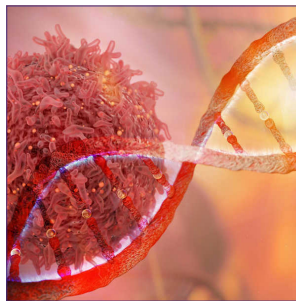


Poster

Cancer Nursing 2019



16th International Conference on
Oncology Nursing and Cancer Care
April 15-16, 2019 | Frankfurt, Germany

"Hoping for the best and preparing for the worst"- Understanding the needs of people living with treatable but not curable cancer and developing solutions for choice and support for people

Dany Bell

Macmillan Cancer Support, UK

In England at least 17,000 people who have survived for two years or more after being diagnosed with stage 4 cancer. The figures are based on people in England who were diagnosed with one of ten common types of cancer between 2012 and 2013, and still alive at the end of 2015. This is the first time that data showing the number of people in England living several years after being diagnosed with stage 4 cancer has been available. These figures highlight the changing nature of cancer. There are now thousands of people who have been diagnosed with the most advanced stage of cancer as new and improved treatment means they are able to live for several years. Patients who previously had more limited options now see their cancer become more 'treatable' and manageable, like other chronic illnesses. However, these patients often face a complex range of issues, including living with uncertainty over how their cancer will progress, and having to make difficult decisions about potentially life-extending treatment that effects their quality of life. Coping with the physical symptoms of cancer, having multiple hospital appointments, scans and treatment options to contend with, there's also the emotional and psychological impact of having an uncertain future. Carol, 55, from London was diagnosed with stage 4 breast cancer in 2015. She says: "Since my diagnosis, I have learnt how to adjust and come to terms with my new self. I am still Carol - a mother, wife, sister, friend and colleague. I am learning to live with a progressive disease and uncertainty every day. Research highlighted patient views around language often used and

how it disempowers them. Research to identify this emerging cohort of patients as well as solutions as to how to provide greater choice and support in the face of great uncertainty. This includes:

- Data from England on the numbers of people living with treatable but not curable cancer
- Insight from Macmillan Cancer Support's strategic work in this field
- Findings from a UK ethnographic study commissioned by Macmillan Cancer Support, looking at the experiences of professionals and people living with incurable cancer and the missed opportunities for shared decision making and advance care planning. This will include some case study videos
- Debate on the language and how to describe this emerging field alongside existing terminologies used such as supportive, palliative and terminal care

Speaker Biography

Dany Bell is Specialist Advisor for Treatment and Recovery at Macmillan Cancer Support. She is a Registered General Nurse with 31 years' experience in the NHS. Has a Diploma in Palliative Care and Master of Science Degree in Pain Management. During her career she has clinically managed a surgical oncology ward, hospice ward, has experience as a clinical nurse specialist in specialist palliative care as well as being lead clinical nurse for a hospital specialist palliative care team. Has undertaken senior management roles in the NHS including lead cancer nurse and cancer manager as a joint role; as well as a head of operations role for an acute trust. She has been employed by Macmillan since April 2014. In her current role she advises Macmillan on strategic direction and provides insight and expertise across treatment and recovery thematic areas.

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Does a single dose of adenosine in epidural space reduce cancer-related neuropathic pain? A randomized clinical trial

Ehsan Shahverdi

University Medicine Greifswald, Germany

Background: Systemic and intrathecal adenosine reduce chronic neuropathic and nociceptive pain; however, the effect of adenosine epidural injection in the treatment of neuropathic cancer-related pains remains unclear.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of a single epidural administration of adenosine in alleviating chronic neuropathic pain in patients with primitive neuroectodermal tumors.

Methods: In this single-blind randomized clinical trial with the unique ID of IRCT2017031428878N1, 88 patients with chronic neuropathic pain were divided into two equivalent groups. Two groups were treated with a single dose epidural administration of ropivacaine, 0.75 mL/kg from 0.2% solution (both groups), plus adenosine, 50 mcgr/kg (adenosine group), or normal saline (control group). Patients were evaluated on the days 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 14 after injection.

