not disseminated to a sufficient extend to nursing practice. The Study Registration Project was set up as a response to this situation.

Purpose: All type of Studies (e.g. pedagogical, clinical, management oriented) with relevance for nursing to people with cancer conducted in Denmark from 1989 and onwards has been incorporated in a database. The aim was to support colleagues to use this database, find, and use studies with relevance to their practice and avoid duplication of studies.

Material and Method: Studies were defined both as research-studies and as quality-developments-studies - and were divided into three main groups: planned, ongoing, and finished. The SIG group designed a questionnaire consisting of items e.g. about type of study, the aim, methods, how the study was published, where the study was done, who participated in the study etc. The questionnaires were distributed to all Public Cancer Centers in Denmark, hospices, and Hospital Department for Palliative Medicine and Centers Training Specialist in Cancer. About 80 questionnaires were distributed and announced in two different Danish nursing magazines. The registration has been ongoing since 1999 and is continuous. It is now also possible to register on-line (www.fs13.dk) .

Result and Conclusion: The poster presentation will consist of an overview of the studies registered in the database. Presently 42 studies are registered. They are primarily from the multi centers, and primarily quality-developments-studies. All the studies were categorized into 10 different groups as ex. Palliation, Rehabilitation, Children and Young People, and Relatives etc. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches have been applied. There will be a summary of results from the questionnaire and an on-line demonstration of the database.

1292 POSTER

Do patients benefit from nursing research? An overview of a service user/patient need identified from our research, how it is being addressed and the impact and benefit to the individual

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Aims: To address the key issues related to nursing research and their benefits to patients. To emphasize how scientific knowledge can be implemented and how this can be of importance to each individual.

What is research? Research is defined as "an attempt to extend knowledge through systematic, scientific enquiry" (Hockey 1986) It is about finding answers to questions and solutions to problems.

One of the problems identified by many information charities is the difficulty in reaching ethnic minority communities. People seek information in a variety of ways and people from other communities may find it difficult to access culturally sensitive, appropriate information in other relevant languages.

Nursing research has already had a great impact in the field of communication and support for people with cancer. It has been highlighted in recent years the need to communicate openly with people and not use avoidance strategies. The result of this evidence being that there is greater openness in communicating with people affected by cancer and a positive change is occurring.

The view of CancerBacup. Britain's leading cancer information and support charity. is that in line with the NHS National Cancer Plan everyone has the right to relevant information that is culturally sensitive and appropriate to their individual language and needs. In response to CancerBacup's research and evidence that the needs of people in black and ethnic communities were not being adequately met, an interpreting service has been implemented to address these needs and give many more people the opportunity to access cancer information.

This paper will address the needs that were identified for an interpreting service through our statistical information and user feedback, as well as discuss how the service was set up and examine the implications of providing information to a far bigger overall population.

CancerBacup recognises through outreach work and research implemented by the ethnic minorities' Cancer Information Specialist, that the need to develop information services for a wider more diverse population is increasing and therefore the interpreting service will need to be evaluated effectively to measure the impact. Further statistical data from CancerBacup will be able to demonstrate this impact.

Nursing research has the ability to impact patient care on a global scale. The developments in recent years of how research is conducted and results implemented, means that nurses have the knowledge and tools to evaluate their practice effectively, implement their research results accordingly, and plan their care appropriately to meet the many and diverse needs of their cancer patients.

1293 POSTER

Ethical dilemmas in patients with breast cancer in clinical research

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Background: Medical ethics estimates behaviour of individual or a group in medical profession, defines certain moral obligations and requires self control, and above all, love for human beings.

Aim: To analyze, within existing ethical standards and principles, more precisely and in detalis specificities at obtaining informed consents for participating in clinical trials, according to attitudes of the Institute.

Method: Methods of obtaining informed consents of the patients for inclusion into clinical trials depends on national regulations. Oral consent is sufficient in our country. We have considered special and specific circumstances of giving consent of patients with breast cancer, for inclusion into adjuvant programmes. Specificity consists of the following:

– We are used not to tell complete truth to a patient in relation to diagnosis (generally);

– On the other hand, such a group of patients should be told about necessity for adjuvant therapy;

– Informed consent means detailed explanation of the course of disease, without treatment, and within therapeutic protocols as well, of reason by randomization, and that brings to certain dilemmas concerning obtaining consent of the patients.

Results: Our experience shows that the patients, most frequently are familiar with nature of their disease, although word cancer is neither used by the patients, not by the team of professionals. So, nurses meet new requirements as members of professional team in clinical research.

Conclusion: It comes from all above stated that a nurse, participating in medical research, should highly balance its professional competencies and follow attitude of her collaborators in professinal team.