NURS-06. NURSING PROFESSIONALS AND THEIR AID IN RESEARCH BIOPANNING
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Nursing teams play an integral role in the care of patients with brain tumors; however nurses do not often see themselves as essential contributors to translational research. Recent development of nurse-researcher relationships and involvement of the multidisciplinary team have led to successful biobanking strategies. Though there are challenges associated with fostering these relationships, their vital role has significantly enhanced participant recruitment and specimen collection at our institution. Researchers at the institution have established a biobank to collect samples from pediatric brain tumor patients at diagnosis, during therapy, and post mortem using conventional methods. However, a collaborative environment between nursing and research teams greatly enhanced the growth of the biobank. We have increased patient recruitment by more than 50% in the past four years and supported different types of specimen collection. Our success entails: 1) development of nurse-researcher relationships, 2) an enhanced consent process, 3) streamlined sample collection, and 4) hospital-wide appreciation of the vital role of the nursing team in clinical data collection pertinent to molecular analysis. Additionally, the support of nursing is valuable during post mortem consents and provides emotional support to the family to fulfill their wish to donate. Nurses play a major role in coordination of the post-mortem donation process, and assist in the formation of partnerships within the community to promote this opportunity to families. As biobanking continues to be an important part of bench research, all institutions should recognize and support the vital role that nurses can have in enhancing this endeavor.

NURS-07. STAFF EDUCATION THROUGH NURSING AND PHARMACY COLLABORATION
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Even within the focused field of pediatric oncology, there are healthcare providers who lack education regarding the specialized population of children with brain tumors. In order to improve staff knowledge of pediatric neuro-oncology, nursing and pharmacy developed a collaborative Lunch and Learn program to provide additional education. An eight week brain tumor curriculum was developed, and informal sessions grouped by diagnosis were held over lunch between the neuro-oncology nursing team (nurse practitioners and nurses coordinator) and a clinical pharmacy resident. A nurse practitioner provided academic literature and the pharmacy resident did further research and developed an outline for discussion. During these sessions, nursing was able to contribute academic knowledge and clinical experience, while pharmacy provided additional education about medications. After each session, the pharmacy resident presented the information from the Lunch and Learn to all staff oncology pharmacists, which then increased their working knowledge of neuro-oncology as a whole, helping them feel better able to manage this population within the scope of practice. Because this innovative collaboration was so successful in heightening knowledge and awareness of the care and management of pediatric neuro-oncology patients for all those involved, the team now has future plans to utilize a similar model to provide neuro-oncology education to clinic and inpatient RNs.

NURS-08. A CASE REPORT OF RARE AND PROFOUND ANTEROGRADE AMNESIA IN A PEDIATRIC SURVIVOR OF A BIFOCAL NON GERMINOMATOUS GERM CELL TUMOUR AND DIABETES INSIPIDUS
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We present the case of a 12yo female who presented to the emergency department with increasing agitation, confusion, fluctuating GCS, hydrocephalus, and deranged electrolytes. MRI revealed tumour in pineal region and filling the third ventricle. Biopsy and tumour markers confirmed the diagnosis of bifocal Non Germinomatous Germ Cell Tumour (NGGCT). The diagnosis was complicated by the secondary diagnosis of diabetes insipidus and profound permanent anterograde amnesia. Whilst DI is common in NGGT in pineal region, anterograde amnesia is a very rare condition in paediatrics. Thus there is paucity of literature available to the clinicians to know how to much improvement in the quality of life of the survivors, whilst undergoing curative therapy, chemotherapy and craniospinal irradiation; however the importance of a consistent and coordinated nursing and allied health team approach with structure and errorless learning must be initiated from the beginning if independence is to be achieved.
and direct early intervention with behavioral training and/or anxiotolitics to minimize the need for sedation.

