

similar data within primary and secondary care. It is also crucial to investigate some of the factors contributing to sickness absence in order to focus on programmes to lower these rates in a sustainable way.

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ENHANCING THROUGH A TARGETED NATIONAL EDUCATION ONE-STOP ROAD SHOW THE QUALITY OF PAEDIATRIC ORTHOPAEDIC NURSING

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This presentation will report on the implementation of a national campaign to bring paediatric orthopaedic education to nurses across the country.

There is a dearth of designated paediatric orthopaedic courses resulting in the acquisition of specific training and education for this specialism being problematic.

This raised the question of how nurses practicing in this domain of nursing acquire and maintain their knowledge and skills. The RCN Children and Young Peoples' Orthopaedic and Trauma Community (CYPOTC) sought to address this problem instigating a 'travelling' educational road show, entitled a 'Festival of Learning'. Senior paediatric orthopaedic nurses and educators deliver a programme designed to meet the needs of nurses caring for children with orthopaedic problems and to date the educational package covering knowledge and skills has been to Southampton, Edinburgh, Stanmore, Bristol and Manchester. The programme coversttopics from anatomy through to workshops on traction application.

This presentation will discuss the work of the CYPOTC in establishing the 'Festival of Learning', the evaluations of the students and the current focus to achieve accreditation for the study day package so that it becomes a recognised unit that nurses can commit to in gaining points towards their academic goal.

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THE FIMP-MCRN (FAMILY PAEDIATRICIANS MEDICINES FOR CHILDREN RESEARCH NETWORK)

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Background and aims: The FIMP-MCRN , member of ENCePP (European Network of Centres of Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance), was established in 2003 with the aim of developing competence, infrastructure, networking and education for paediatric clinical trials.

It involves more than 6000 Italian Family Paediatricians (FPI) and it can survey more than 6.000.000 Italian children from 0 to 14 years .

It's on the point of becoming member of ENPREMA (European Network Paediatric Research at the EMA)

Methods: The FIMP - MCRN have developed and improved its expertise in Phase 3 and 4 clinical trials. It has got a Quality Control, a Quality Assurance and a traceability, a transparency and a data safety. Ad hoc training programs have incremented knowledge about clinical trials in FPI to build up the necessary competencies.

Results: A significant role can be played by the FPI with the participation to active pharmacovigilance projects. The primary objective of FIMP- Antibiotics Tolerability Profile Study (FIMP-ATPS) was to assess in patients with pharyngotonsillitis (FT) and rhinosinusitis (RS) the antibiotic tolerability profile after the days of administration.

A different, more proactive, approach is needed to use of disease databases[FIMP-Dumbo Otitis Study (more than 400 children included)] and FPI-Sentinel Influence A (H1N1) Survey [including possible ADRs after vaccination]. In epiweek 45 the incidence of H1N1 was 28,19 (0-4 yr) and 40.78 (5-14 yr) cases per 1.000.

Conclusions: Networking is mandatory to build up the necessary competencies, to facilitate co-operation, to share the skills and expertise and to avoid duplication of studies.