The nexus between socio-cultural norms and safe sexual choices such as condom use places young migrants’ at-risk cohort with receiving countries, as they are currently outside of the realms of socio-cultural contexts, with higher education expectations and delay of marriage customs.

**Conclusion** There is a need for targeted and redesign of condom promotion programmes taking into account the current realties of transitioning young migrants who lives outside of the boundaries of current socio-cultural paradigms.

### Staff Experiences of Working with Children and Young People (CYP) Experiencing Persistent Unexplained Physical Symptoms (PUPS) in the Context of a New Biopsychosocial Model of Care

**Background** An estimated 10-25% of Children and Young People (CYP) experience PUPS (Hinton & Kirk, 2016). PUPS is a complex phenomenon comprising an interplay of biopsychosocial factors. Healthcare professionals working in ‘physical’ health settings often struggle to find a helpful way forward with this group of CYP (Furness et al., 2009). This can lead to break-down in communication between families and professionals and increase medicalisation of symptoms (Furness et al., 2009).

**Aims** This study aimed to explore healthcare professionals’ experiences of caring for CYP presenting with PUPS following the implementation of a specialist biopsychosocial MDT.

**Method** Individual, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 7 health professionals who had referred CYP into the MDT. An inductive approach to thematic analysis (TA) (Joffe & Yardley, 2004) was used to identify salient themes from the interviews.

**Findings** Two overarching themes emerged from the interviews, each of which contained numerous sub-themes. Firstly, interviewees drew attention to care for CYP presenting with PUPS being in a state of ‘Disintegration’ prior to the implementation of the MDT; both structurally and relationally. Interviewees went on to discuss how implementation of the MDT had allowed for greater structural and relational ‘Integration’. Interviewees reflected on how increased structural and relational integration allowed space for mind-body integration for CYP.

**Conclusions** The positive experiences of professionals in this study, in addition to literature recommending a biopsychosocial approach to PPS (Lazarus, 2003) and supportive national policy (NHS England, 2016) create a strong case for a multi-disciplinary approach to caring for CYP presenting with PPS. This should include professionals with expertise in physical health, alongside those with psychological expertise and those concerned with the social welfare of CYP.

### References


### Using Provider Training and Electronic Screening and Feedback to Improve Preventive Care for Adolescents in Primary Care

**Aims** Emerging evidence suggests that the consistency of provider counseling can be increased through training and the use of screening tools; yet, we know little about the