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Method of presentation: poster presentation
Abstract title: The evaluation of knowledge of primary care paediatricians (PCP) into social paediatrics (SP).
Background: Paediatricians have to be familiar with social paediatrics issues.
168 PCP. Mean age (\pm SD): 46 ± 8 years; 16,7% male, 83,3% female.
Phase1: self-assessments by paediatricians of their baseline knowledge in SP (baseline survey). Phase2: social paediatrics elective (4 hours) was introduced to respondents and focus groups discussion were conducted.
Phase3: paediatricians were asked to reevaluate their baseline knowledge in SP ("how would you assess your previous knowledge in Phase1 after taking this SP elective").
Method: Results: 80.3% of paediatricians considered that they had sufficient knowledge in SP in Phase1, and only 11.3% * continued to assert it in Phase 3; 89.9% were skilled in maintaining the social determinants of child's health (Phase1), and only 30.3% * after reevaluation (Phase3); 76.8% (Phase1) and 24.4% * (Phase3) were skilled in multi-professional care (with non-medical professionals); 80.3% believed that they could identify child abuse in Phase 1 and 25,6% * in Phase3; 78% respondents assumed that they were familiar with child right issues, and only 19.6%* remained convinced of this in Phase3 . Necessity of SP training accepted 54,2% (Phase1), and 96.4%* PCP (Phase3) . * p <0.05
Results: The views and knowledge of PCP about SP are at a low level. PCP did not realize their incompetence. The great changes in assessment of their basic knowledge took place after SP elective introduction. Thus, short-term social paediatrics elective led to a significant adjustment of the beliefs of paediatricians .
Discussion: