from the authors. Analyzed were internal reliability among 640 mothers who have children 9-12 years old and test-retest stability among 84 mothers. Construct validity was evaluated by factor analysis was conducted using principal components analysis with varimax rotation.

Results: Cronbach alpha coefficient was calculated 0,764 by the overall assessment of the scale. Test-retest results showed stability for CFQ and for subscales. Varimax rotation yielded seven factors with eigenvalues >1, explaining 54.7% of the variance. Seven-factor model included four factors measuring parental beliefs related to child's obesity proneness, and three factors measuring parental control practices and attitudes regarding child feeding. Internal consistencies for the seven factors were between 0,561 and 0,824. Internal consistencies of two factor (Perceived Feeding Responsibility and Perceived Child Overweight) were < .60 for CFQ.

Conclusions: The CFQ had satisfactory psychometric properties. It can be used to measure Child Feeding in the Turkish population.

Keywords: Child Feeding Questionnaire (CFQ), reliability, validity

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MOTHERS' EXPERIENCES OF HAVING A PRETERM INFANT IN THE NEONATAL CARE UNIT: A META-SYNTHESIS

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Background:

Neonatal nurses are challenged to

- provide care for a still smaller preterm infant
- help the mother through an uncertain motherhood toward a feeling of being a real mother for the preterm baby

Aims:

• further understand mothering when a preterm baby is admitted to the neonatal care unit

• advance the nursing knowledge of family-centred care when preterm neonates need hospital care shortly after birth.

Sample: Qualitative research studies (N=14) published from 2000 to 2006 in five countries on mothers' experiences of having a preterm baby in the neonatal care unit.

Data analysis method: Metasynthesis, a systematic comparison of studies; each study is translated into the other in a fashion similar to when an ethnographer is interpreting a culture. The purpose is to give an expanded understanding of the phenomenon under study. Noblit and Hare's (1988).

Results: Five processes captured the mothers' experiences

- from silent vigilance to advocacy
- from continuously answering questions through chatting to sharing of knowledge.
- from their baby to my baby
- a striving to be a real normal mother
- the turbulent neonatal environment: from foreground to background

Suggestions: Our suggestion for consistently and continuously to develop and strengthen the maternal competence while the infant is admitted to the neonatal care unit is threefold: using a care delivery plan, guided participation, and chat.

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SIMPLE BUT INSPIRING!

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We are a 20 bedded tertiary Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) within a large teaching hospital in London with a retrieval service. The PICU has 140 nurses, many enrolled in programmes of study. Nurses expressed a wish for a nursing Journal club, where they would be able to critique articles in order to provide evidence based practice the processes of which are an expectation of clinical nursing practice (Thompson, 2006). This model of dissemination is commonly utilised for generating research awareness and education purposes within the medical field but not in Nursing (Parkes et al, 2004).