intake) and asking for help.

Discussion: Implementation of the project requires caring and commitment, rather than resources. Children with chronic illnesses must have equal access to education.

Conclusion: This project needs widening to be conducted in all schools where diabetic children study.

PO11 – S.O.S. infant's crying! An educational path in a paediatric counselling context

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Theme: Parenting/parenthood.

Keywords: Crying, empowerment, infant, parents.

Introduction: In Western societies, an infant's crying often causes anxiety in parents. Educational and empowerment paths of parenthood could be useful to overcome these difficulties (Hiscock 2004).

Aims: Design and implement a pilot test of an educational path with a group of infants' (0-3 months) parents to support them in the acceptance of their children's crying and develop coping strategies.

Methods: The pilot test is composed by two meetings with 8 parents in a paediatric counselling situation. It's based on an empowerment's model of parenthood. The tools are brainstorming and narrations; they are used to analyze intervention's needs and to accompany parents in accepting children's crying.

Results: The first narrations underline parents' need to take on the topic and to be valued in their parental role; from the second ones it comes out that the parents appreciate the project.

Conclusions: The pilot test was completed and appreciated by the parents.

PO12 – The Fuller's Infants Pain Assessment Scale utility in practice in the opinion of the nurses working in Tartu University Hospital

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Theme: Child protection and managing risk.

Keywords: Infants, pain management.

Aim: The aim of this study was to describe nurses' opinion on a Fuller's Infants Pain

Assessment Scale utility in practice in Tartu University Hospital.

Methods: The research method was quantitative, empirical and descriptive, was carried out in Tartu University Hospital in the cardiac surgery, in the paediatric surgery and in the paediatric intensive care unit from 25 June to 23 September 2013. Participants (n=21) used the scale for assessing the infants postoperative pain during three months and gave feedback about the scale utility in practice. An anonymous questionnaire was used to collect the data. The data was analysed using descriptive statistics and Fishers' test.

Results: The results showed the scale is useful for nurses' pain knowledge, improving the nurses' pain knowledge about identification of pain and pain documentation. It is suitable for teaching material to improve the nurses and student nurses' pain knowledges. However, it is not user friendly, is time consuming and completion requires considerable work.

PO13 – Humanity in the neonatal intensive care unit

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Theme: Ethical issues: dignity and humanity.

Keywords: Communication, developmental support, humanity, developmental support, interaction NICU nursing.

Nurses have a key role in delivering care based on developmental support where proximity and comfort is essential. Our work studies interactions between nurses, infants and parents.

1. Observations and interviews with 23 nurses – qualitative content analysis.
2. Interviews with 18 nurses – phenomenological descriptive analysis.

Five approaches were uncovered: (1) communication with the infant through senses, especially through hands; (2) grasping the infant's condition by combining sensory signs with measurable parameters; (3) promoting the infant's personality and integrity; (4) giving the infant access to parent and opposite; (5) enacting skin-to-skin care.

Humanity as supporting the infant's needs requires understanding the particular infant's cues and signals. There is a need to acknowledge nurses perceptions of SSC as a powerful mutual experience, which is existentially crucial while simultaneously laying the ground for developmental advantages. The two works call for an acknowledgement of the need for parents to be available to premature newborns.

PO14 – Paediatric post-operative pain assessment in day surgery

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Theme: Child protection and managing risk