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ASSESSMENT OF PAIN DURING ENDOTRACHEAL SUCTIONING IN PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (PICU)

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Background and aims: This research is planned as a two leveled definitive and comparative; one that evaluates pain during the endotracheal aspiration in PICU. Universe of the study is composed of patients and nurses who applied .

Methods: Cases are selected trough PICU patients who filled the study criteria and nurses who give care them in a time interval of 1 January-2 July 2008. Rutine endotracheal aspiration was applied as the first level of study. For the second level inquiry on knowledge of nurses about aspiration is applied to nurses and then they are asked to do aspiration according to guideline of aspiration they were told. Data was obtained with questionnaire. Both FLACC pain and Wong-Baker facial determination pain scales were used to evaluate the patient's pain. All the optained data were evaluated

Results: %33,8(22) of patients are between 1 month to 1 year old and %64,2 (42) of them are male. During the endotracheal aspiration, oxygen saturation of %83, 1(54) patients was decreased, %81,5(54) retched , %67,7(44) was troubled. Although group 1 patients had higher scores on Wong-Baker pain facial determination scale and FLACC scale no statistical difference was found amount two groups($p>0,05$). Patients who had bolus dozes of analgesic and sedative drugs had lower Wong-Baker facial pain determination score ($4,38 \pm 0,96$ (4)) and FLACC score ($4,61 \pm 1,94$ (4)) ($p>0,05$) According to these; patients are troubling because of pain and pain is slightly but related with aspiration.

Conclusions: So aspiration guideline is recommended to be used in PICU during the endotracheal suction.

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SAFETY OF CHILDREN IN HOSPITAL

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Background: Hospitals are places where children should have best care, but sometimes hospitals are places where accidents can occur. Accident awareness among parents and nurses is important in preventing the accidents.

Methods: Questionnaire fulfilled by nurses, parents and nursing students.

Results: Prevention of accidents is one of the most important goals at pediatric wards. Accidents may be prevented and it is important to promote that fact among medical stuff as well as among the parents. Accident report is important for adequate medical help and it's written form is an objective document by which the event can be analyzed and in that way preventing the future accidental event.

Conclusions: Thinking about prevention and applying security measures along with written accident report if accident happens are useful measures in reducing the number of accidents.

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ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS IN CHILDREN ADMITTED TO A TERTIARY CARE CENTER

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Background and aims: Knowledge of adverse drug reactions (ADR) is scant in the pediatric population compared to adults. Our goul was to determine the incidence of ADR in hospitalized patients, identify the drugs involved, the most frequent clinical manifestations and their follow-up.

Methods: Retrospective study of clinical records of patients hospitalized in a tertiary care hospital, in which an ADR was reported, over a 16 years period.

Results: We identified 188 ADR, 0.46% of total admissions. The ADR was the reason for admission in 20,2%. The most common diagnoses were infectious diseases. Children had a mean age of