

complications. Symptoms of PTSD include fainting, loss of appetite, breathing difficulties, giddiness, and sleep disturbances. Most children in this region suffer from one or more symptoms. Child soldiers were the most severely affected.

Conclusions: Children were exposed to conflict, war, and disaster situations. The impact of these events on children and community structure must result in changes. There must be relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction projects to address the problem of collective trauma, particularly using integrated multi-level approaches to save the children in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

Keywords: children; disasters; psychological; Sri Lanka; tsunami; war

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Poster Presentations—Pediatrics

(G52) Family Presence during Pediatric Reanimation: An Additional Stress Factor?

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In a review of the international literature about family presence as stress factors on nurses and doctors, Nurses were more favorable of family presence than were doctors and an additional staff member is needed to support the family during reanimation. This staff member needs specific schooling to deal with family members. Advantages and disadvantages of family presence during pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation will be presented. In France, family presence protocol did not exist. The only French study was about family presence during adult CPR and the feelings of emergency medical service personnel in 2007.

Keywords: cardiopulmonary resuscitation; emergency medicine; emergency medical services; family presence; pediatrics; reanimation; stress

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(G53) Post-Traumatic Stress Symptomology in Pediatric Accidental Injuries—An Asian Perspective

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Studies in America and Europe have consistently found that a significant proportion (around 5–15%) of children and their families develop post-traumatic stress disorder following accidental injuries. Despite important socio-cultural differences, there are no published studies in Asian countries examining the prevalence of distressing emotional symptoms in children hospitalized for accidental trauma injuries or the emotional impact on their parents. We describe a case series of three Singaporean children who were hospitalized in a pediatric tertiary hospital for accidental trauma who developed post-traumatic stress symptomology on follow-up three months post-injury. This paper also describes a multi-disciplinary approach in the care and management of these children and their families. Prospective observational research on the prevalence of traumatic stress reaction fol-

lowing accidental trauma and local validation of the STEPP tool (modified) for risk assessment for the development of post-traumatic stress disorder are currently being performed.

Keywords: accident; Asia; pediatrics; post-traumatic stress disorder

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(G54) Urban Health Programs in Kathmandu: An Effective Child Labor-Related Interventions Program

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In Nepal, children are employed in the manufacturing of carpets, working in bakeries, brick kilns and stone quarries, and involved in the construction of roads. Although there are substantial challenges in preventing child labor, Kathmandu also had implemented successful local community child development programs that aim to address the growing child labor problems in various urban areas. Slum areas are the primary targets of these programs because of the higher rate of poor migrants that live in these areas. There are community child education and support centers established by Kathmandu Municipality to deliver essential, informal education, counseling against physical abuse and torture, recreational outlets, such as playgrounds, and formal schooling facilities. There are five centers in different wards of Kathmandu. These centers provide deprived children with equal access to education through an effective management system. There are total of 500 students who benefit from such facilities. The centers also educate the parents by organizing child labor related awareness programs. These programs are conducted twice a month, and approximately 100 community members participate. This poster is considered one of the most effective urban child labor programs. This paper will review large, innovative, and effective child labor related programs in Kathmandu. Where available, the poster also will describe the impact of these programs.

Keywords: child labor; education; intervention; Nepal; urban health programs

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(G55) Out-of-Hospital Pediatric Cardiopulmonary Arrest in a Rural Community

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Introduction: Cardiorespiratory arrest (CRA) is a rare event in childhood and its characteristics are not well-known internationally. Our objective was to determine the characteristics of pediatric CRA and the immediate results of CPR in Galicia.

Methods: Data were recorded prospectively following the Utstein's style guidelines. All children (0–16) who suffered