental contact and human touch have a buffering effect on the infant's stress reactivity and stimulate a more rapid development of regularity.

OC10 – Inter-rater agreement of the Paediatric Early Warning Score tools used in the central Denmark region

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Theme: Patient safety

Keywords: Inter-rater agreement, Paediatric Early Warning Score, PEWS, reliability.

Background: Paediatric Early Warning Score (PEWS) tools can assist healthcare providers in the rapid detection and recognition of changes in patient condition. In the central Denmark region two different PEWS tools tested in large-scale RCT study. However, data from PEWS instruments are only as reliable and accurate as the caregiver who obtains and documents the parameters.

Aim: The purpose was to evaluate the inter-rater agreement among nurses using the PEWS systems.

Design: The study was conducted in five paediatrics departments. Inter-observer reliability was investigated through simultaneous blinded PEWS assessment on the same patients by two nurses.

Fleiss' kappa was utilized to determine the level of agreement among the raters.

Conclusion: With a paucity of published reliability testing studies, this research attempts to address identified research gaps and will thus inform nursing practice.