P132

Risk of central nervous system (CNS) haemorrhage associated with antithrombotic therapy for TBI patients is unknown. There is limited evidence to guide clinicians on the optimal agent, dose, and timing of pharmacological thromboprophylaxis. Based on the need for high quality evidence, we propose the Types and timing Of venous thromboembolism Prophylaxis for Traumatic Brain Injury (TOP TBI) Study.

Aim:
To collect high quality and relevant data regarding thromboprophylaxis practice and associated outcomes - including rates of venous thromboembolisms, intracranial haemorrhage expansion and mortality – for TBI patients in the UK and Ireland in order to optimise management for these patients.

Methods:
We will adopt a multicentre, prospective, observational cohort design. All neurosurgical units in the UK and Ireland will be eligible to participate. Patient eligibility will be determined according to pre-specified criteria. Eligible cases will be prospectively recruited over two months and followed-up in 6 months. Based on epidemiological investigations and data from the Trauma Audit and Research Network, we expect to recruit between 1000 to 2000 patients. Anonymised data will be collected locally and submitted to a secure web-based central database.

Outcome measures:
These include all-cause mortality, venous thromboembolism events, haemorrhagic progression, re-admission, surgical intervention, length of stay in admitting unit, neurological status, and Extended Glasgow Outcome Scale during follow-up.

Conclusion:
TOP TBI is an important step in the ongoing efforts to optimise the outcomes of patients who have suffered a traumatic brain injury. It is hoped that the results will give insight into contemporary practice in the UK and Ireland and inform future studies.

P135

Undifferentiated round cell and spindle cell sarcomas: the current paradigm

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Introduction: The classification of soft tissue and bone neoplasms is experiencing a transformation as methods to detect gene fusions expand. Next-generation sequencing panels, anchored multiplex polymerase chain reaction systems and comprehensive RNA sequencing have all contributed to new histological categorisation. The EWSR1-NFATC2 is one such novel translocation found in a round cell sarcoma. These sarcoma sit within the WHO group of undifferentiated round and spindle cell sarcomas. They present as either a primary bone or soft tissue tumour and exhibits distinctive histopathologic features.

Methods: This is a case study of a soft tissue mesenchymal tumour with the recently described gene fusion EWSR1-NFATC2. The case is described, with 3-month outcomes and considered in the most recent literature on this sarcoma subset (26 cases).

Results: This case study prompted a look at the current NHS paradigm for these emerging histopathologically distinctive sarcoma subgroups.
At present the expertise with the sarcoma MDT, along with second opinion from other national MDTs is the format for subtype specific sarcoma management, informed by recent literature.

**Conclusion:** The EWSR1-NFATC2 fusion round cell sarcoma tumours are an example of a very recently emerged sarcoma subset which display oncological variance to the wider Ewing’s family. The novel literature guided the Southmead and Royal Marsden MDT opinions to proceed straight to surgical excision.

The Authors recommend a national prospective database for rare sarcoma subsets, particularly those that appear to exhibit distinctive clinicopathology characteristics. The format could be through the RSTN collaborative, secure anonymised data collection can be collected through REDCap.

**Objective:** The aim is three-fold: To survey stoma patients, identify literature on mobile applications supporting stoma patients and evaluate available stoma support applications.

**Methods:** A survey of 60 newly formed stoma patients focused on mobile application support. A systematic search, following the PRISMA checklist, determined the use of mobile applications in supporting stoma patients. A comprehensive search of mobile applications on IOS and Android stores was performed.

**Results:** 79% of patients under 70 years old, and 58% of patients over 70, were interested in using a mobile application. 45 patients wanted an application that could photograph their output. Output and soft tissue management were the most cited reasons for contacting the stoma care nurse. The literature search yielded 196 publications; 4 studies met the eligibility criteria. One study found self-efficacy of stoma care improved after the app-based intervention. One stoma mobile application met the inclusion criteria: ‘Ostobuddy osto companion’; features include measurement of output volume, photography and diary keeping. 21 fluid intake applications included features to customise water input and record fluid history.