Materials and Methods: Observations and the actions taken are written on an individual "patient schedule" at his/her home and include Karnofsky (KPS) test and Scale of Norton.

Results: In ADI we cared for about 200 pts, 50% of whom were cancer pts, females 53%, males 47%, their age range was 45−90. Most frequent diseases: lung, breast, colon-rectal, glioblastom. 20% needed supportive care because of cachexia, 80% needed palliative care (our actions: we establish psychological support, pain control, intravenous hydration, supply medicines, control their wellbeing, and see to their welfare both social and within their family. The percentage that died at their home has been high. The medium score of KPS and Scale of Norton starting ADI were 60 and 18.

Conclusion: Cancer pts and their families receiving ADI care described us as motivated and professional nurses with the special qualities of compassion, equanimity, moderation, and with the ability of communication and most importantly reassurance. Cancer pts are the fuel that allows us, common people, to attain uncommon results.

4229 POSTER

Danish webbased network for women treated for cervical cancer

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Background: Initiated by a former cancer patient, a group of organizations including departments from Copenhagen University Hospital, three patient organizations and the Danish eHealth Portal (sundhed.dk) established national web based networks for six different diseases in January 2008. The networks were established collectively as a one-year pilot study, and one of these networks iwas for women during and after treatment for cervical cancer. The purpose was to give the patients this extra opportunity to establish social support amongst each others, and to share knowledge about their illness, increase options to self efficacy and life style as part of daily living and rehabilitation during and after cervical cancer.

Materials: The design of the network site for cervical cancer patients was formed by a multidisciplinary group at the Copenhagen University Hospital based on a focus group interview with former cervical cancer patients, discussions with staff at different wards in the hospital, and with the web group organizing and running the Danish Cancer Society website. The website had various features such as a "Discussion forum", where experiences were shared between patients, and issues were revealed and often resolved and a forum "Ask a professional staff member", where different kinds of questions were answered by a multidisciplinary team from the hospital. The web based network was run by an administrator and a moderator, and was evaluated by an external evaluation facility, the Danish Institute for Health Services Research (DSI) in December 2008.

Results: A certain number of users were required for the network to be "alive" and to have a dynamic site. The features where users could ask professionals, write "My personal story", and find information from the five cancer centres in Denmark were especially valuable for the users. The functionality of the network was stable and secure, and no spam or unpleasant episodes were reported during the pilot study. An update and further development of the network is needed as some functions have not been used much (blog and chat). Too few relatives used the website to conclude anything about that. Some questions and remarks posted on the site have caused the wards to adjust clinical practice and patient information.

Conclusions: A web based network gives an opportunity for information and answering questions from patients and survivors after cervical cancer. Rehabilitation and redefining daily living seems to be improved by a web based network.

4230 POSTER

The contribution of nurses in the adaptative process of an adolescent with cancer

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Background: The survivors of teenagers suffering from an oncologic disease has been improve due to technological and scientific advances, making available new therapeutic courses and early diagnosis. The IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) indicates stress that investigation line must include psychosocial needs of the cancer patients in order to develop the proper preventive strategies (IARC, 2003). This study has the objective of understanding the adapting process of teenage cancer patients as well as to recognize how nurses became a major help during the different processes.

Materials and Methods: This study of exploratory-descriptive nature, the study has a qualitative methodological approach Eight participants integrated the sample of patients with oncologic disease experiences that agreed to participate in this study. All patients were intervied and queried.

Results: For the analysis, the data was organized in six categories: Personal meaning of cancer; Psychological repercussions; Physical repercussions; Social repercussions; Adapting strategies; Nursing Contributions. We identified several feelings, from fear to uncertainty to hope as they went along all phases of the disease. Moreover, it was possible to find out the contribution of Nursing to the participants throughout these stages; acting as an important supporting source in their adaptation. Educational and helping functions of nurses were defined as key factors in the teenagers' trajectories.

Conclusions: The study results allow us to identify difficulties and needs felt during the teenage years, enhancing issues that need intervention in order to improve the quality of life of teenagers during their treatment course.

4231 POSTER

Psychological problems of survivate of paediatric cancer patients in their adolescence – an experience from eastern India

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Background: Adolescents who have been treated for childhood cancer not only have the substantial physical, cognitive, emotional and interpersonal problems but also have the added burden of integration a life threatening disease into their experiences. Persistent body image concerns somatic preoccupation, disruptions in heterosexual relationships and deficit in social competence have all been documented in this age group. The aim of our study was to document the psychological problems of adolescents survivors of childhood cancer in a developing country like India.

Materials & Method: We assessed 400 survivors childhood cancer patients in their adolescent period with their families in the Psycho oncology department of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Cancer Research Institute during period from July to December 2008. We examined their family functioning, mental health, self-esteem, and social competence.

Result: Total 325 patients (81.25%) had excellent psychological functioning without serious social issues. They expressed a positive effect of their illness. Total 30 patients (7.5%) had expressed a little depression. Thirty-five patients (8.75%) of the teenagers thought that their families were less attentive than the case with their counterparts. These adolescents were maladjusted to the society also. Ten patients (2.5%) were reluctant to command. Majority of the patients who had psychological disturbances, responded well to psychotherapy.

Conclusion: Almost 20% of the childhood cancer survivors had psychological problems in their adolescents. Hence we recommend psychotherapy strongly in their adolescent period in frequent intervals.

4232 POSTER

Cognitive expectations of cancer patients receiving chemotherapy over time – an integrative review

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This paper is a report of an integrative review of patient's cognitive expectations during cancer chemotherapy process.

Background: Patient's cognitive expectations (including information needs and knowledge expectations) are a good base for patient education. They help the educator to plan the education on individual basis. Earlier studies have shown that cognitive expectations change during the care process and thus their evaluation should also be continuous. The purpose of this integrative review was to evaluate the current literature on the topic.

Material and Methods: Searches were conducted on studies from 1950 to March 2009 through Medline, CINAHL, ERIC and Cochrane Library databases. The data were analysed by a validated scoring system for review purposes.

Results: In all, 234 papers were identified from the initial search, with 12 papers meeting the inclusion criteria.

Conclusion: Chemotherapy patient's cognitive expectations vary overtime. In the beginning patients cognitive expectations are broad. Patients want all possible information about their chemotherapy treatment. In the midway of the treatment process, cognitive expectations focus to daily living and