

**Methods:** A registry retrospective descriptive study describing and exploring life-threatening situations leading to unexpected transfers to PICU in hospitalised children. The study includes all paediatric departments in the Central Denmark Region.

**Perspective:** This study will provide knowledge to assist the research efforts to identify and improve the management of critical ill children in paediatric wards.

## P003 – Experience from a group of adolescents with severe allergy asthma treatment with omalizumab

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**Theme:** Complex health care and chronic disease management.

**Keywords:** Adolescents, allergic asthma, education, omalizumab.

**Background:** Evidence supports that group educational interventions improve self-perception, self-confidence and attack management in asthma care.

**Aim:** To evaluate education and structured dialogue in enhancing knowledge and insight in the asthma disease, treatment with omalizumab and social behaviour.

**Method:** A group of four 13-16-year-olds received education using question and answer cards, and were informed about the effects and adverse effects of omalizumab. The dialogue included life before and after, relation to family and friends, ability and lack of ability to perform physical activities, and dreams of the future. One week later there was a telephone interview.

**Results:** All four adolescents experienced a positive change in everyday life and ability to manage the asthma disease. Furthermore, they all experienced an enhanced physical ability. In the interview they reflected on their own disease and physical ability.

**Conclusion:** Adolescents with a chronic disease benefit from sharing thoughts, emotions and knowledge about their disease and treatment.

## P004 – Metasynthesis approach in paediatric nursing literature: a scoping review

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**Theme:** Professional issues

**Keywords:** Child, family, metasynthesis, paediatric care, qualitative studies.

**Introduction:** Metasynthesis is defined as the synthesis of qualitative research. Despite the growing interest in this approach in adult nursing literature, it is not clear how it has been used in paediatric nursing literature.

**Aims:** To characterize the scientific production using metasynthesis in paediatric nursing literature.

**Methods:** A scoping review was conducted across eight international databases and three Portuguese nursing web journals.

**Results:** A total of 25 papers were included. First was published in 1998, most frequent phenomena were parenting and experiences of parents in several health contexts. Metasynthesis (n=10) and meta-meta-ethnography (n=8) were most frequent. Noblit and Hare (1988) framework was most cited and sample ranged from 3 to 47 original studies.

**Discussion:** Metasynthesis research is providing evidence to nursing practice mostly in neonatal and intensive care regarding parenting.

**Conclusions:** Metasynthesis is being used in paediatric nursing, but in specific contexts and phenomena. Other qualitative research should be analyzed toward metasynthesis.

## **P005 – Diabetes nursing with clinical and organizational knowledge as aspects of diabetes management in children with type 1 diabetes**

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**Theme:** Complex health care and chronic disease management.

**Keywords:** Type 1-diabetes, glycemic control, paediatric diabetes specialist nurse, HbA1c, management.

The background for the study is former national publications showing low achievement for HbA1c in children with type 1-diabetes in Norway. Only 18% achieved ISPADs goals for HbA1c in 2012. The aim of the study was to focus on nursing as a contribution in disease management and glycaemic control in children with diabetes.

The findings are from a qualitative study where 7 diabetes specialist nurses, who worked with children, participated in two focus groups. The interview-texts were analysed using qualitative content analysis.

The main findings were 'clinical challenges and contributions in diabetes nursing' and 'organisational challenges and contribution in diabetic nursing'.

The study's conclusion was that diabetes specialist nurses' contributions to chronic disease management in diabetes is more than achieving ISPADs goals for HbA1c. The nurses want less focus on Hba1c in consultations. Clinical and organizational skills together with coping and motivation are essential for how children can achieve treatment goals.