Results: Both groups showed a reduction in pain severity according to verbal rating scale (VRS) (3 ± 0.09 - 1 ± 0.05 in adenosine, 4 ± 0.08 - 1 ± 0.00 in the control group) and visual analogue scale (VAS) (7 ± 0.25 - 1 ± 0.12 in adenosine, 8 ± 0.22 - 1 ± 0.06 in the control group); however, this reduction was significantly higher in the control group ($P < 0.0005$). The intensity of neuropathic pain decreased in both

groups according to Douleur Neuropathique 4 questions (DN4) scores (from 5 ± 0.23 - 1 ± 0.04 in adenosine group, and from 5.5 ± 0.24 - 1 ± 0.00 in the control group) without a significant difference between the groups ($P = 0.19$). Adenosine group had less nausea and vomiting ($P < 0.0005$). There was no significant difference in patient satisfaction levels between adenosine and control groups ($P = 0.09$).

Conclusions: Administration of bolus epidural adenosine is not effective in reducing neuropathic pain in patients with primitive neuroectodermal tumors.

Speaker Biography

Ehsan Shahverdi is a MD medical graduate (2016), who commenced his interest in Blood transfusion, cancer treatment and research in 2014. He completed a MD postgraduate qualifications before taking up positions in transfusion in Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization (IBTO) and then in cancer treatment and research in MAHAK Pediatric Cancer Treatment and Research Center. He has been a Council member of the Blood and Cancer Research Center of the MAHAK Pediatric Cancer Treatment and Research Center. He is Chairman of the department of Young Doctors and Researchers of the IPHOS. He has written over 70 scientific papers and is in demand as a speaker to a number of international congress. He has a particular interest in the transfusion services of developing countries and has travelled to many of them to lecture and assist in practical workshops. Over the years, he has been awarded life memberships of various organizations and has won several prestigious awards from medical societies. He is now very active in various community support organizations.

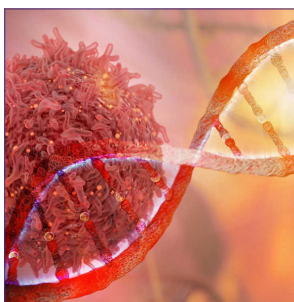
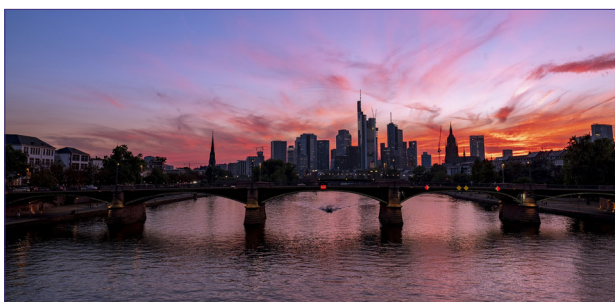
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Notes:

Video Presentation

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Bio-physical tendencies with applied methods of mind/ body/ soul techniques sound frequencies and including the art of intuition

Marilyn Parkin

International College of Medical Intuition, Canada


The Effects of Vibrational Frequency Measured Through Darkfield. The study was conducted to determine the effects of sound vibration on individuals with depression. The study also examined changes to the blood cell after the intervention of vibratory frequencies ranging from 120Hz to 10Hz throughout the magnetic field of the body. Variables introduced were time frame of one hour of control group listening to music and experimental group positioned on a sound vibrational treatment table to absorb the music vibrations. The random study was conducted on 60 subjects with inclusion of 25 to 45 years of age and >6 months maintenance dose of antidepressant drug, Paxil. Measurement was accomplished through evaluation of Live Blood Analysis and Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression. A blood draw process of Live Blood Analysis was obtained and examined for specific quality and level of visible clumping. Post blood analysis determined less clumping and healthier activity of the cell after intervention in the experimental group. The Live Blood Analysis of the control group remained unchanged. Hamilton Rating Scale for

Depression indicated decreased levels of depression in experimental group. Hypothesis supports changes toward healthier cellular activity and appearance of less blood cell clumping and decreased level of depression with increased levels of frequency through sound vibrational treatment table. Application of this model has been applied within informal studies and observations on adults and children for various conditions with similar results.

