4219 POSTER

Can We Hypothesize an Oncology Nursing Minimum Data Set (ONMDS)?

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Background: The Nursing Minimum Data Set (NMDS) was created in 1977 in the USA to collect uniform standardized data which could be comparable among different nursing areas or patients. So far, in the literature a Nursing Minimum Data Set in an oncology setting has not yet been described. Considering an ONMDS, which data could be chosen to define this instrument allowing cancer patient care?
Material and Methods: At the European Institute of Oncology (IEO) 20 experienced oncology nurses representing surgical, medical and critical areas participated in a nursing record working group. All nurses followed an educational course on NMDS, and they shared clinical experiences to find which data common among areas could be useful to care.
To identify this data nurses started wondering about three issues: what is nursing care for nurses in the IEO? What is the nurses' responsibility in the IEO? What is the organizational nursing model in the IEO?
Nurses in the IEO are autonomous in decision-making and recognized by patients and by multi professional team; the organizational nursing model is Primary Nursing with patient centred care. Nursing data must therefore show the quality and results of this caring. With this in mind the working group decided to orient the ONMDS towards nursing-sensitive outcomes, meeting also with psychologists, physiotherapists and dieticians. Nurses analysed Oncology Nursing Society outcomes and through focus groups, experiential meetings, role-playing and case studies, they integrated them with other nursing-sensitive outcomes.
Results: The ONMDS is composed of 49 nursing sensitive outcomes recognized as the most common and often oncological outcomes regardless of the treatment that the patient undergoes. These outcomes were clustered in 15 categories that are: gastrointestinal outcomes, genitourinary outcomes, respiratory outcomes, skin outcomes, fluid and electrolyte balance outcomes, neurological outcomes, security, functional status, vascular access outcomes, nutritional status, pain, psychosocial discomfort, Activity Daily Living, Instrumental Activity Daily Living, and self care outcomes.
Conclusions: Efforts to identify an ONMDS based on nursing sensitive outcomes allows us to have an instrument that can standardize language, assessment and intervention, but overall could be used to measure nursing care. To evaluate these potentialities the ONMDS was introduced in nursing records and it will be tested with a pre-post research study.

4220 POSTER

Experiences of Using a Touch Pad in the Clinic

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Background: In order to improve the patient care, the radiotherapy unit at Karolinska University Hospital uses patient satisfaction questionnaires regularly. Patients are invited to fill in paper questionnaires with several questions related to the visit at the unit. The completed questionnaires are collected, and the answers are manually entered into a database for further analyses.
Simultaneously, the so-called e-book readers and touch pads were introduced to the Swedish market and we asked ourselves if this could be a suitable tool to gather information from the patients.
AIM: This pilot study aimed to identify patient aspects and increase our knowledge in using a touch pad in the clinic with pre-defined response alternatives as an alternative to paper questionnaires. We created a digital questionnaire based on the annual patient paper questionnaire, with additional questions to evaluate the experiences of using the touch pad for this purpose. Both regarding experiences about the hardware (touch pad) and the software (the digital form) were of interest.
Materials and Methods: The data has been collected during three visits at the Radiotherapy unit. Patients who were interested in participating in the study were handed a touch pad during their visit. They were also introduced in how to use the touch pad. A total of 31 patients participated in the study.
Results: Experiences from the implementation group using a touch pad in clinical use, advantages, disadvantages and future development areas were discussed and written down in a report and will be presented in the poster.
Conclusions: In our use we find that touch pads and digital questionnaires definitely have a role in clinical use. However, several practical issues must be considered in order to enhance an optimal interaction with the patients. There will also be a need to adapt the validated paper questionnaires to use in a digital environment and to the patients different needs. We also see that touch pads could be of great interest in various interactions with patients, not at least in how to improve the information about treatment given to the patient.

