ate less than a daily portion of fruit; 10.8% did not eat vegetables and 13.1% did not drink milk. The food wheel shows that a significant percentage of young people does not have a balanced dietary plan. Community nurses need to encourage youth to adopt a balanced diet.

OC34 – Paediatric rehabilitation: humanizing nursing care to children and their families

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Theme: Ethical issues – dignity and humanity.

Keywords: Ethics, humanization, nursing care, paediatric rehabilitation, paediatric nursing.

Introduction: The child with special health care needs in a rehabilitation center for their vulnerable condition requires a clinical practice centered on ethics and humanization.

Objectives: To know the parents' and nurses opinions on humanized care in a paediatric rehabilitation unit and to identify needs and strategies that promote the humanization of care in a paediatric rehabilitation unit.

Methods: Qualitative, descriptive, exploratory study, using interviews with nurses and questionnaires to parents of hospitalized children.

Results: This study enhances the importance that nurses should have in human relationships, with special attention to each child and their parents, but also to the structural and functioning conditions of the unit.

Discussion: The results are in agreement with the literature, highlighting the particular aspects of children with special needs and their parents.

Conclusion: The results contribute to more humanized care and could be a basis for a Charter of Humanization.

OC35 – Child Friendly Healthcare Initiative, implementation project in a paediatric department in Greece

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Theme: Accreditation and quality improvement.

Keywords: Child friendly, quality of care.

Introduction: Child Friendly Healthcare Initiative (CFHI) aims to improve quality of experience and health care given to children and families by improving realisation of children's rights and reducing unnecessary fear, anxiety and suffering during and because of health care.

Aim: To present results of preliminary CFH assessment.

Methods: Implementation was initiated in a paediatric department of a University Hospital in Athens, Greece, consisting of a 37-bed ward, Outpatient Clinic and Emergency Department. For the preliminary assessment of the CFHI tool No1, which is for parents-caregivers-children and health workers, this was translated into Greek. 112 parents-caregivers and six children were interviewed by an independent interviewer. In total, 24 health workers – 5 paediatricians, 11 residents and 8 nurses – responded to the CFHI tool No 1.

Results: Issues highlighted were mostly about CFH Standard 3 and Standard 7. Suggestions for improvement in all Standards were suggested.

Conclusions: Preliminary assessment revealed the quality of care needs improvement. The next step is the training health workers, planning and making improvements.

OC36 – Diagnostic approach of primary cilia dyskinesia: Greek experience

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Theme: Complex health care and chronic disease management.

Keywords: Diagnostic approach, primary cilia dyskinesia.

Introduction: Primary Cilia Dyskinesia (PCD) is a rare, genetically heterogeneous disease that causes chronic pulmonary inflammation and progressive loss of lung function due to the dysfunction of cilia.

Aim: To present the Greek experience in development and implementation of standardized operational procedures (SOP) in diagnostic testing of PCD.

Methods: After special training, SOP consisting of nasal NO (nNO) measurement, high speed videomicroscopy (HVM), transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and shipment of the sample for high resolution immunofluorescence (IF) microscopy in difficult cases, were applied.

Results: From September 2014 until December 2015 197 tests were performed to 147 suspected patients. 17 patients were finally diagnosed with PCD.

Conclusions: PCD is a rare disease that can be diagnosed through SOP. Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment of PCD will reduce not only the morbidity and mortality to