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.

### Abstract 1823 Table 1 Admission data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov-21</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec-21</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan-22</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb-22</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar-22</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr-22</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May-22</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average per night</td>
<td>1.7</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 side room is used to ensure patient safeguarding, with parents/careers 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.

### 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

### Abstracts

**THE IN-BETWEEN TEENS: A NEW PATHWAY FOR 16 AND 17 YEAR OLD INPATIENTS AT DARENT VALLEY HOSPITAL**

Sophie Lam, Laura O’Connor, Lynn Brooks, Emily Bell, Alok Gupta. Dartford and Gravesham NHS Trust

**Objectives** Darent Valley Hospital is a DGH in Kent. The Paediatric Adolescent/Transition Specialist Nurse role was introduced in February 2021. The Specialist Nurse and Paediatric Adolescent Consultant started working together in May 2021. The aim was to work in collaboration with the paediatric and adult services to bridge the gap between them. It soon became apparent that management of 16 and 17 year inpatients was the most pressing need. We set out to capture the voice of the young person on their journey from the ED to the ward.

Until 2021, all 16 and 17 year olds requiring admission, were admitted to adult wards under the care of adult teams; unless they were already known to paediatric teams and had not yet been fully transitioned. Adult wards had identified that they felt ill equipped to meet the needs of these young people.

**Methods** We set out to capture qualitative and quantitative data about this group. Inpatients aged 16 and 17, together with their parents if available, were interviewed face-to-face and/or completed a written questionnaire. Complaints and datixes were reviewed. Monthly data was analysed and a deep dive into every inpatient for May 2022 was conducted.

**Results** The interviews, questionnaires, complaints and datixes were analysed to look for common themes which have been captured in the form of a word cloud (Image 1).

Image 1 The voice of the young person

Data was gathered on inpatient admissions over a seven month period (November 2021-May 2022) to calculate the average number of 16 and 17 year olds in the hospital per night (table 1).
clinical consequences. This research aimed to develop a novel, user-centred and theory-driven behavioural intervention to support young people (aged 13–18) with IBD adhere to their treatment plan.

**Methods** Findings from a systematic review evaluating treatment adherence interventions for young people with IBD were synthesised with findings from exploratory, qualitative interviews with young people with IBD, parents of young people with IBD and healthcare professionals. Findings were then mapped to psychological constructs from relevant behaviour change theories and behaviour change techniques selected. Following a Behaviour Change Wheel approach, a novel intervention was developed, specifically addressing the treatment adherence needs of young people (aged 13–18) with IBD. A series of co-development workshops were conducted with young people (aged 13–18) with IBD. Within these workshops, young people provided feedback on the proposed intervention’s components and delivery, using a variety of participatory methods. Young people’s ideas were incorporated into a revised version of the intervention, aiming to improve its acceptability and feasibility. Further revisions were made in response to feedback collected from parents of young people with IBD.

**Results** A prototype behavioural adherence intervention was co-developed with young people and parents to support treatment adherence in young people with IBD. Ten interactive online modules aimed to increase young people’s confidence to adhere to their treatment plan, support resilience to overcome adherence barriers, assist in the development of health communication skills and generate optimism about the future. Interactive online modules and components within each module can be tailored by the user to suit their own personal adherence challenges. Within each module young people are supported to develop user-centred action plans to improve their treatment adherence behaviours. These plans and corresponding behaviour change strategies are retained within the intervention modules, providing a personalised approach. A parent version of the intervention was also developed to support incremental transfer of responsibility for treatment adherence to young people themselves, as part of their transition to adulthood and adult services.

**Conclusions** The Behaviour Change Wheel approach can be effectively used to co-create a user-centred and theory-driven behavioural intervention with young people. The developed intervention can be tailored to individual needs to support young people’s adherence. Further research is needed to establish the intervention’s feasibility and preliminary effectiveness.

**REFERENCES**


**1826** EVALUATION OF SOCIAL CARE, SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND NON-ENROLMENT & EXCLUSION OF CHILDREN IN ALL ENGLISH STATE SCHOOLS: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA COHORT STUDY

Matthew Jay, Louise Mc Grath-Lone, Bianca De Stavola, Ruth Gilbert. University College London

10.1136/bmjpo-2022-RCPCH.13

**Objectives** All children have a right to education, but research indicates that those receiving children’s social care (CSC) and special educational needs (SEN) services are at increased risk of non-enrolment in school, including through off-rolling (illegal exclusion), and through formal exclusion for disciplinary reasons. We aimed to use administrative data to estimate the association between CSC history and (1) non-enrolment and (2) exclusion in secondary school.

**Methods** Using the National Pupil Database (data on all English state school enrolments), we identified a cohort of 1,059,781 pupils in aged 11 in 2011 and 2012. Children were categorised as having a history of being children in need (CiN), on child protection plans (CPPs) or looked after (CLA) using linked data from CSC services, SEN status (Action/Action+/Support or Statement/Education, Health & Care Plan) was identified from school records. We estimated the proportion of children (1) not enrolled and (2) formally excluded across ages 12 to 16 by CSC and SEN history. We then assessed with regression modelling the associations between CSC and SEN history and non-enrolment and exclusion in years 10/11. We also examined variation in overall non-enrolment and exclusion rates between local authorities and regions.

**Results** Of children without CSC history, 3.8% had 1 or more non-enrolments across ages 12 to 16. This proportion was higher among children with a history of being CiN (8.1%), on a CPP (9.4%) or being CLA (10.4%). The odds of non-enrolment in years 10/11 were higher among those with CLA history vs non-exposed peers (OR 4.76, 95% CI 4.49–5.05) as well as in those with CPP (3.60, 3.39–3.81) and CiN history (2.53, 2.49–2.58). SEN history further increased non-enrolment odds. These associations and interactions persisted after adjusting for confounders. Non-enrolment rates were highest in the London region and varied significantly between local authorities. In total, 40% of CLA and those with CPP history were formally excluded at ages 12 to 16, as were 32% with a history of being CiN, compared to 12% of the non-exposed group. A similar interaction between CSC and SEND history as for non-enrolment was observed for formal exclusions.

**Conclusions** Our findings show that children with CSC history (especially those with SEN) are more likely to be non-enrolled and to be formally excluded in secondary school than other children. Work is needed to understand the non-enrolment and exclusion mechanisms, which may include illegal off-rolling and other exclusionary practices, to improve the education of children with CSC and SEN history.