professionals in training have a responsibility to support public health advocacy. As such, it is important to understand whether medical students feel comfortable to use social media as a tool to promote public health.

Background:

The increased use of smartphone applications across healthcare specialties has been particularly relevant in dermatology, with dermatology related applications widely available on mainstream application stores. We reviewed published literature regarding melanoma-related applications, and the number and types of such applications available for download.

Methods:

A literature search of “dermatology”, “smartphone” and “melanoma” was conducted to identify publications assessing applications of interest. “Melanoma” was searched in Apple’s (iOS) “App Store” and Google’s “Google Play”, and application purposes and ratings were analysed.

Results:

54 of the 63 literature search results explored smartphone use in relation to melanoma, describing benefits including quicker patient access to care, reduced referrals and hence unnecessary consultations, and improved accessibility to information. However, concerns include insufficient image quality, privacy issues related to encryption, and diagnostic inaccuracy. Searches on the Google Play and iOS stores identified 249 and 51 apps respectively. 25% of Google Play results were categorised as clinical tools, 17% as educational, and 58% as recreational. The corresponding results for the App store were 92%, 6% and 2%. 81% of the educational apps and 92% of the clinical management apps related to dermatology and melanoma on Google Play, whereas all of the clinical management apps and 67% of the education apps on the App store were of relevance.

Conclusion:

The results illustrate the widespread availability of applications related to melanoma, particularly for educational and clinical purposes. Standardising photographing techniques, improving diagnostic accuracy, and privacy issues are important aspects to consider and warrant further investigation.

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External Ventricular Drainage Insertion Audit

sus non-impregnated have a lower cerebrospinal fluid infection rate, the bolt connected EVDs would be more precise and decrease the rate of resuturing and hence decrease a chance of CSF infection.

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Feasibility of “The Defect Study”: Neonatal diaphragmatic defect measurement and repair techniques in Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia

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Introduction:

Defect size and closure technique in neonates with congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) has long term consequences for morbidity in survivors. Although subjective operative reporting of defect size has been standardised, objective evaluation is lacking. There is no reported optimum closure technique related to size and position of diaphragmatic defect. We aimed to objectively describe diaphragmatic defects and repair methods at the time of neonatal CDH repair.

Methods:

A national, three centre cohort feasibility study was undertaken over a 4-month period. Data collection was registered as service evaluation at participating centres. All surviving neonates with CDH undergoing defect closure were eligible. Anonymised data were collected using a RedCAP database. Data collection variables (n = 47) included both antenatal and postnatal measures. Data were checked for normality and reported as mean ± SD or median (IQR).

Results:

12 neonates were eligible for inclusion, 10 (83%) were included. Observed/Expected Lung Head Ratio (%) was reported in 5 cases (45 ± 8), neonates were term, male (60%), birth weight (3.3 ± 0.5kg). 80% of patients had a laparotomy, 80% had a left-sided defect, 60% a patch repair with PTFE and 60% graded defect size C. Poorly reported variables included pre-operative oxygenation and defect size was measured in 30%.

Discussion:

Data collection through RedCAP was feasible and most variables were documented. Simplifying the intraoperative data collection form and providing clear instructions for taking measurements
may improve reporting. A further pilot study with these modifications and improving engagement through advertisement, emails and online presence is intended to optimize the study before roll-out.