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P13

Ageing immunosenescence and vaccine efficacy

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Background

The age- dependent decrease in immunological competence re-
sults in greater susceptibility to infection and reduced responses
to vaccination. The present study aims to increase the under-
standing of immunosenescence and investigate strategies to
overcome vaccine ineffectiveness.

Materials and Methods

Literature review in PubMed, Cinahl and Google Scholar was con-
ducted between February and March 2018 with the following
keywords: immunosenescence, vaccination, elderly and efficacy.
English written reports published in or after 2010 that examined
the impact of age related immune deficiency and vaccine failure
were included.

Results

Age related immunological alterations include reduction in natural
killer T- cell and B- cell cytotoxicity and disturbances in macrophage-
derived cytokine release. Thymic atrophy, reduced output of anergic
memory cells, deficiencies in the cytokine production, uncertain anti-
gen presentation and coinfection with persistent viruses results in
further declination of the cellular immunity among older adults. New
formulations such as booster vaccinations, different immunization
routes, high dose vaccines and the use of adjuvants are approaches
that are under investigation and may improve the efficacy and ef-
fectiveness of immunization.

Conclusions

Understanding mechanisms of immunological aging and designing more
effective vaccines may strengthen infectious diseases prevention among
older adults. This study has a great relevance for public health nursing sci-
ence across the Europe.

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P14

Results of Data Collection from the Limoxis System for the Control and Management System of Hospital Acquired Infections

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Background

Limoxis can be utilized in the Hospital Units as a useful tool to collect
all necessary data for Hospital Acquired Infections. Participants were
10 Hospital Units of the 6th Health District and 1 Public Hospital Unit
of Attica.

Materials and Methods

A total of 1330 cases of notifiable-disease and bacteraemia reporting
forms from period 2010-2016 of 10 Hospital Units of the 6th Health
District and Public Hospital Unit of Attica were digitized for epi-
demiological study and applied to the newly-developed information
system.

Results

The total of 42.3% of all patients suffered from Hospital Acquired In-
fections caused by pathogen Acinetobacter and 38.8% from patho-
gen Klebsiella. Depending on the categories of HAIs, bloodstream
ones prevail against pneumonia (34.4%) and urinary track ones
(22.3%). Depending on the types of bacteraemia, primary bacter-
aemia prevails with 61.5%. Most patients have had a hospital stay of
more than 28 days.

Conclusions

The Limoxis Information System enables data entry and electronic
storage, which takes less time than printed forms and also allows fast
access to stored data. Finally, there are important options such as
statistical analysis, provides the antibiotics under surveillance, pro-
vides also a reliable estimate of antibiotic consumption and the geo-
graphical mapping of data useful for Healthcare Professionals and
Hospital Administration.

P15

Cultural Adaptation in Greek language and Validation of the instrument «Bullying in Nursing Education Questionnaire (BNEQ)» to university nursing students

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Background

Bullying is a phenomenon that observed in nursing students and re-
lated to negative effects on physical and mental health. The aim of
the study was validation and cultural adaptation of the questionnaire
"Bullying in Nursing Education Questionnaire (BNEQ)" in Greek uni-
versity Students of Nursing.

Materials and Methods

A pilot correlational study was performed in a sample of 25 nursing
students. The BNEQ was translated from English into Greek, and
backward, and its cultural adaptation took place. Cronbach's αand
test-retest reliability (Wilcoxon, Spearman) and x2 test were applied
at statistical significance α = 0.05.

Results

The Cronbach alpha coefficient was equal to 0.96. All questions were
significantly correlated (p <0.05), with the exception of the questions
"Yelling or shouting in rage to you from ....", "Inappropriate, nasty,
rude or hostile behavior to you from ...", "Spreading of malicious ru-
mors or gossip to you from ... ", "Cursing or swearing to you
from…","Negative or disparaging remarks about becoming a nur-
se..."and "Being ignored or physically isolated... ". The Wilcoxon test
showed that there was no statistically significant difference (p> 0.05),
with the exception of the questions "Yelling or shouting in rage to
you from ....", "Inappropriate, nasty, rude or hostile behavior to you

from ...", and "Negative or disparaging remarks about becoming a nurse...".

Conclusions

The pilot data support the reliability and validity of the BNEQ scale
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P16

Development and feasibility of a psychoeducational intervention to promote adolescents' mental health literacy in a school context

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Background

Mental Health Literacy was defined as knowledge and beliefs about mental disorders that aid in its recognition, management or prevention. Portugal is the European country with the highest prevalence of mental illness (22.9%) and anxiety disorders are the most common (16.5%). Portugal School Health Program 2015 evidences the promotion of health literacy and anxiety as areas of intervention in adolescence. The aim was to identify evidence about adolescents' anxiety mental health literacy in school context; Design a psychoeducational intervention; Validate the content of that intervention; Evaluate its feasibility.

Materials and Methods

Medical Research Council framework for development and evaluation of complex interventions using mixed methods throughout development and feasibility stages: 1) systematic reviews; 2) health/education professionals' and adolescents' focus group; 3) experts' e-Delphi; 4) feasibility study; 5) pilot study.

Results

The psychoeducational intervention has different methods and pedagogical techniques, consists of 4 sessions of 90 minutes each. We observed clinically and statistically significant impact.

Conclusions

This psychoeducational intervention increased adolescents' anxiety mental health literacy and allow them to access, understand and use information on prevention, recognition and management of anxiety. This study has a high relevance for nursing science in Portugal and Europe. Trial Registration: ClinicalTrials.gov ID: NCT03872817.

P17

Mapping antenatal care policy for low-risk pregnant women in Portugal and comparable countries: A scoping review

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Background

It is recognised that in high-income countries more can be done so that women can experience a safe and positive pregnancy. Midwives were identified as the key practitioners to provide this when compared to other models of care1. In Portugal antenatal care of low-risk healthy pregnant women is provided by family-doctors despite having available nurse-midwives who are specially trained to maintain "normality"2. The aim of the study was to map antenatal care policy in high income countries comparable to Portugal, with the ultimate goal of informing future policy and identify the viability of the adoption of a midwifery-led-care model to the Portuguese context.

Materials and Methods

A search was conducted in MEDLINE, CINAHL, Academic Search Complete, Web of Science and Scopus. A hand search of grey literature of published policy documents followed and for the countries whose policies were not available key persons were contacted. Search results were exported and data extracted using charting forms. Data will be synthesised using narrative description.

Results

The authors are still working on the data but preliminary results show a wide variability in nature, content and range of the policies

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