serious developmental problems and comorbid disorders. The project Live!® aims at establishing a psychosocial care for liver-transplanted children and their families.

Methods: Assessment of 169 families included: quality of life (KIDSCREEN-52), cognitive abilities (WISC), attention and executive functions (Test Battery for Attentional Performance, TAP), psychopathology (K-SADS-PL), and psychosocial burden in the families (Impact-on-Family Scale). At the time of transplantation, the mean age of children was 2.1 (SD 3.0) years. On average, they were examined 5.8 (SD 3.7) years after transplantation. Forty percent of children received a living donation.

Results: Quality of life in children after transplantation is inside the normal range. However, 40% of the sample showed psychiatric disorders. Cognitive abilities and several attention and executive function scales were significantly below average. Families with liver-transplanted children reported high psychological strain. Cognitive test performance was negatively correlated with the pre-operative duration of illness. Children who had received a living donation performed better in cognitive ability measures. Compliance problems were reported by 18% of the parents and 45% reported problems in Kindergarten or School. 51% of the families requested for (psychotherapeutic) support.

Conclusions: The results demonstrate that liver-transplanted children are in urgent need for an early developmental screening after transplantation to prevent developmental deficits and to ensure children's social integration and mental well-being. Psychological support should be included in the standard routine of pre- and postoperative medical care of liver transplanted children and their families.

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KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CAR SAFETY SEAT USAGE IN FEMALE POPULATION IN ESKISEHIR CITY CENTER, TURKEY

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Objective of the study is to get data about mothers' knowledge on car-safety seat usage with a detailed

questionnaire.

Methods: A total of 1270 questionnaires were obtained from female population aged between 18 and 45 years in Eskisehir city center.

Results: 982 of them have ≥ 1 child and 645 out of them have ≥ 1 car. 24% of the participants' education levels are higher than high school. Only 65 participants have had a car-safety seat in their car when their child was born. However all of the participants have an idea about the results and number of deaths/year in our country due to car accidents. 1216 participants thought that the correct position is semi fowler. Only 76 out of 986 mothers have correct knowledge about the placement of car-safety seat and were not related with educational level ($p > 0.05$). Mothers between 25-35 years of age have more accurate knowledge according to the mothers ages between 18-25 and 35-45 years ($p < 0.01$). 60 out of 104 participants who have still a car-safety seat, can correctly use it. 18 of total participants know the rule that all infants should always ride rear-facing under one year of age. 794 of the mother thought that feeding is possible while their children travel on the car-safety seat.

Conclusion: Traffic accidents are the leading cause of death and serious injury for children and adults in Turkey and car-safety seat usage is not a legitimate obligation. The results of this study can be used as a guide for law-makers and educational program directors about safe child travel.

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QUALITY OF LIFE, SELF-CONCEPT AND LOCUS OF CONTROL IN PAEDIATRIC HEART TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS

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Background and aims: Quality of life (QoL) is increasingly considered to be an essential health outcome measure in heart transplantation but few studies have addressed the relationship between QoL and psychological factors such as self-concept and locus of control. The aim of this study was to evaluate these factors in a group of heart transplant recipients and to compare them with scores of healthy children.