Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.
Methods: This poster is informed by a range of resources including a review of current literature, the NSW LGBTQ+ Health Strategy, and collaboration with Rainbow Families. The poster will be professionally designed and printed.

Expected outcome: A simple, easy to download reference guide developed by midwives for midwives, in consultation with community organisations who contribute their expertise. Something to put on your education noticeboard!

Conclusion: This accessible poster meets the needs of midwives wanting to use gender inclusive language, supporting respectful conversations between midwifery colleagues and students, and contributing to best practice and better health outcomes for LGBTQIA+ individuals.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2022.07.095

O90
Barriers and enablers for antenatal care access of women engaged with social work services in the Geelong North region

Vidanka Vasilevski 1,2, Matthew Dunn 1, Fiona McKay 1, Sharon Brennan-Olsen 1, Peter Vuillermin 1,2, Ms Marion Wright 3, Ms Engelina Radelaar 1, Linda Sweet 1,2
1 Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia
2 Western Health, Melbourne, Australia
3 Barwon Health, Melbourne, Australia

Introduction: The early years of a child’s life (including the in-utero environment) have an important influence on their immediate and long-term developmental and health outcomes. Intervening as early as possible is key to preventing these consequences. Effective engagement with perinatal services during pregnancy and the postnatal period can have a positive impact on the long-term health and wellbeing of children and families.

Evidence shows that uptake of antenatal care services is lower among disadvantaged communities, resulting in less two-way information sharing, fewer assessments and screenings, and reduced informed decision-making. A number of barriers to service access exist, however these are dependent on the context within which individuals live. The Geelong North region has been identified as a significantly socio-economically disadvantaged area and has one of the highest rates of neurodevelopmental vulnerability in school-aged children. Antenatal care access is poor; therefore, the aim of this study was to examine the barriers and enablers to uptake of antenatal services in the Geelong North Region.

Methods: A qualitative interview study using a constructivist grounded theory approach undertaken. Participants included 6 pregnant women engaged with social workers at Barwon Health and 11 clinicians involved in their antenatal care.

Results: Key barriers included difficulties in access, due to location, balancing appointment scheduling with personal commitments, and perceptions of care. Key enablers included the provision of practical and health related support, continuity of care and non-judgemental staff attitudes.

Conclusion: A service that best suits the needs of women experiencing social disadvantage in Geelong North is centred on the philosophy of continuity of care. It is flexible, close to women, considers their lives outside the health service and avoids stigmatisation. A one-stop-shop where women can receive care from pre-conception through early childhood is likely to have the best outcomes for families in the region.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2022.07.096

O91
Postnatal experiences and outcomes of women who gave birth during the COVID-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional survey of women birthing in Melbourne, Victoria in 2020

Ms Rebecca Hyde 1,2,3, Della Forster 1,2, Ms Robyn Matthews 1,2, Ms Fiona McLardie-Hore 1,2, Ms Anita Moorhead 1,2
1 Royal Women’s Hospital, Parkville, Australia
2 Judith Lumley Centre - La Trobe University, Bundoora, Australia
3 School of Nursing and Midwifery - La Trobe University, Bundoora, Australia

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic meant there were significant changes to the way maternity care was provided. Postnatal care was impacted by restrictions on visitors and support people in hospitals as well as decreased home-based midwifery care after birth. Anecdotally, many providers report considering maintaining some of the restrictions post-pandemic. Women’s views and health outcomes should be considered in policy decisions.

Aim: Explore the impact of changes to postnatal care for women who birthed during COVID-19 restrictions in Melbourne.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey of all women who birthed at one tertiary service in Melbourne in September and October 2020 was undertaken. Women were invited to participate in the study when their baby was four to six months old. They could choose to complete the survey via telephone or online.

Results: In total, 483 out of 1002 eligible women (48%) participated, of whom 40% rated their hospital postnatal care as ‘Very good’, with 53% rating their baby’s care as ‘Very good’. Two-thirds felt postnatal hospital visitor restrictions impacted their experience, with most reporting this was a negative impact (72%). During the first six weeks postpartum, 75% of respondents felt the restrictions impacted the support they received from their partner, family or friends, and two-thirds felt this was a negative impact. At four months, 83% of women were giving any breast milk, and 60% were giving only breast milk. Eighty-three percent of reported that the way they were feeding their baby was affected, and 73% of these considered it had a negative impact.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic affected women’s postpartum experiences in a variety of ways, most often negatively. As we emerge from the pandemic, it is important to reflect on women’s experiences and outcomes and refocus on what the women themselves consider to be the important elements of support for optimum outcomes.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2022.07.097

O92
COVID-19 and beyond – changes to provision of maternity care and future plans in Victorian maternity services

Della Forster 1,2, Ms Robyn Matthews 1,2, Ms Rebecca Hyde 1,2,3
1 Judith Lumley Centre, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Australia
2 Royal Women’s Hospital, Parkville, Australia
3 School of Nursing and Midwifery, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Australia

Background: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, rapid service changes were made to maternity care provision in Victorian maternity services. From March 2020 many routine face-to-face visits in pregnancy were replaced by telehealth (telephone or video), along