neonates and infants with complex congenital heart defect in a cardiac intensive care unit and that can be affected by nursing interventions?

Different predictors were found in the literature which may introduce feeding problems. Intubation time is reported to play an important role, especially if it exceeds 7 days. In addition, it has been shown that surgical intervention on or nearby the aortic arc leads to a higher risk of vocal cord dysfunctions.

Another factor is trans-esophageal echocardiography which was found in several studies - especially in children who weigh less than 5.5 kilograms. Many children were lacking preoperative oral feeding experience when discharged from the hospital with feeding tubes.

The goal of the care giving team must be an early extubation and a teaching in the assessment of feeding patterns to identify complications early. A crucial factor in this is the inclusion of the parents and to instill confidence in their ability to care for their child. Individual support for the parents should be offered.

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EDUCATION WITH PLEASURE= HIGH LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND TREATMENT QUALITY

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Background and aims: One of the main factors for satisfaction from the chosen profession is defined by nurses as a level of knowledge (Zurmehly, 2008). Thus, taking into account that medicine is in the process of continuous development, the nurses have to learn and to update themselves all the time. According to professional books, the accepted practice in medicine is reference to dry facts, without emotions, thus the use of uncommon resources constitutes an "antidote" to regular learning. If the educator can use his imagination and to apply diverse techniques involving various senses and emotions, the trainee would be prevented from getting tired and would succeed better in the process of learning. The results of such learning would be higher than usual (Bradshaw & Lowenstein, 2007).

There is no doubt that for most of the people, childhood is remembered as the most happy and successful part of their lives when they have believed in eternal life, in perfectness of parents, and in their

own success. So why not to implement these trivial facts to obtain ideal learning - with no pressure, with deriving self-confidence and pleasure from the very process of learning?

Methods: To raise the motivation for self-learning and eventually to raise the level of knowledge and to improve the treatment quality, a novel instruction method was introduced intended to deepen the knowledge in the simplest way, the way connecting us to our childhood, to the times when learning brought joy, happiness, and the wish to know more.

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A NEW APPROACH TO PREOPERATIVE INFORMATION OF CHILDREN 2-7 YEARS OLD AT AARHUS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, SKEJBY

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Background: Preoperative information to children often fails to respect the child's age and ability to understand the message thus causing anxiety to the child and leaving it with no effective coping strategy. In addition, the parents need to enhance their knowledge about anaesthesia to assist staff providing supportive preoperative information to children.

Aims: To explore the importance of a new preoperative information programme associated to the children's age, skills and the family resources.

To document the close interaction between the children, staff and parents.

Method: A randomized controlled trial where children between two and seven years of age and their parents are assigned to one of two groups: *The control* group receive standard care; and *The intervention* group receive preoperative information programme where anaesthesiologists and nurse anaesthetists are trained in children's behaviour and communication which support children's needs entering the operation room (OR) and initiation of the anaesthetic procedure. The intervention includes a visit at OR for the children and the family and information leaflet will be surrendered.

Results: Outcomes variables will be the satisfaction of parents, children's coping strategies in the OR and behaviour after surgery, and staff behaviour