Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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were unsure. **Conclusions:** Issues are experienced in US GI endoscopy units in relation to reprocessing, delays, and degradation of reusable endoscopes, and some GI endoscopists find that single-use endoscopes potentially could bring value to their unit.

**POSC323**
**IMPROVING A RATING SCALE: APPLYING RASCH ANALYSIS TO STUDENT PHARMACISTS’ PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY**

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**Objectives:** Professional identity (PI) shapes how individuals perceive, evaluate, and assert their professional responsibilities. However, there is limited evidence for the psychometric properties of the instruments used to evaluate PI among student pharmacists. This study aimed to evaluate the psychometric properties of an instrument to assess student pharmacists’ perception of their professional identity.

**Methods:** Data from a previously conducted cross-sectional survey were used to assess validity and reliability of student pharmacists’ perceived PI. Students indicated their agreement on a 6-point scale (strongly disagree, disagree, somewhat disagree, agree, strongly agree) to identifying as scientists, medicine-advisor, clinical-practitioner, social-carer, medicine-maker, medicine-supplier, leader, businessperson, unremarkable-character, or entrepreneur. Validity and reliability of the instrument were assessed using the student and item separation index (SI) and reliability coefficients (RC). Linear regression assessed the association of students’ characteristics with perceived PI. Analyses were conducted in Winsteps and SAS. **Results:** The analysis included 118 students. The primary analysis suggested inadequate scale functionality; thus, item responses (somewhat disagree and disagree; somewhat agree and agree) were merged. With modified item anchors, the data fit the model with infr-and outfit-mean-square-values. After removing the most misfitting item, the item-person map showed appropriate distribution of item difficulty, identifying medicine-adviser and entrepreneur as the easiest and hardest items to agree with, respectively. Students’ perceptions mismatched with item hierarchy on the measurement continuum and exhibited some ceiling effect, thus additional items reflecting students’ higher perceptions of PI were needed. While students’ RC was 0.98 and SI 1.73, item RC was 0.94. Students who reported receiving formal PI training were 0.30 (p>0.0001) times more likely to have high perception of PI than those who did not. **Conclusion:** The instrument exhibited fair validity and reliability for assessing the perception of PI among student pharmacists. Additional items to fill identified item gaps are needed to improve the PI instrument with further assessment of this revised instrument.

**POSC324**
**CLINICAL PHARMACIST INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF INJECTABLE ANTIVIRAL AGENTS BY NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF COVID-19 INFECTION.**

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**Objectives:** To Analyse the impact of clinical pharmacist intervention on the administration of injectable anti-viral agents by nurses in the treatment of COVID-19 infection. **Methods:** A One-group pre-test, post-test experimental study was conducted during the month of May 2021 among the staff nurses of a secondary care hospital using a pre-structured and pre-validated questionnaire. The questionnaire was organized into 3 domains i.e., Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) regarding injectable anti-viral agents including Remdesivir were evaluated. Demographic details, as well as the related information, were also collected. Paired t-test and Chi-square tests were employed to evaluate the statistical significance of the study variables. **Results:** A total of 56 nurses were included in the study, among which the majority (59.7%) were diploma holders and the rest of them were degree holders in nursing. On analyzing the years of experience of study samples, it was found that the majority had 1–4 years experience (46.3%) followed by 4–8 years (28.6%) and the least percentage had experience for more than 12 years. The pre-test vs post-test values of the staff nurses shows a significant improvement in Knowledge (6.7 vs. 10.5, p<0.001), Attitude (6.7 vs. 8.9, p=0.003), and Practice domain (7.16 vs 8.3, p=0.001). No statistically significant association was observed between knowledge and practice of the nurses with the baseline variables like level of education or years of experience (P>0.07). **Conclusions:** Clinical Pharmacist initiated continuing education programs for the nurses related to the administration practices of anti-viral agents like Remdesivir is very much crucial in assuring the proper clinical care to critically ill COVID-19 patients.

**POSC325**
**USE OF THE NEW FRENCH ‘ORGANIZATIONAL IMPACT MAP’ PUBLISHED BY THE HAUTE AUTORITÉ DE SANTÉ (HAS) TO EVALUATE THE ORGANIZATIONAL IMPACT OF IMMUNE-CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS IN ADVANCED CANCERS**

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**Objectives:** HAS defined an organizational impact (OI) as an effect, consequence, result, repercussion created by a health technology on the characteristics and functioning of an organization or a set of organizations involved in the care of users. In 2021, HAS has published an ‘Organizational Impact Map’, to evaluate the OI of health products. As immune-checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) have considerably modified management of cancer patients, the objective is to assess OIs of ICH in advanced cancers care in France. **Methods:** A literature review was firstly performed to identify organizational aspects related to the availability of ICI and their related period (learning or ‘routine’ phase). All identified OIs were classified into the map and its 3 macro-criteria (MC): impact on the care process (MC1, 6 criteria), impact on the capabilities and skills required of stakeholders to implement the care process (MC2; 6 criteria) and impact on society or community (MC3; 4 criteria). In a second step, interviews with healthcare stakeholders were planned to rank the criteria and include a qualitative assessment. **Results:** The literature review showed that ICI availability impacted the 3 macro criteria: OIs were observed in half MC1 criteria (n=3), for all MC2 criteria (n=6) and for a quarter of MC3 criteria (n=1). In MC1, the main OI was the extension of treatment duration, observed in both learning and routine phases. In MC2, OIs were related to stakeholder’s required skills (for adverse events management), transfer of skills and logistic constraints, mainly observed in the learning phase. In MC3, the only OI was related to inequalities in care accessibility. Interviews with around 20–30 healthcare stakeholders (general practitioners, oncologists, organ specialists, pharmacists, nurses, medicines agencies, patients’ associations) will be presented. **Conclusions:** This preliminary work enabled to identify OIs related to ICI availability in France. Interviews with stakeholders will be helpful to validate and illustrate these Results.