Speaker Biography

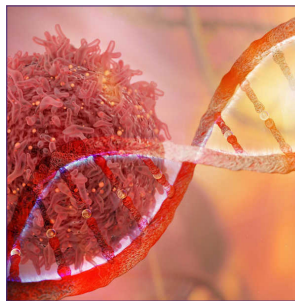
Marilyn Parkin has been a practicing Medical Intuitive for several years. She earned her PhD in Energy Medicine through an innovative program designed by Dr. Norm Shealy and Dr. Caroline Myss. She previously spent many years in nursing and holds a degree in Sociology and Psychology. She also teaches Health and Empowerment seminars worldwide and has founded the International College of Medical Intuition, Inc (2002) which has locations in Hawaii, Vancouver and NY. Her focus is reaching medical professionals such as nurses to further incorporate intuition for healing in the workplace. Her courses are practical and based on intuitive as well as scientific knowledge. She completed a formal research study (Clinical Depression) on Sound Frequencies Affect on the Physiology of the Body as well as years of data collection on efficacy of applied intuition as a therapeutic tool.

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 Notes:

E-Poster

Cancer Nursing 2019



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Polyaniline supported CdS/CeO₂/Ag₃PO₄ nanocomposite: Synthesis, characterization and photocatalytic activity for methyl orange dye degradation

Tigabu Bekele Mekonnen

Mekdela Amba University, Ethiopia

In the present work, different types of photocatalysts in single, binary and ternary systems with different molar ratios (1:1, 2:1, 3:1 and 4:1) of CdS: CeO₂/Ag₃PO₄ was synthesized by co-precipitation method. Polyaniline supported CdS/CeO₂/Ag₃PO₄ nanocomposite was also synthesized by “*in situ*” chemical oxidative method. Crystal structure, surface area, morphology, band gap energy, functional groups, optical properties and electron transfer of the as-synthesized photocatalysts were characterized by using XRD, BET, SEM-EDX, UV/Vis, FTIR, PL and EIS instruments, respectively. Photocatalytic activities of single, binary, bare and supported ternary nanocomposite were evaluated by using aqueous solution of model pollutant methyl orange dye (MeO) as well as a real sewage sample solution collected from Bahirdar Textile Share Company. Photocatalytic activities of ternary CdS/CeO₂/Ag₃PO₄ (1:1, 2:1, 3:1 and 4:1 molar ratios) nanocomposite were found to be higher than those of single and binary counterparts. The effect of operational parameters such as pH, initial dye concentration and photocatalyst load in MeO dye degradation were investigated by using polyaniline supported CdS/CeO₂/Ag₃PO₄ (PAST)

nanocomposite. At optimum operating conditions, photodegradation efficiencies of the bare (CCA4) and supported (PAST) ternary systems were found to be 83.71 and 93.99%, respectively. The effect of different scavengers suggest that •O₂⁻ and •OH are the principal species involved in the decolorization of MeO. Supported photocatalyst also exhibited a relatively higher efficiency on the photodegradation of MeO than real sewage sample solutions which is about 93.44 and 70.74%, respectively. The reusability of supported photocatalyst was tested and only about 20% decrement was observed after four successive runs. Photocatalytic degradation of MeO dye follows the pseudo first order kinetics for the entire as-synthesized nanocomposite. The results also suggest that the PANI supported CdS/CeO₂/Ag₃PO₄/GCE nanocomposite could act as excellent electron transfer medium and enhance electron transfer.

Speaker Biography

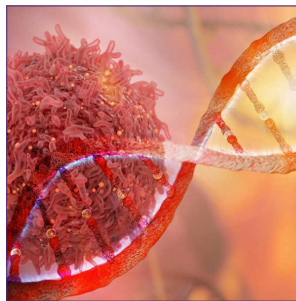
Tigabu Bekele Mekonnen, he had completed his MSc at the age of 25 years from Haramaya University. He is now an instructor in Mekdela Amba university, Ethiopia. He done his research at Nanocomposite and Nanotechnology.

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 Notes:

Accepted Abstracts

Cancer Nursing 2019



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Tablet-based patient education regarding Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination for patients in colposcopy clinic - A prospective study of patient knowledge and satisfaction

Allison Gockley, Nancy Pena, Kelly Welch, Eileen Lind, Sarah Feldman

Harvard Medical School, USA

Objective: The aim of the study is to assess the efficacy of electronic tablet-based education regarding human papilloma virus infection and prophylactic vaccination among women presenting for their initial appointment in a specialized pap smear evaluation clinic.


Methods: A prospective study was conducted of all new patients presenting to the pap smear evaluation clinic. Each new patient was approached by a patient navigator and, if willing to participate, took a 4 question pre-test and then completed an education module on the electronic tablet followed by a 5 question post-test. The questions and module focused on the pathogenesis of cervical abnormalities and the connection between HPV and cervical cancer. All materials were available in both English and Spanish.

