

4219 POSTER Can We Hypothesize an Oncology Nursing Minimum Data Set (ONMDS)?

S. Mauri¹, V. Brunelli², C. Beltrami³, E. D'Anna³, M. Cerone³, C. Esposito⁴, A. Zaroni⁵, T. Suardi⁶, G. Magon⁶, A. Milani⁶.

¹European Institute of Oncology, Intensive Care Unit, Milano, Italy;

²European Institute of Oncology, Clinical Pharmacology and New Drugs Development, Milano, Italy; ³European Institute of Oncology, Gynaecology, Milano, Italy; ⁴European Institute of Oncology, Thoracic Surgery, Milano, Italy; ⁵European Institute of Oncology, Medical Oncology, Milano, Italy;

⁶European Institute of Oncology, Patient Care Service, Milano, Italy

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

K. Finnilä¹, Y. Landin¹, I.M. Moegelin¹, R. Henriksson¹, J. Söderberg².

¹Karolinska University Hospital, Oncology Radiumhemmet, Stockholm, Sweden; ²Health Solutions AB, Stockholm, Sweden

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

P. Olsen¹. ¹Aarhus University Hospital, Department of Oncology, Aarhus C, Denmark

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 teenagers 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)

M. Bianchi¹, C. Pedrazzani¹, D. Valcarenghi¹. ¹IOSI -San Giovanni Hospital, Bellinzona, Switzerland

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