NURS-11. MARIJUANA, HEM AND THE CHILD WITH CANCER: PATIENT, PARENT, AND CLINICIAN EDUCATION
Molly Hemenway, Univ of Colorado, Children's Hospital Colorado, Aurora, CO, USA

Many pediatric oncology patients report medical marijuana (MMJ) and hemp-based CBD use. Eleven states and Washington, DC have legalized marijuana for recreational use for adults greater than 21. Medical marijuana is legalized in 33 states. Additionally, due to the bipartisan Farm Bill passed in December of 2018, hemp is federally legal. Marijuana has medical legalization in 23 countries worldwide. Clinical trials in adults have examined MMJ for cancer-related symptoms. New research is emerging on MMJ in anticancer therapy. MMJ receptors on tumor cells, and the potential role for MMJ as an immunomodulator. Few pediatric oncology studies have evaluated MMJ. We describe the initial findings of a prospective observational study of MMJ on the quality of life (QOL) in pediatric brain tumor patients. A multidisciplinary group of key players from neuro-oncology, endocrinology, nutrition, neurosurgery, and bariatric surgery were identified. Through this collaboration, a clinical algorithm for early identification of and intervention for hyper/hypothalamic obesity was developed. The goal of the quality improvement project was to increase the number of encounters with a registered dietitian (RD) with earlier and more consistent referrals to a specialized, multidisciplinary weight management program [Lifestyle Medicine; (LM)] for counseling and pharmacologic interventions. Indications for referral to LM were BMI >95th percentile. Nurses are at the forefront for discussions with patients about MMJ and must be aware of the emerging field of MMJ in pediatric cancer. Additionally, nurses can influence patient care protocols and processes for alternative therapy administration enabling an open dialogue between providers, nurses, and patients regarding treatments, symptoms, adverse effects, and drug interactions. Education about how to have conversations about important facets to cover and consider is crucial to patient safety and increased quality of life. BackgrNURS-12. MAKING SURVIVORS HEALTHIER: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO HYPOTHALAMIC OBESITY
Melia Hemenway, Kathleen Dooris, Amy Rydin, Thomas Ingersoll, Megan Kelsey, Todd Hankinson, Suzanne Paul, Matthew Haemer, and Jaime Moore; Univ of Colorado SOM, Children's Hospital Colorado, Aurora, CO, USA

BACKGROUND: Pediatric survivors of hypothalamic/suprasellar tumors have significant morbidities that greatly impact their quality of life. Management of hypothalamic obesity has traditionally fallen between multiple subspecialties without a timely and comprehensive approach. METHODS: A multidisciplinary group of key players from neuro-oncology, endocrinology, nutrition, neurosurgery, and bariatric surgery were identified. Through this collaboration, a clinical algorithm for early identification of and intervention for hypothalamic obesity was developed. The goal of the quality improvement project was to increase the number of encounters with a registered dietitian (RD) with earlier and more consistent referrals to a specialized, multidisciplinary weight management program [Lifestyle Medicine; (LM)] for counseling and pharmacologic interventions. Indications for referral to LM were BMI >95th percentile. Nurses are at the forefront for discussions with patients about MMJ and must be aware of the emerging field of MMJ in pediatric cancer. Additionally, nurses can influence patient care protocols and processes for alternative therapy administration enabling an open dialogue between providers, nurses, and patients regarding treatments, symptoms, adverse effects, and drug interactions. Education about how to have conversations about important facets to cover and consider is crucial to patient safety and increased quality of life.

OTHER (NOT FITTING ANY OTHER CATEGORY)

OTHER-09. CENTRAL DIABETES INSIPIDUS: A RARE UNREPORTED SIDE EFFECT OF TEMOZOLOMIDE IN PEDIATRICS
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Temozolomide is a chemotherapeutic agent commonly used in the treatment of central nervous system tumors. While there are case reports of temozolomide associated central diabetes insipidus (CDI) in adults, this has not been reported in children. We describe the first case of temozolomide associated CDI in a pediatric patient. The patient was a previously healthy 12yr old male diagnosed with anaplastic astroblastoma. He underwent gross total resection of the lesion and was subsequently treated with focal radiation therapy and concurrent temozolomide. A 12yr old male diagnosed with anaplastic astroblastoma. He underwent gross total resection of the lesion and was subsequently treated with focal radiation therapy and concurrent temozolomide. On day 21 of therapy he developed thrombocytopenia, severe polypnea and polydipsia. Temozolomide was held and he underwent a preliminary evaluation for CDI. Initial laboratory findings were concerning for CDI, and he was admitted for further work-up and to assess the need for desmopressin. Additional laboratory tests demonstrated normal anterior pituitary function and his serum sodium normalized.