Results: Between June 2017 and December 2017 118 patients voluntarily participated in the tablet education. One-hundred and nine patients (92%)

were English speaking. Following the tablet education, 108 (92%) of women identified cervical cancer as a problem that can be caused by HPV, as compared to 104 women (88%) in the pre-test. Knowledge of head and neck cancer as a problem that could be caused by HPV was also increased from 10% to 77%. Before the module, 76% of women answered that they would definitively recommend the HPV vaccine for a child in their family. In the post-test 83% of women answered "definitely would". Eighty-nine percent of patients rated the tablet module as "extremely" or "very" helpful.

Conclusions: Tablet-based education improves patient knowledge of HPV-associated cancers and is feasible in an outpatient clinic setting.

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 Notes:

The art of nursing management

Palma D Iacovitti

Baptist MD Anderson, USA

Nurse Managers have a legal and ethical obligation to safeguard positive patient experiences, quality patient outcomes and a commitment to enhance patient care. Managers are in a paramount position to enforce policy and procedures, organizational and unit-based system improvements, provide a healthy and safe work environment, support and advocate for staff. Transformational leadership is imperative for sustaining patient safety, decreasing staff turnover, improve teamwork and staff engagement to meet

organizations' strategic goals. Not all managers have strong management, communitive and relationship skills to lead successfully. Nurse Managers can enrich their ability to manage and lead by identifying their strengths and weaknesses together with learning how to be a transformational leader. Nursing management is an art. It takes dexterity, dedication, self-confidence and a passion to achieve excellence.

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Cancer rehabilitation – Exploring the views of nursing staff on referring patients for exercise

Mandy Trickett

St Andrews Hospital, UK

A growing body of evidence indicates the benefits of exercise for cancer patients but little is known about the beliefs and perceptions of nursing staff from oncology which influence their decisions to refer patients with advanced disease for exercise. Loss of ability to manage daily activities and deterioration in physical function can be a significant problem and can be a source of distress for patients with advanced disease. Consequently, exercise is increasingly recognised as relevant at all stages of the care pathway. However, prior to referral to palliative care, not all patients have received advice about exercise and this appears based on patient diagnosis; not need. Given the exploratory nature of the study and limited evidence base, qualitative data was collected using semi-structured interviews from a purposive sample of eight clinical nurse specialists from two different specialties. Analysis was carried out using thematic analysis and interpreted using Leventhal's Common Sense Model of Self-Regulation of Health and Illness. All the participants were aware

of the evidence base to support their referral of patients to exercise interventions and were positive towards this for both advanced COPD and advanced cancer patients. However, the findings indicated that different and often opposite barriers and facilitators to referral were evident between the nursing groups. There appeared to be certainty about referral within the COPD nurses group and often uncertainty within the oncology group. Consequently, almost all COPD patients receive repeated referral for exercise but still many cancer patients are reported to receive none. The identification of factors which influence nurses' decisions to refer patients for exercise appears strongly linked to the current service infrastructure in place. These findings may inform new initiatives aimed at improving access to all patients with advanced disease to receive support and advice to exercise based on their need and not diagnosis.

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Notes:

The role of social youth Entrepreneurship in Oncology Nursing and Cancer Care

Kennedy Kwuelum

Nexus Exchange, UK

Learning Objectives:

- Present young people's cancer statistics
- Discuss the role of social youth entrepreneurship in caring, supporting cancer care and combating cancer in young people
- Access to funding for youth led projects in the area of oncology and cancer care
- Pathways to accessing cancer education and careers in Oncology.

Driven by both the urgency in finding the end to cancer and the competition in qualitative and effective cancer care provisioning, while adhering to regulatory requirements, health organisations, medical professionals, pharmaceutical companies

and cancer research institutes are employing more innovative approaches in cancer diagnosis, provision of therapies and obtaining insights into clinical trials' feasibilities. In this presentation, we will demonstrate and recommend how the medical and health organisations can collaborate with social youth enterprise companies in a unique, dynamic partnership with experienced young professionals to deliver holistic and innovative cancer care and interventions among young cancer sufferers. We will explore the challenges in developing and implementing these oncology solutions and present practical examples of its effectiveness, values and sustainability as measured against the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

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Laser acupuncture for adolescents with osteosarcoma- A randomized simple blind study

Cristiane da Silva Varejão and Fátima Helena do Espírito Santo

National Cancer Institute, Brazil

Introduction: Nausea and vomiting are frequent side effects associated with chemotherapy treatments. Evidence-based research demonstrates the effect of acupuncture on relieving these symptoms. The acupuncturist nurse can through a systematized assistance contribute with a complementary therapy to control the emetic symptoms.