4221 POSTER

Network Focused Nursing − From Clinical Practice to Nursing Theory

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Background: The nursing profession must develop its own theories. Based on the findings from an empirical study and the generated theory a new concept Network Focused Nursing was developed. It is the purpose to introduce the new concept to the audience.
Materials and Methods: First, a grounded theory study explored a network-focused nursing programme in a Danish youth unit for young people with cancer. This resulted in generation of a substantial theory that conceptualises what happens when oncology nurses engage in supporting teenageres and young adults with cancer and their significant others to maintain, establish and strengthen social relationships and social network during the treatment period. Second, based on the integrated approach for concept analysis and development by Meleis combined with the Hybrid Model by Schwartz-Barcott and Kim the new concept: Network Focused Nursing was developed.
Results: Antecedents, attributes, consequences and similarities with other concepts were identified. The primary antecedents and attributes are 1) Perceived health related risk of social isolation, 2) Acknowledged need of social support and 3) Reaching beyond the family to the extended social network and into the private sphere.
Conclusions: Network focused Nursing as a concept has potential relevance not only in teenager and young adult cancer care, but also in other areas of patient care. Nurses have a unique possibility to act as mediating experts, who can facilitate social support.
The procedures used to develop the concept exemplify how nursing theory can be developed from nursing practice.

4222 POSTER

Activation of a Sharepoint of Nursing Research at the Oncology Institute of Southern Switzerland (IOSI)

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Background: The nursing management of the Oncology Institute of Southern Switzerland (IOSI), which is a "Comprehensive Cancer Center" in the Tessin canton, in 2010 it has been activated a series of initiative for pushing the development of culture oriented research and to the "evidence based practice" through their operators. A office for the development and for nursing research has been created and has led an internal survey, an internal network has been created of referent person for the nursing research and has started multi periodical training initiative. However there was a lack of a continuous communication support, between various operators although belonging to the same Institute they are distributed in a large territory.
Material and Methods: With the informatics department it has been decided to use the SharePoint, as it is a flexible tool, modular and interactive. Afterwards a mixed working group has been defined (nurse and head department) for developing the structure and the content. In more or less 2 months this sharepoint of the nursing research has been prepared, tested on a little group of colleague and therefore implemented.
Results: From March 2011, all the Nurse staff is linked with the sharepoint in which they can follow 8 different paths to know what happen inside and outside the Institute (experiences, projects, useful link, oncology oriented publication and various initiative) and to have the opportunity to have a direct comparison with the colleagues.
Only few persons have the possibility to modify the structure of the sharepoint, meanwhile for the others there is the possibility to see it and to interact expressing proposals or pointing out topics of discussion and/or deepen.
For each new communication in two specific sectors (news or blogs) there is an alert sent out instantly via e-mail to all the on-line people.
Conclusions: The sharepoint of the Nursing Research is an important tool of communication in the Institute to encourage the information sharing, the circulation of the best professional evidence and the sharing experience

and proposals. However the tool alone isn't enough, it become an important tool only if included in a integrated project of improvement of care quality and of development of professional culture oriented to the nurse research and of the using evidence in the own professional practice.

4223 POSTER

Urinary Neopterin Concentrations at Screening Predict Serious Adverse Events in Cancer Patients Enrolled in Clinical Trials

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Background: Clinical trials are essential for the progress of cancer therapy, but risk and benefit of experimental therapy should be carefully assessed in each individual patient. Biomarkers that would identify patients with high risk of adverse event are urgently needed for optimal patient management from the medical as well as nursing perspective. Neopterin, a product of activated macrophages, is a well-defined prognostic biomarker in cancer patients. In previous studies, increased neopterin was also associated with the toxicity of anticancer therapy. From a practical nursing perspective, determination of neopterin could be of advantage because measurement could be performed in urine, without the need for venepuncture.
Material and Methods: One-hundred and twenty-eight cancer patients screened for inclusion in clinical trials at a single site were studied. Neopterin/creatinine ratio was determined in morning urine samples obtained at the screening visit by high performance liquid chromatography. Differences were examined by Mann-Whitney test, and correlations were studied with Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. The decision on statistical significance was based on $p = 0.05$.
Results: A non-significant trend of higher neopterin concentrations was observed in patients who were excluded ($n = 16$) from enrollment (mean $\pm$ standard deviation 305 ± 196 vs. 232 ± 152 μmol/mol creatinine; $p = 0.12$). Urinary neopterin was significantly increased in 18 patients who subsequently had serious adverse event (350 ± 223 vs. 210 ± 124 μmol/mol creatinine; $p = 0.003$). A significant correlation between neopterin and Karnofsky performance status was also noted ($r_s = -0.24$; $p = 0.008$).
Conclusions: Urinary neopterin correlates with perfomance status in cancer patients. Neopterin could represent a biomarker of risk of serious complications in clinical trials.

