Conclusions: Impact on staff practices following this ENBC workshop was variable and not sustained over the next six months. In order to gain maximum benefit, continuous monitoring and refresher workshops are essential.

PP 15

Analysis of US Scan findings in neonates with increased risk factors for Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip (DDH)
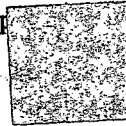
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Objectives: To analyse US Scan abnormalities detected in neonates with increased risk factors for DDH
Methods: Descriptive analysis of the US Scan reports and Bed Head tickets were done using a Per forma in 100 neonates detected to have increased risk factors for DDH.
Results: There were 52 female babies in our study and all were born at term. The indications for hip US scans were breech presentation in 56% and detection of a unilateral 'hip click' in 42%. Out of all requested, only 96 attended for Us scan assessment. Thirty one babies were detected to have shallow acetabulum during the initial assessment while repeat scan done after 6 weeks showed that only 4 babies needed an orthopaedic referral. Twenty four babies found to have shallow acetabulum and all babies who needed orthopaedic referral were screened ultrasonically due to a Hip 'Click' detected during neonatal check.
Conclusions: Careful Clinical hip screening is very important and can use as a guide to decide need for Hip

PP 16

Knowledge and attitudes on neonatal care and associated factors among mothers in antenatal clinics of a tertiary care hospital in Sri Lanka

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Objectives: Neonatal mortality is one of the most neglected health problems in the developing world. The proper and adequate knowledge and attitudes regarding neonatal care among mothers needed to control the neonatal mortality. There is a paucity of data regarding the level of knowledge, attitudes and associated factors on neonatal care among antenatal mothers in Sri Lanka. Objectives were to describe level of knowledge, attitudes on neonatal care and associated factors among mothers in antenatal clinics at Colombo South Teaching Hospital.
Methods: The study was a descriptive cross-sectional using a pre-tested interviewer administered questionnaire among systematic randomly selected antenatal mothers (n=377). This study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura.
Results: The study found that more than half of the participants (55.2%) had inadequate knowledge level on neonatal care. Majority of them (95%) had favorable attitudes level on neonatal care. The age of antenatal mothers (P = 0.032), average monthly-income (P = 0.022), number of living children in family (P = 0.000) and main source of information on neonatal care (P = 0.001) were significantly associated with poor knowledge level regarding neonatal care. Similarly, living area (P = 0.010) and main source of information (P = 0.021) were significantly associated with moderate attitudes level on neonatal care.
Conclusions: Nearly half of the antenatal mothers had inadequate level of knowledge regarding neonatal care. This point to an urgent need of health education programs on neonatal care for antenatal mothers.