website. A nurse has been allocated set hours per week to assist with data collection and outreach work. A BME advocacy worker has been appointed at one of our walk-in centres in a large London teaching hospital.
Results: Detailed data has been collected on how different ethnic groups use our service. CIYL data collection was done using an enquirer record form (ERF). ERF data shows that calls to the interpreting service are increasing as per Table 1.

Table 1: Number of calls to *Cancer in your language* service

Jan 2004	Jan 2005	Jan 2006	Jan 2007
4	1	8	18

To include the most recent data we have included the number of translation calls made to the service in January from each year since the service began.
Conclusions: Cancerbackup contact with BME communities is increasing. Through this work the importance of providing services sensitive to BME community needs has become widely recognised throughout the organisation. There is an ongoing commitment to support outreach work with BME communities. Nurses continue to play a key role in maintaining the links with these communities.

Poster Session
Research utilisation

8142 POSTER

Research priorites for cancer care in a Swedish sample of health care professionals

A. Langius-Eklöf, on behalf of The Swedish Network for Caring Sciences in Cancer. *Faculty of Health Science Linköping University, Department of Medicine and Care Nursing Science, Linköping, Sweden*

Background: In 2006 a Swedish network was established for PhDs with backgrounds in nursing and other health care sciences active in cancer care research. One of the main aims of the multiprofessional network is to initiate multicentre studies in this field. The issue of where the front line in cancer caring sciences is has been raised within the network as well as from funding agencies. One step towards identifying the front line is to seek opinions about research priorities among health care professionals. Since 1981 the Oncology Nursing Society (ONS) in USA, has conducted surveys about research priorities among cancer nurses. These studies have been of guidance for allocating resources to areas in need of more research.
The aim of this study was to investigate research priorities for cancer caring sciences from Swedish health care professionals' point of view.
Materials and Method: A convenience sample of 19 PhD-prepared professionals in cancer caring sciences and 40 nurses working in cancer care participated. A questionnaire consisting of 115 potential research topics from the ONS study was translated into Swedish. The Swedish version is composed of a verbal category scale with four response alternatives to grade the importance of each topic. The topics can be divided into seven areas; cancer symptom management, behavioural/psychosocial aspects, health services, cancer continuum of care, health promotion/prevention, special populations and communication/decision making.
Results: The top 10 topics as rated by the respondents were evidence-based practice, palliative care, curative treatment/care, caregiver role, children/adolescents, quality of life, prevention of cancer, fatigue and patient outcome of cancer care. The two most important areas were cancer continuum of care and communication/decision making whereas the least important area was special cancer populations. The PhD-group rated significantly nursing workforce issues ($p < 0.01$) less important and functional status changes ($p < 0.05$) and rehabilitation ($p < 0.05$) more important than did the nurses. The top 20 research priorities in the Swedish sample included 13 of the top 20 topics in the ONS study.
Conclusion: This study is a first step towards exploring the front line in oncology caring sciences by establishing research priorities as viewed by researchers and cancer nurses. The next challenge will be to ask patients and their families about their opinions of research priorities in cancer care.

8143 POSTER

Quality and accessibility of disease and treatment-related information available on the internet for women with breast cancer: outcomes of a UK scoping exercise

E.J. Blows[1], K. Scanlon[2], E.K. Ream[1], A. Richardson[1]. [1]*King's College London, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery, London, United Kingdom;* [2]*Breast Cancer Care, Policy and Research, London, United Kingdom*

Background: The ability to access quality disease and treatment-related information is fundamental to women with breast cancer. It facilitates adaptation to living with the disease and enables involvement in treatment decision-making. Breast Cancer Care, in collaboration with King's College London, is exploring barriers to the uptake of Breast Cancer Care's services. The scoping exercise aims to provide an understanding of information and support services provided for women with breast cancer by UK voluntary organisations, and determine the quality of information provided on their websites.
Materials and Methods: 16 UK voluntary organisations' websites were reviewed. Websites were selected to represent the various internet sites available to women with breast cancer and included general health, generic cancer and breast cancer specific sites. A data extraction form recorded each organisation's service portfolio and evaluated completeness, transparency and accessibility of information provided.
Results: *Service portfolio*: Thematic analysis suggests services fall within 6 key areas: information provision, health/wellbeing, one to one support, group support, practical support and breast awareness. Alternative models of service provision will be presented. Innovative services targeting hard-to-reach groups will be highlighted. *Website evaluation*: Preliminary analysis suggests that just over half of websites provided comprehensive breast cancer information, scoring $\geqslant$21/30 on completeness. Websites performed poorly on transparency, with over 80% scoring <10/24. In terms of accessibility, websites performed well, with over 70% scoring $\geqslant$6/7.
Conclusion: Voluntary organisations offer a wide range of information and support services to women with breast cancer. These are provided face-to-face, by telephone or via the internet. There is potential to incorporate alternative models of service provision into Breast Cancer Care's portfolio. UK voluntary organisations' websites fail to provide complete, transparent and accessible information to users. They focus on the aesthetic quality of websites, rather than quality of content. A standardised health website evaluation tool would highlight the best sources of information available.

8144 POSTER

Prevention and treatment for mucositis in bone marrow grafted patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis

P. Ferreira[1], M.A. Gamba[1], H. Saconato[2], M.G.R. Gutierrez[1]. [1]*Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Nursing, Sao Paulo, Brazil;* [2]*Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brazilian Cochrane Center, Sao Paulo, Brazil*

Background: Patients undergoing bone marrow transplantation (BMT) need special nursing care due to the potential adverse effects of chemo and/or radiotherapy conditioning. One of these effects is oral mucous injury (mucositis) which depending on its severity can compromise both the patients' clinical status and quality of life.
Objectives: To identify the interventions needed to prevent and to treat mucositis; and to evaluate the evidences of effectiveness of these interventions when performed in patients undergoing BMT.
Method: a systematic review was carried out using the following keywords: "mucositis", "stomatitis" and "bone marrow transplantation". The period searched was from 1972 to 2006 in the following data bases: LILACS, MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE; CENTRAL (Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials) and DARE (Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects).
Results: 3,839 abstracts were found, from which 19 were included in the systematic review and 17 were submitted to meta-analysis. Three interventions presented statistically significant evidence in reducing mucositis severity: the use of Traumeell® (Arnica Montana), mouthwash with clhorexidine and topic cryotherapy. Cryotherapy presented better protective and therapeutical effect with relative risk of 0.03 (IC95% = 0; $p = 0.02$).
Conclusions: This study showed the lack of controlled studies that evidence the effectiveness of interventions to prevent, evaluate and treat oral mucositis. Nevertheless, the three interventions identified are essential for the management of oral mucositis for they are effective, don't demand high technology resources and have low cost. Thus, the careful incorporation of this new knowledge in nursing clinical practice opens a new perspective on evidence-based practice, in order to provide an effective clinical care to patients undergoing BMT that present oral mucositis.