4224 POSTER

Development and Psychometric Validation of an Evaluation Instrument for a Breast Cancer Nursing Consult

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Background: Nursing consultations are a new development in breast cancer care in Belgium. A breast cancer consult refers to the meetings in which support is given by the breast care nurse to the specific care demands of breast cancer patients. It is essential to assess patients' experiences and perspectives about this new care development. The aim of this study is to offer breast care nurses (BCN) a validated instrument to evaluate their breast cancer nursing consult.
Method: A literature review was performed to identify patients' expectations about nursing consultations and the desired support in relation to their needs. In addition, the data of four qualitative studies about breast cancer patients' experiences (45 semi-structured interviews with breast cancer patients and four focus group interviews with BCN) were reviewed in order to develop the evaluation instrument.
Face validity of the instrument was assessed by breast cancer patients, BCN and nurse specialists.
Psychometric validity (internal consistency, stability and construct validity) of the instrument will be evaluated amond a convenience sample of 80 breast cancer patients.
Results: A 71-item instrument was developed. Comprehensibility and phrasing of each question was assessed by eight breast cancer patients. Major revisions were performed and seven questions were added to the questionnaire. Questions were classified in nine themes, reflecting important aspects of nursing consultations and breast cancer care.
The relevance of each question was assessed by 15 BCN. Discussion raised about 32 items which had both high and low relevance-scores. Consensus was sought in two panel discussions with eight BCN. Seven questions were deleted and eight questions were reformulated. Another four questions were removed as BCN found them to overlap with other items in the questionnaire. Finally four new relevant items, as suggested by the BCN, were included. The final questionnaire consisted 71 items.
The subdivision of questions among nine themes was assessed by eight nurse specialists. The appropriateness of the classification was evaluated. Thirteen items, which were classified under two possible themes, were ranked under the theme with the highest mean score. Only one item with a low mean score was replaced after a second assessment of the nurse specialists.
Conclusion: This study is the first step in the validation of an evidence-informed instrument to evaluate breast cancer care of a nursing consultation. Validity of the instrument will be evaluated by 80 breast cancer patients between April 2011 and June 2011. The preliminary data, available in August 2011, will reveal an insight in the psychometric properties of this new evaluation instrument. At the same time, questionnaires are being disseminated to a larger sample of approximately 300 patients to increase the validity of this new developed instrument.

4225 POSTER

Establishing Safety Culture Between the Members of Healthcare Team

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Background: Safety culture is a combination of values, approaches, perceptions, qualifications and behaviour patterns of individuals or groups that determine support, manner and ability for management of healthcare practice and safety issues. European Commission estimates that safety complications happen in 8 to 14% of hospitalizations in Europe. In 2010 Slovenian Ministry of Health issued a National quality and safety strategy in healthcare (2010–2015). The goal of the strategy is to achieve a total quality management and high safety of healthcare services through introduction of culture of continuous improvement and systematic connecting.
Material and Methods: Members of the multiprofessional healthcare team at the medical oncology unit at the Institute of Oncology Ljubljana decided to improve quality and safety in routine work processes with different approach. In previous practices our approaches to management of safety issues were unsystematic, mostly oriented in major complications, and were dealt within particular professional groups, and rarely in connection with other professional team members. The described approaches proved to be ineffective in safety management. With increased complexity of systemic cancer treatments, the need for connecting all professional groups involved in patient care, for cantered patient care, for evidence based care, and for continuous evaluation of routine work processes and introduction of change when necessary, aroused. We decided to place safety and quality of patient care as a priority of each team member, irrespective of position and profession. Vital importance to our new approach was systematic awareness and reporting of safety complications and its management.
Results: In 2011 we have started systematically performing safety meetings of all healthcare professionals and other personnel involved in patient care safety events. At the safety meeting we analyze the event, we discuss and agree on necessary measures and write a report. On this basis we introduce agreed safety measures and changes in patient care to prevent repetition of safety complications. We are very aware that we must collaborate and share information if we want to reduce safety complications and that every team member can contribute to safety of patient care. At this point we are still learning about open communication, analyzing and reporting of safety events without assigning the blame to individual team members, but rather to focus on system improvement. The poster will present a evalvation data of new management of safety events.
Conclusions: With until now performed safety meetings we managed to capture many deficiencies in our system of patient care, which would otherwise remain unsolved and concealed. Safety meetings definitely help improve patient safety but we still have a lot to learn on our journey toward improved safety culture.