Objectives: To evaluate the effects of acupuncture on the relief of nausea and vomiting in children and adolescents who treat osteosarcoma.

Methodology: This is an experimental, randomized, single blind study. The research was carried out in a public reference hospital in the control and treatment of cancer, located in the City of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). We selected adolescents who were undergoing chemotherapy for the treatment of osteosarcoma (high-dose methotrexate, cisplatin and doxorubicin). Data were collected from March to November 2015. Participants were divided into two groups: A and B. In group A, true acupuncture was applied to the acupuncture and placebo acupuncture. Laser acupuncture was applied on

the first day of chemotherapy. Participants were followed up 1 to 5 days after QT.

Results: Data analysis indicates that there was a significant relief of nausea in the intervention group when compared to the placebo group. There was also a decrease in the number of episodes of vomiting on the second and third days after chemotherapy. Comparing the intervention group with the placebo group, on days 1, 4 and 5 there was no significant difference in relation to the number of episodes of vomiting.

Conclusion: Laser acupuncture has been shown to be effective in relieving nausea in children undergoing chemotherapy for osteosarcoma treatment, laser acupuncture was shown to be effective in reducing the number of episodes of vomiting on days 2 and 3 after chemotherapy. This therapy used in addition to standard antiemetic treatment may relieve gastrointestinal toxicity.

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 Notes:

Cancer through black eyes - The views of UK based black men towards Cancer: A constructive grounded theory study

Betselot Mulugeta

NHS Foundation Trust, UK

Background: Little is known about black African (BA) and black African-Caribbean (BAC) men's views towards cancer; yet culture and acculturation determine the way in which people understand, explain and develop their attitudes towards cancer. Hence, cancer prevention and early detection strategies may not be sensitive to United Kingdom (UK)-based black men's views, affecting their awareness of risk factors and early detection services. An evidence-based understanding of black men's views towards cancer is needed to effectively target cancer prevention strategies. This qualitative study explored the influence of culture on the views of UK-based BA and BAC men towards cancer.

Methods: In collaboration with black community organisations based in four major cities in the UK, 25 participants were recruited using convenience and theoretical sampling methods. Data were collected using 33 semi-structured interviews, and analysed using grounded theory analytic procedures.

Results: Participants had distinct beliefs concerning the causes of cancer, which influenced how they viewed cancer as a whole. Cancer was not viewed as a purely medical condition. Black men's views

towards cancer were closely linked to socially constructed perspectives of themselves, linked with their cultural and religious beliefs, and shaped by what being a black male means in society, the meanings of historical phenomena like slavery, and the meanings ascribed to social systems and establishments, including the healthcare system. Clinical risk factors such as smoking and obesity had different meanings and symbolisation through black eyes. There were macro- and micro-level similarities and differences between BA and BAC men.

Conclusions: Cancer services and related public-health campaigns aimed at black men need to understand cancer through black eyes. Public health campaigns based solely on the clinical meaning of cancer are incongruent with black men's understandings of cancer, and therefore ineffective at reducing health inequality. Findings from this study can be used to inform public health policy makers and healthcare professionals more broadly, including professionals involved in health promotion, as well as charitable organisations that provide services to BA and BAC men.

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Prevalence of HCV in rural Menoufyia

Basem Mohamed Saleh
Menoufyia University, Egypt

Objectives and Background: Egypt has the highest known prevalence of HCV in the world. With a current endemic attributed to the mass Schistosomiasis treatment campaigns in the last century. The problem represents a major challenge to healthcare policymaker that hinders many development plans in the country. In this study, we aimed to highlight on the prevalence of HCV infection in rural Menoufia and examine the association between different variables and the seropositivity of HCV in our studied sample.

Methods: A screening campaign was conducted in five villages present in rural Menoufia. Blood samples from consented participants were tested for HCV Antibodies using Enzyme-Linked immunosorbent Assay "ELISA". For assessment of the contribution to different risk factors to our results, our team interviewed the participants to complete the study developed questionnaire. Results were analyzed and

Chi-Square test was used to assess the significance of associations in most of the study variables.

