

outside their homes ( $\chi^2=8.07$ ,  $p=0.005$ ). Frequency of internet use was significantly associated with cyber-related violence, including access on a need basis ( $\chi^2=14.79$ ,  $p=0.002$ ), constant access ( $\chi^2=12.56$ ,  $p=0.003$ ), and usage exceeding one hour per day ( $\chi^2=9.96$ ,  $p=0.019$ ). Using real profile photos ( $\chi^2=4.44$ ,  $p=0.035$ ), real names ( $\chi^2=3.66$ ,  $p=0.050$ ), and sharing relationship status ( $\chi^2=7.73$ ,  $p=0.005$ ) were linked to higher risk of cyber-related violence. While 84.7% were willing to report victimization, only 2.6% knew all the reporting methods.

**Conclusions:** Cyber-related violence is common among Grade 10 students. Despite good awareness of its forms, knowledge of prevention especially reporting, is limited, highlighting the need for targeted digital safety education.

## OP 12

### **Outcomes of Live Donor Renal Transplantation Performed in Teaching Hospital Jaffna from 2023 to 2025.**

Brammah RT<sup>1</sup>, Nushra SHF<sup>1</sup>, Uthayaprakash U<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Jaffna

<sup>2</sup> Research assistant, Nephrology unit, Teaching Hospital Jaffna.

**Background:** Renal transplantation is the established treatment for end-stage renal disease (ESRD), offering improved survival and quality of life compared to long-term dialysis. This study evaluated the outcomes of live donor renal transplantation at Teaching Hospital Jaffna.

**Methods:** A retrospective descriptive study was conducted on dialysis-dependent patients who underwent live donor renal transplantation between 2023 and 2025. Data were obtained from the transplant registry and included information on patient demographics, donor–recipient relationship, and post-transplant follow-up results. Serum creatinine and hemoglobin (Hb) levels were monitored postoperatively to assess the outcome.

**Results:** Ten patients underwent transplantation; donors were predominantly female (9/10, mean age 47.8 years) and recipients predominantly male (8/10, mean age 33.1 years). All donors were first-degree relatives except one. At 6 months, both patient and graft survival were 100%. At 1 year, patient survival remained 100% while graft survival was 80%. One patient died within 2 years after graft failure at 6 months due to tuberculosis-related arteritis and transplant renal artery thrombosis. Another had graft loss from recurrent focal segmental glomerulosclerosis and resumed hemodialysis. The remaining 8 recipients maintained stable graft function with mean serum creatinine of 120  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  postoperatively, 121.2  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  at 6 months, and 113.4  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  at 12 months. Hb improved to 13.62 g/dL at 6 months and 12.5 g/dL at 12 months.

**Conclusion:** In this study, we found that donors were predominantly female and recipients were predominantly male. Patient survival was 100% at 6 months and at 1 year. Graft survival was 100% at 6 months and 80% at 1 year, aligning with international standards.

## OP 13

### **An Audit on the Knowledge, Documentation and monitoring Practices of Peripheral Venous Cannulation in a single paediatric ward at Teaching Hospital Jaffna.**

Gowrinesan Y<sup>1</sup>, Sathiadas M G<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Registrar in Emergency Medicine, PGIM, University of Colombo

<sup>2</sup> Professor of Paediatrics, Department of Paediatrics, University of Jaffna.

**Introduction:** Peripheral venous cannulation (PVC) is a common but risk-prone procedure. Documentation is vital for patient safety and legal accountability. This audit aimed to evaluate paediatric ward staff & knowledge and documentation practices related to PVC to identify gaps and implement necessary improvements.