a city in north of Tehran. Each session with 8-10 mothers continued for one and half hours. Data were recorded, transcribed and analyzed using content analysis.

Findings: Three themes were identified:

- (1) mothers came to the health centers to have the medical check-ups such as vaccination, for their children;
- (2) mothers visited the health centers to have child weighed and get advice about breast-feeding; and;
- (3) mothers used the health centers facilities for the somatic examination of their children, between the age of 2 and 18 months.

Conclusion: The mothers viewed the health care centers services for medical check-ups were suitable. There were not enough supportive nutrition education programs about introducing and preparing complementary feeding. Health care personnel should do more to support mothers. Developing and implementing an interactive nutrition education program for mothers and healthcare personnel is necessary.

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PARENT'S/ CARER'S PERCEPTION OF OUTPATIENT CLINIC LETTERS

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Background: In 2004, the National Health Service announced that letters from consultants to the General Practitioners should be copied to parents of young children. Department of Health has published numerous documents reiterating the benefits of copying clinic letters to patients. Published data also suggests that most parents and young people want correspondence following outpatient appointments. Data is scarce on parents/ carers' perspective on the content of clinic letters and their usefulness.

Aim: To determine the opinion of parents/ carers on the value of clinic letters received following their children's outpatient clinic consultation.

Methods: 100 parents whose children had at least 1 previous outpatient clinic visit and had subsequently received a clinic letter were asked to complete a questionnaire.

Results: Almost all of the parents felt that the copies of clinic letters were useful, they always read the letters and that the doctor's impression of their child's problem was satisfying. Majority of carers felt that the whole of the letter was useful. 3/4 felt that the all the information in the letter was an accurate reflection of their consultation. 4/5 agreed that the language was easy to understand. Internet was the most common source of information if parents did not understand parts in the letter. Overwhelming majority kept and filed the clinic letter.

Conclusion: Nearly all the parents appreciate receiving clinic letters. Most of them read and save the letters for future reference. Further studies are required to evaluate the financial implications and alternative ways of communication like emailing letters.

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AUTHORS' DIDACTIC METHOD FOR TEACHING STUDENTS THAT HYPOGLICEMIA IN CHILDREN COULD BE A SYMPTOM OF RARE DISEASES AND SYNDROMES

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Background and aims: Hypoglycemia as a life-threatening state should be described precisely in an educational program of pediatrics at university. Authors' proposal is to suggest academic teachers for a presentation a role of general examination and blood analysis in children, especially neonates. Since hypoglycemia could be a symptom of rare disease or syndrome, some haunting ways of learning help students in being aware of recognition of them.

Methods: The problem is to show students typical characteristics of diseases and syndromes with hypoglycemia, for instance that seeking acidosis in results of laboratorial analyses is a proper way to diagnose glutaric acidemia. Demonstration of appropriate dysmorphias noticeable in general examination or medical imaging as a part of lecture or in chapter of handbook is an example of briefing for the purpose of thinking about Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome or de Morsier syndrome