4226 POSTER

Development and Area Adaptation of Flow Charts Related to Gynecologic Oncology Nursing Practices

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Aim: This study is planned to be a one grouped semi-experimental research to develop and adapt the flow charts of the nursing practices applied to gynecologic oncology patients to the field.
Methods: The research was conducted between October 2008 and March 2009 in 6 hospitals in Istanbul (3 health ministry hospitals, 2 private

INTRODUCTION In 2004, the Oncology Institute of Southern Switzerland (IOSI) started a program to improve cancer pain treatment, through training of health professionals and the introduction of monitoring tools . AIM The aim is to evaluate patient relief from pain (effective pain control), with attention to nursing role (pain assessment, monitoring and documentation). METHOD Retrospective study. The health records of patients admitted in the last three months of 2010 were consulted toâ€¦ CONTINUE READING. View on PubMed. In 2018 The Institute for Disease Modeling made a video in which they show a flu virus originating in China, from the area of Wuhan, and spreading all over the world, killing millions. They called it â€˜A Simulation For A Global Flu Pandemic.â€™Â Dozens of hospital beds, large numbers of nurses becoming puppets of a controlling system, death lurking about, a demonic giant rising up over the world, and the whole theatre was lit up in such a way that seen from the sky it looked like a coronavirus. Why did the Olympic Games show a coronavirus pandemic, in their opening show?Â The famous investigative journalist Anthony Patch did years of research concerning the plans to control the world, by means of created pandemics and mandatory vaccines. The Oncology Institute of Southern Switzerland (IOSI) is a Multicentric Comprehensive Cancer Center. In 2010 the Nursing Office instituted a Nursing Research and Development Unit to promote the development of a nursing. research and evidence based practice oriented culture through nursing staff. The Nursing Research and Development Unit started a series of activities to promote a critical approch to clinical practice and.Â He examines newcomers to Bad Krozingen, south-west of Freiburg. They are attracted by an economically active [Show full abstract] but pleasant area, a region near Switzerland, and well-known throughout Germany. It is on the margins of an agglomeration, and housing is not very expensive. -D.J.Davis. Clinical research examines patient experiences in order to improve outcomes. Translational research brings these discoveries from the bench to the bedside. Our basic, clinical, and translational multi-disciplinary research teams have made UCSF and the Proctor Foundation international leaders in vision research. In fact, vision science at UCSF is first nationally in receipt of grants from the National Eye Institute for sight saving research. Innovative research programs in the Koret Vision Research Laboratory include studies on the mechanism and potential new IOSI is a non-surgical cancer centre covering the needs of the population in the southern, Italian speaking, part of Switzerland. It comprises 5 clinics: medical oncology, radiation-oncology, haematology, palliative care, and research. Overall, 60 physicians compose the 5 teams.Â The institute follows at the moment approximately 8000 patients, with about 2000 new cases per year.Â Activity with both physicians in charge of study patients and with research nurses / data managers, to experience the clinical and administrative patient management, the preparation and the application of clinical protocols, team work, SOP and good clinical practice (GCP). 4. Radiation oncology. Discipline