

power is applied on nurses by physicians, the more do they clearly perceive them as less different ones ($p < 0.01$).

Conclusion: The present research showed that for the last years there has been change in nurses' self-perception that influenced their perception of their role partners. In nurses' opinion, nursing is not an "executive arm" of the medicine, but an autonomic separate occupation. However, in spite of this change, nurses still feel that physicians behave towards them according to previous codes. In their reaction, nurses express rigid stereotypic perceptions towards physicians.

8111

POSTER

The role of nurse coordinators in managing malignant bone tumors in Jordan: building multidisciplinary team with potential for clinical research

M. Abu-Mazen, N. Nemeah Farhan, I. Iyad Sultan, A. Ahmad Shehadah, T. Taleb Ismael, H. Hani Al-Ali. *King Hussein Cancer Center, P.O. Box 1269, Amman, Jordan*

Backgrounds: The care of young patients with malignant bone tumors is complex with many involved services. Inevitable gaps in this system may result in worse outcome in terms of cure and quality of life during and after therapy. The time and efforts required for patients' education and coordination of care leave an important role to be played by dedicated specialized and trained nurse-coordinators.

Methods: Two registered nurses were assigned to Pediatric bone tumors and limb salvage service. Their duties included: Facilitating initial staging and diagnostic procedures, counseling of new patients, close follow up to prevent abandonment, educating patients about chemotherapy and other medical interventions, selecting patients for multidisciplinary clinic visits, scheduling surgery, postoperative care and ensuring good support for grieving families in case of disease progression or relapse.

Results: The positive impact for such coordinators was clear in clinical care, ancillary services accessibility, compliance, patients' education, and research. Over the last 3 years, we treated 32 patients with malignant bone tumors. No patients abandoned treatment. All patients except one agreed to all advised medical interventions including limb salvage, primary and secondary amputation. New clinical practice guidelines were established at KHCC that reflected the important role of nurse-coordinators in delivering state of the art care in our institution.

Conclusion: Oncology nursing sub-specializing plays an important role in managing young patients with malignant bone tumors and prevents many of the pitfalls that may occur due to miscommunication between team members and misunderstanding of patients and their families. Establishing good clinical services unwraps opportunities for clinical research.

Poster Session

Ethical dilemmas, decision-making and advanced nursing roles

8112

POSTER

Ethical dilemmas involving family stem cell donors: whose decision is it?

R. Ovadia, D. Hutt, S. Mischari, B. Billeroy, A. Toren, A. Nagler. *Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, hemato-oncology daycare, Ramat-Gan, Israel*

Stem cell Transplant (SCT) is a major procedure for donor and recipient. The donation is an altruistic life saving act. The unrelated donor's registries have strict eligibility and regulatory criteria in order to protect the donors. The donation is a free will deed and there is no link between the donor and recipient. The situation is diverse for the family related donor. The relationship between the patients and their related donors are sometime very complex and uneasy, thus the transplant team is often facing unique ethical debates.

Methods: four ethical dilemmas related to these issues will be discussed involving the moral, cultural, legal and practical perspectives. We will also discuss the decision making through bioethics principles and risk management process that was involved in their resolutions, emphasizing the nurse coordinator role. Specifically we will discuss:

1. The risk for a 6 weeks old embryo due to a BM donation from the pregnant mother. Should we risk a woman and her embryo to save the life of her ill brother? What's the legal status of an embryo at that gestation age?
2. The use of Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD) to create a matched donor. Some of the ethical concerns regarding creation and selection of a particular child for the benefit of another. Is it proper to assign on a child the burden of being a savior of a sibling?

3. Can an adult sibling donor with a psychiatric diagnosis donate a graft for her brother that is her legal guardian? Who will sign the informed consent?

4. Should a matched related donor that is a carrier of a transmitting disease like Hepatitis B, donate stem cells to his sibling in order to save his life? How to keep the donors medical confidentiality?