Results: Out of 1615 participants, 21.9% "n=354" of the screened sample tested positive for HCV antibodies. Various risk factors were significantly associated with higher risk for having HCV including parenteral anti-schistosomiasis therapy, blood transfusion and invasive medical procedures.

Conclusion: One of each five in the population of rural Menoufia is seropositive for HCV. Our results thus confirms the severity of the current disease burden in the Nile Delta of Egypt. The association found between different risk factors and the state of seropositivity adds to evidence suggesting the need for more strict infection control measures upon using invasive medical procedures.

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Challenges & pitfalls in nursing and pharmacists training for QOPI[®] certification

Anghel Adrian Udrea

Medisprof Cancer Center, Romania

QOPI certification is one of the most valuable quality services accreditations in medical oncology worldwide. Since 2016 this is available for practices outside USA. Medisprof Cancer Center is the 7th international practice awarded with this certificate. Oncology training for nurses and pharmacists is not mandatory to practice in Romania. But they are for QOPI certification. The presentation will guide the audience through the challenges and pitfalls of this process described below. First, we had to motivate the team about the scopes of having the QOPI certification. The major difficulty being a medical system that does not care about quality. The only national reimbursement, mandatory system for Romanians do not have any procedures in this regard. We had to establish a comprehensive training

program and competency assessment for new staff, as well as monitoring competency in chemotherapy administration at regular interval for all nurses. This included all routes of administration: oral, parenteral, intravesical, intratecal. Handling of hazardous drugs education was done by our 2 ESOP certificated pharmacists and is updated at regular intervals. EMR (electronic medical record) in Romanian, data entry system was elaborated by our IT staff. Accurate data entry by oncology nurses was mandatory in order to have the traceability of their work with the patients. Finally, regular auditing in order to verify that procedures are respected is to be done in order to maintain quality and certification.

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Neoadjuvant chemotherapy for male with locally advanced breast cancer

Murashko R, Keshabyan A and Zandaryan A

Regional Cancer Centre, Russia

Introduction: Male breast cancers (MBC) are rare cancers that include less than 1% of all breast cancers and less than 1% of all cancers in men. Unfortunately, at the moment there is no single view on the problem of breast cancer treatment. The principles of treatment of breast cancer in men are still based on knowledge, including in relation to women with a similar pathology. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy is a standard aid for local breast cancer in women. Our study was designed to evaluate the potential for surgery on the chest (BS) after neoadjuvant chemotherapy in men with locally advanced breast cancer and the selection of the optimal adjuvant chemotherapy regimen.

Patients and methods: We performed retrospective analysis of short-term outcomes of ten breast cancer patients. All patients were male median age 50.2 years luminal biological subtype of tumor. Three patients had stage IIB (T2N1M0) and seven

patients had stage IIIA (T3N1M0) were selected to 3 cycles taxane-based neoadjuvant chemotherapy. One patient who had a positive luminal biological subtype of HER-2 tumor, was added Trastuzumab to the treatment regimen. Adjuvant chemotherapy, radiotherapy and hormonal treatment were given to all patients.

Results: All patients underwent surgical treatment. Response to chemotherapy was the only statistically significant factor which influences the BS. All patients showed positive changes in the form of a reduction in the size of the tumor, and the same decrease in the size of the axillary lymph nodes.

Conclusion: We recommend all patients (men) with locally advanced breast cancer to perform neoadjuvant chemotherapy; this will allow you to choose the optimal mode of adjuvant therapy.

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Emergencies in pediatric oncology: Need to know knowledge for oncology nurses

Asohan Thevarajah

Sabah Women's & Children's Hospital, Malaysia

Emergencies in paediatric oncology can occur as the initial presentation of the cancer, during progression of the cancer and during or after cancer chemotherapy. Early identification and appropriate intervention will prevent dire consequences. As oncology nurses are in constant contact with children with cancer they have an important role in the management of emergencies in paediatric oncology.

Leukaemia is the most common cancer in children accounting for approximately 35% of all childhood cancer. Oncology emergencies that commonly occur in childhood leukaemias that paediatric oncology nurses need to know are tumour lysis syndrome, hyperleukocytosis, superior vena cava syndrome and neutropaenic sepsis.

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 *Notes:*