**Staff Attitudes towards Patient Safety Culture and Working Conditions in an Irish Tertiary Neonatal Unit**

Dwyer L, Smith A, McDermott R, Breathnach C, El-Khuffash A, Corcoran JD

Dwyer et al have analysed their neonatal staff’s attitude to safety and working conditions. Stress recognition scored highest followed by job satisfaction. The lowest score was for perceptions of management.

(P786)

**The Perceptions of Patients, their Parents and Healthcare Providers on the Transition of Young Adults with Type 1 Diabetes to Adult Services in the West of Ireland**

Órla Walsh¹, Miriam Wynne², Máire O’ Donnell³, Mary Clare O’Hara⁴, Rosemary Geoghegan⁵

Walsh et al addressed the important issue of the transfer of adolescent diabetics to the adult services. The adolescents were mostly unaffected by the physical move but their parents were more anxious. Key issues were resource limitations and an inability of the young adult to self-manage. Preparation is important.

(P787)

**Emergency Department Overcrowding And The Full Capacity Protocol Cross Over Study: What Patients Who Have Experienced Both Think About Being An Extra Patient In The Emergency Department Or On A Ward**

Hugh McGowan, Krystal Gopeesingh¹, Patrick O’Kelly², Peadar Gilligan³
McGowan et al sought the views of 99 patients. The majority (83.83%) preferred being an additional patient on a ward, 12.12% had no preference, and 4.04% preferred being in the ED. The authors conclude that patients requiring emergency admission should be placed in extra beds on wards rather than being kept in the ED.

(P788)

**Sweat Testing in Ireland**

Blake¹, V. Tsang², R. Ghori², S. Whelan², G. Boran³, B. Linnane²,⁴,⁵

Blake et al report that there were 2555 sweat tests undertaken across 15 centres in a 1-year period (2011). 35 (1.4%) cases were positive. 10.3% of samples were insufficient. The authors state that the newborn screening for CF was introduced in 2011 and that it will greatly reduce the need for sweat tests into the future.

(P789)

**The Predictive Ability of Pre-Operative Magnetic Resonance Imaging to Detect Pathological Outcomes in Prostate Cancer**

Nason GJ¹, Selvarajah L², O’Connor EM¹, O’Kelly J¹, Considine SW¹, Moss B¹, MacMahon D³, Heneghan J⁴, Meyer N⁵, Buckley J², O’Regan K², O’Brien MF¹,³

Nelson et al in a study of prostate cancer report a relatively good specificity and poor sensitivity of MRI for predicting pathological outcomes at radical prostatectomy (RP). They point out that the presence of T3 disease (extension outside the capsule (ECE) and/or seminal vesicle invasion) is a key issue in reaching a decision with the patient. Hence, the importance of MRI accuracy. In this study the sensitivity and specificity of MRI for detecting ECE was 27.3% and 87.6% respectively.

(P790)