Conclusion: The decision making processes in the above cases were influenced by the different members of the multidisciplinary team that worked closely together in order to find creative and suitable solutions that are based on knowledge, moral, philosophic and legal principles. Finally, we should share these topics, the decisions and their consequences, in order to extend the professional perspective while facing similar ethical dilemmas.

Poster Session

Health promotion and cancer prevention

8113

POSTER

Anxiety, depression and quality of life in patients undergoing genetic testing for BRCA in a Spanish multicentre cohort (IMASS collaborative group)

I. Mensa¹, D. Fortuny¹, J. Brunet², T. Ramón y Cajal³, A. Torres⁴, N. Ramírez⁵, J. Balmaña¹. ¹Hospital Universitario Vall d'Hebron, Medical Oncology, Barcelona, Spain; ²Institut Català d'oncologia Institut d'Investigació Biomèdica de Girona, Medical Oncology, Girona, Spain; ³Hospital de Sant Pau, Medical Oncology, Barcelona, Spain; ⁴Hospital Sant Joan de Reus, Medical Oncology, Reus, Spain; ⁵Hospital Sant Rafael, Psychiatry, Barcelona, Spain

Background: To explore the level of anxiety, depressive symptoms, and quality of life of the individuals undergoing genetic testing for BRCA1/2.

Material and Methods: Individuals who fulfilled criteria for BRCA1/2 genetic testing were eligible for a prospective, longitudinal and multi-centre questionnaire-based study of individuals at risk for hereditary breast and ovarian cancer. Demographic and clinical information, anxious and depressive symptoms (HADS scale), and quality of life (SF-12 scale) were completed before genetic testing. Descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests were used for the analysis.

Results: Eighty seven out of 90 eligible individuals were enrolled. Median age of the individuals was 44 (21-88) and 74 (85%) were females. There were 26 healthy individuals (30%) and 61 cancer patients (70%). Thirteen individuals (15%) had a very low/low risk perception of breast cancer, 15 (19%) had an intermediate risk perception, and 47 (54%) had a high/very high risk perception of breast cancer. Twelve individuals (14%) had a very low/low risk perception of ovarian cancer, 23 (26%) had an intermediate risk perception, and 28 (32%) had a high/very high risk perception of ovarian cancer. Thirty-seven individuals (43%) reported having the perception of carrying a genetic mutation while 10 (12%) reported that they would not carry a genetic mutation. The mean score of the anxiety scale was 6.01 (± 3.57) and the mean score of the depression scale was 2 (± 2.33). Overall, 8 individuals (9%) had anxiety symptoms and only 2 individuals (2%) had depressive symptoms (HADS ≥ 11). The mean score of the physical (PCS) and the mental component (MCS) of SF-12 was 48.63 (± 9.61) and 49.80 (± 9.20), respectively. Mean score in quality of life differed significantly between healthy individuals and cancer patients (PCS: $z = -4.945$, $p = 0.0001$; MCS $z = -2.293$, $p = 0.022$). No correlation was observed between quality of life and the perception of having a genetic mutation ($r = 0.138$, $p = 0.211$).

Conclusions: In our study population, individuals who undergo genetic testing for BRCA1/2 report a level of anxiety comparable to other studies and a low level of depressive symptoms. Although the scores of the PCS and MCS were slightly lower than the population mean, there was no correlation with the perception of carrying a genetic mutation. Follow-up is warranted to analyze the impact of result disclosure after genetic testing.

8114

POSTER

Effect of preoperative short-term smoking intervention on postoperative complications and smoking cessation in women undergoing breast cancer surgery

T. Thomsen¹, A.M. Møller¹, S. Samuelsen¹, H. Tønnesen². ¹Herlev Hospital, Research and Development Unit, Herlev, Denmark; ²Bispebjerg Hospital, Clinical Unit of Health Promotion Who Collaborating Centre, Copenhagen NV, Denmark

Objectives: The primary objective of the study is to examine the effect of a preoperative short-term smoking intervention on postoperative complications in patients undergoing breast cancer surgery. Secondary