

683

### FLACCID PARAPARESIS FOLLOWING PNEUMOCOCCAL MENINGITIS: A CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

V. Palanivel<sup>1</sup>, M.A. Anjay<sup>2</sup>, P. Prabhakar<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurosciences, <sup>2</sup>Department of Respiratory Paediatrics, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, London, UK

**Background & Aims:** To describe an unusual case of acute flaccid paralysis following pneumococcal meningitis and to review the relevant literature.

**Methods:** Case report and literature review

**Results:** A 13.5 year old was admitted to the paediatric intensive care unit with pneumococcal meningitis and multi-organ dysfunction. A few days into the illness she developed flaccid weakness of lower limbs with diminished reflexes. She also developed facial weakness and bulbar dysfunction. There was bladder and bowel incontinence. Magnetic Resonance Imaging of brain and spine as well as nerve conduction studies were normal. Cerebrospinal fluid analysis revealed raised protein with albuminocytologic dissociation. She was suspected to have an acute inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy or post infectious myelitis triggered by pneumococcus. She was treated with intravenous steroids and made a gradual recovery, but still had residual neurologic sequelae at the time of discharge. A review of literature showed that acute spinal cord dysfunction following pneumococcal meningitis is extremely rare even in adults and has never been reported in children.

**Conclusions:** Pneumococcal meningitis can be rarely complicated by spinal cord dysfunction.

684

### THE EVALUATION OF PARENT SATISFACTION IN PEDIATRIC CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

G. Gok<sup>1</sup>, S. Kuguoglu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Melek Hatun Maternal and Child Health Center, <sup>2</sup>Pediatric Nursing, Acibadem University, Health Science Faculty Division of Nursing, Part Time Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey

**Aims:** This study is planned to measure the satisfaction of families whose children are cared in

pediatric cardiovascular surgery critical intensive care unit (PCVSICU).

A descriptive and cross sectional design was used to explore the use of parent satisfactions.

**Methods:** Research population is determined as parents whose children are cared in hospitals

located in Istanbul and cared in a PCVSICU after cardiovascular surgery. The sample includes the parents (n=452) whose children are treated in PCVSICU. Parent Satisfaction in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit Survey and the socio-demographic survey are carried out to parents simultaneously.

**Results:** In study, means and standard deviations of parent satisfaction are %77.00  $\pm$  8.20, %76.08  $\pm$  6.60, and %79.30  $\pm$  6.40 for two state hospitals and a foundation hospital, respectively. Moreover, we compare PCVSICU environment satisfaction, care satisfaction and communication satisfaction with overall parent satisfaction two by two, there is a significant positive correlation between the factors and overall satisfaction. Moreover, when the parents are grouped with respect to regions of Turkey, parents from Aegean region of Turkey are significantly less satisfied with hospital care when compared to the rest of regions ( $p < 0.05$ ). In a same manner, we create various groups from parents with respect to their sex, age, education levels, and income levels to compare the group satisfaction each other, however, none of the groups differs significantly from each other ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** We conclude that the time spent by patients in PICU does not influence the satisfaction level of their parents ( $p > 0.05$ ).

685

### POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN THE NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

D. Ribeiro

Neonatal Intensive Care, University of California, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, CA, USA

There is evidence to suggest that having one's baby in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) may cause post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). PTSD is defined in the Diagnostic Statistical Manual IV (DSM IV) as state in which having been exposed to a traumatic event, the victim persistently re-experiences the traumatic event (intrusive recollections, dreams, intense psychological/