In comparing mean scores of reproductive health knowledge in pretest and posttest of respondents, in almost all of the topics, mean scores showed dramatic improvement in posttest with statistically significant except hand hygiene practice. Total score for reproductive health knowledge was (21.66 ± 12.308) in pretest and (63.91 ± 16.643) in posttest that was statistically significant difference (p<0.001) between before and after health education.

Getting information about reproductive health issues was limited in those adolescent girls and most of the information received were wrong. Thirty two percent of respondents did not get any reproductive health information in the past. Most of the respondents would like to obtain reproductive health information from health staff (46%), family members (34.7%) and health talk (24.7%).

**Conclusions** To sum up, promoting sexual and reproductive health especially among Ba Ka school students in peri-urban area of Yangon. Interventional health education programme used in this study was short course, total six hours duration to cover all important topics for adolescents that was very applicable in resource limited setting. The findings of the study with the evidence of effectiveness of health education package could also be used for advocacy purposes for reproductive health policy and youth programme to design specifically for targeted adolescent populations.

Planning, implementing and evaluating adolescent reproductive health programme are challenges for ensuring the programme to reach adolescents of various social groups. Adolescents staying in monastic schools where population mobility is high and majority comes from lower social group, call for special attention. There is a great need for development of programme and approaches to reach adolescents in monastic schools.

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**Abstract 1823 Table 1** Admission data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nov-21</th>
<th>Dec-21</th>
<th>Jan-22</th>
<th>Feb-22</th>
<th>Mar-22</th>
<th>Apr-22</th>
<th>May-22</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admissions</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average per night</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A deep dive was performed to review the admissions May 2022 (table 2). The list of inpatients provided by business information was crosschecked reviewing discharge notifications and electronic notes.

**Abstract 1823 Table 2** May 2022 deep dive data

Conclusions Whilst numerically a small proportion of inpatients (mean 1.7 per night), these young people are a challenge to manage well. They are legally classified as children yet historically have been treated as adults, expected to stay in wards with much older patients, often designed with the needs of the elderly and frail in mind, whilst separated from their families and support networks.

A new inpatient pathway (Image 2) has been designed by the adolescent team with input from ED, adult medical and surgical matrons, safeguarding, mental health and learning disability teams. All young people aged 16 and 17 are to be given the option of whether they would prefer admission on a paediatric or adult ward. There is a new assumption that most young people would be better served on a paediatric ward. Where an adult ward is selected (or required due to bed pressures) then a sideroom is used to ensure patient safeguarding, with parents/carers allowed unrestricted visiting and the option to stay overnight. In future we aim to develop an adolescent unit for 13–17 year olds, co-located with paediatrics.

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**Abstract 1825**

**CO-DEVELOPMENT OF A BEHAVIOURAL INTERVENTION TO SUPPORT TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN YOUNG PEOPLE WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE**

Cassandra Soreti, Gemma Heath, Rachel Shaw, Lou Atkinson. Aston University

Objectives Treatment adherence in adolescents with Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD), ranges from 2%-93%, with the frequency of non-adherence ranging from 3%-57%. Non-adherence to a prescribed treatment regimen has significant