

Objectives

To present a preliminary evaluation of nurses' perspective of the training for implementing the SN@P in cancer outpatient services.

Methods

We used a questionnaire based on the training manual to evaluate nurses' preparedness for applying the SN@P. The questionnaire included five self-report scales (ranging from 1 = "not at all" to 7 = "greatest possible"), and two open-ended narrative questions. Potential impact on SN@P's acceptability within practice routines was measured by the 9-item work-related sense of coherence (Work-SoC), a 7-point validated Likert-scale. Nurses completed the questionnaires after each training course.

Results

To date, ten nurses from two oncology outpatient centres rated their training courses as supportive and appropriate (*Median* = 6 for both courses, IQR 0.5 and 2 respectively). Narrative questions showed that they appreciated the detailed SN@P's introductions, and reflections on how to apply semi-structured consultations into practice. Global Work-SoC *Median* score was 6 (IQR 2), with highest ranking on sub-dimension *meaningfulness* (*Median* = 6, IQR 1).

Conclusions

The SN@P training seems to be meaningful for and well accepted by nurses. We will evaluate nurses' perspective of training at two additional centres.

eP097**THE ONCOLOGIC HOSPITAL MEDICINE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: MAKING THE CASE**

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Introduction:

There is an increased demand for expert oncological care in and out of the hospital, as a result of various factors including a growing aging population with a greater incidence of cancer, a shortage of oncologists and a decrease in house-staff working hours. These conditions have created the need for a physician with expertise in the management of the cancer patient in the hospital. Defined as the physician who focuses on the comprehensive care of hospitalized cancer patients, an oncology hospitalist provides value to the patients, their outpatient providers and the health care system as a whole.

Objectives

To train and educate the next generation of physicians in the management of complex medical problems of the cancer patient in the hospital setting.

Methods

The Oncologic Hospital Medicine Fellowship Program at MD Anderson Cancer Center, the first and only of its kind, provides advanced training in the management of complex medical problems of the hospitalized cancer patient. The main goal of the program is to facilitate expertise in the diagnosis, treatment, and multidisciplinary management of the hospitalized cancer patient, as well as to advance scholarship in the growing sub-discipline of oncology hospital medicine.

Results

The fellowship program is in its first year of implementation. The fellow is being recognized as an expert in oncologic hospital medicine.

Conclusions

Oncology Hospitalists focus on the comprehensive care of hospitalized cancer patients, they provide value, and the creation of a fellowship program aims at training the future generation of experts in the emerging discipline of oncologic hospital medicine.

eP098**DOCTORAL: THE FREE APP FOR TUTORING IN SUPPORTIVE ORAL CARE**

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Introduction:

Cancer patients are susceptible to a range of oral complications, including: mucositis, oro-dental infections, hyposalivation/xerostomia, oral GVHD (Graft Versus Host Disease) and ONJ (OsteoNecrosis of the Jaw) drug-related. Therefore, it is essential that easily tools are made available, for being used also by non-dental professionals, to perform appropriate clinical assessments and to manage patients' oral needs.

Objectives

To introduce the version 2.0 of DoctOral free app, created for tutoring medical/dental professionals (and students) in the clinical recognition of oral lesions and dental treatment planning in patients at risk of ONJ drug-related.

Methods

The principal functions of the app are the guided paths based on the recognition of initial lesions in the oral cavity, differentiating them by Morphology/Chroma or Etiology. Each pathway is selected by multiple-choice questions, leading to one or more diagnostic hypotheses. The user will be able to take clinical photos of their own cases throughout the entire pathway for comparison with the final hypothesis/es (Fig. 1). At the end of the tree, if necessary, it is possible to request via e-mail a service support. The second function allows to consult some guided pathways decisional algorithm regarding the dental treatment of patients at risk of drug-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (in pre/post-therapy), according to the Recommendations of Italian Scientific Societies (SIPMO and SICMF) (Fig. 2-3).

Results

Up to date, DoctOral has been used by 1,295 (IOS) and 3,488 (ANDROID) users.

Conclusions

DoctOral could be a useful and simple tool for management of cancer patient oral health.

eP099**KNOWLEDGE OF HOSPICE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS HOSPICE ADMISSION IN PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED CANCER IN PALLIATIVE MEDICINE SETTING IN THE INDIAN SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT**

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Introduction

Despite potential benefits of hospice enrollment, hospice facilities are underutilized among advanced cancer patients. No study has been done which reflects knowledge of and attitude of advanced cancer patients towards hospice.

Objectives

To understand knowledge of hospice, attitude towards hospice admission and factors associated with knowledge and attitude among advanced cancer patients receiving palliative care.

Methods

A cross sectional survey was conducted on 100 advanced cancer patients visiting Dept of Palliative Medicine, Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, India, using convenience sampling & a specially prepared content validated questionnaire, with questions for knowledge and attitude (response from strongly agree to strongly disagree). Analysis was done for