infection. We have subjectively noted an increase in readmissions, so decided to research the number of readmissions and reflect on the factors associated with these

Objectives To study the number of readmissions in infants under 28 days into the paediatric wards, and to see whether there has been an increase compared to 2019. To compare the data between the hospitals in our region.

Methods The project was done as a retrospective study in 3 separate hospitals in Northern Ireland- Antrim Area Hospital, Craigavon Area Hospital and the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children (RBHSC). We looked at the neonatal readmissions in infants under 28 days of age, we excluded infants needing intensive care after birth.

The timeline we studied was between 1st April and 1st July in 2020, which was the height of the first wave of the Coronavirus pandemic in Northern Ireland. We looked at the main reason for readmission in each infant, comparing the data with the readmission rates and causes in 2019.

We also looked at the NIMATS documents of the infants who were readmitted to establish their length of stay in the postnatal ward before discharge.

Results Overall, the number of neonatal readmissions varied among the three hospitals studied.

In Craigavon Area Hospital, the total number of readmissions was 50 in 2020, and 40 in 2019. This signifies a 20% increase in neonatal readmissions.

In Antrim Area Hospital, the total number of neonatal readmissions was 46 in 2020, compared to 62 in 2019.

The RBHSC, the tertiary centre, also noted a decrease of neonatal readmissions, from 37 in 2019 to 25 in 2020.

In regard to the length of postnatal ward stay, in all of the hospitals studied, it was reduced in 2020. In Antrim hospital, the mean length of stay in postnatal ward in the infants needing readmitted went from 44.3 hours in 2020, to 37.5 hours in 2019. In Craigavon, the mean length of stay in postnatal ward was 44.7 hrs in 2019, compared to 38.5 hrs in 2020. In the RBHSC, the mean length of stay was 45.2 in 2019 and reduced to 29.1 hrs in 2020.

The leading cause of readmissions was jaundice in both Craigavon Area hospital and Antrim Area hospital in 2020 and 2019.

Conclusions It was interesting to see such variation in neonatal readmissions among three hospitals in the same country.

There has been an overall increase of readmissions for infants with poor feeding, which could be explained by less support available for mums during the pandemic. This could have been due to overall shorter stay in the postnatal ward, dads not being allowed into the postnatal ward, and less frequent midwife visits.

A decrease of conditions such as bronchiolitis could be explained by less mixing of newborn infants with older children.

Background Little is known about the impact of COVID-19 on the mental health of young people aged 16–19 or their attitudes towards COVID-19 vaccination. Social media suggests this demographic is not coping positively with the new changes implemented by the pandemic. Collecting data on their opinions may help with planning support for this generation of young people.

Objectives To explore the mental health impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic and the attitude toward coronavirus vaccines on young people aged 16–19, living in the UK.

Methods Links were posted on Instagram and Snapchat inviting students aged 16–19 to partake in an anonymous online survey during the last week of December 2020. The survey reached 115 people; they were asked questions on the changes to their mental health, the effect of COVID-19 and their attitude towards the newly developed vaccines.

Results 42/115 people responded to the survey, 95% of which were sixth form students aged 16(65.9%) to 17(26.8%), mostly White British (82.9%) or Asian (12.2%). The majority of responders are in Tier 4(53.7%) followed by Tier 2 (41.5%); 78% lived with >4 people. 2/42 (5.0%) had been diagnosed with COVID-19 whilst 90.0% have had a friend/family member diagnosed.

25/41(61.0%) of the responder's felt their mental health worsened over the pandemic; 10/41(24.39%) had a previously existing diagnosed mental health condition. The prevailing symptoms experienced included feeling anxious (83.0%), getting frustrated easily (78.0%), a foreboding sense (78.0%), unexplained worrying (70.7%) and difficulty relaxing (65.9%). Respondents were significantly concerned about the pandemic affecting their education (85.4%) and career choices (70.7%).

When asked about home life, 47.5% have trouble studying, 31.7% have trouble concentrating, 24.4% have trouble sleeping and 12.2% have trouble eating. 14/41 (34.1%) respondents express negative behaviour toward their families, 30.8% felt more isolated from their family and 28.2% argue more with their family. Contrastingly, 23.1% were talking more and 28.2% felt closer to their family. The thought of transmitting coronavirus to a vulnerable person (90.0%) or transmitting coronavirus to a family member or friend (75.5%) majorly worried the majority of respondents.

When asked about the newly developed vaccine, 70.0% expressed confidence in its safety while 53.6% felt following the vaccination their mental health could improve. 25.0% stated they would not take the vaccine if given a chance.

Respondents reckon less pressure at school (48.8%), additional mental health support (46.3%), having someone to talk to (46.3%), information on where to receive support (43.9%) and after school clubs (43.9%) would improve their mental health.

Conclusions Over the pandemic, the mental health of people aged 16–19 has worsened - they are experiencing a range of negative emotions and insomnia. Respondents perceive a more dysfunctional relationship with their family. Many believe the pandemic has affected their education and will affect their future career. To combat this decline, they might need more mental health support and less pressure. A large percentage of them may not voluntarily take the coronavirus vaccine; this highlights the need for education about the origin and production of the vaccine to gain confidence in its safety.

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THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 16–19 AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS VACCINATION

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10.1136/bmjpo-2021-RCPC.143