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CANCER NURSING EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

**CN1** The civil service enters oncology: An Italian reality

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**Background:** The national civil service (SCN) is an opportunity for personal growth offered to young people aged 18 to 28 (law no. 64 2001), has an annual duration and solidarity purposes; the project can be presented by public or accredited bodies. The experience of the SCN is configured as an opportunity for the volunteer to develop his professionalism and contribute to the country's economic and cultural social development. Every year an announcement is published for the presentation of projects in Italy or abroad: in this context FAVO (Italian Federation of voluntary associations in oncology) as an accredited body presented the informancapro project.

**Methods:** in order to detect the information needs of patients and their families, improve communication and reception of patients belonging to cancer centers as well as promote the interaction between structures of excellence and volunteering for the effective definition of a reception model and communication, the volunteers are required to follow mandatory online and in-attendance training, as well as the local project manager, who is entrusted with monitoring the volunteer's activity. All activities carried out towards patients and family members are recorded through the appropriate survey forms.

**Results:** Creation of a culture of attention and interest of young people to the problems of cancer patients and their families. Preparation of volunteer staff for the reception of people who face cancer, also through a communication and information model, with respect to the cognitive needs on diagnosis, therapies, giving useful tools for living with the disease. Change in the negative and discriminatory attitude of young people towards the disease and those affected. Support the department that can count on young and motivated forces to carry out its activities.

**Conclusions:** The volunteer undertook several activities: welcoming patients, providing them with information, managing and archiving health documents. Logistical difficulties have been encountered due to the impossibility of having a dedicated space for the relationship with patients. It has been integrated into the ward and has collaborated with the various operators, creating a well-organized and functional team in order to provide the best possible assistance to patients and their families.

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**CN2** The roadmap of oncology nursing specialisation in Spain

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**Background:** This is a study that aimed to identify the profile of the nurse who works in the oncology units in clinical trials, radiotherapy, oncohaematology, primary care, palliative care, paediatrics, etc., both professionally and in education, and to identify the need for professional development through specialisation. Within the framework of the importance of the specialisation of the oncology nurse, we found few studies that explore the situation of oncology nursing, and what the interests and educational needs are. Our objective was to identify the formative needs and professional development of oncology nurses in Spain.

**Methods:** Descriptive study carried out by means of a semi-open survey conducted among the attendees of the National Congress of Oncology Nursing.

**Results:** The profile of the oncology nurse who attends conferences is a female nurse, between 30 and 60 years old, with more than 10 years of experience in oncology. Most of them comment on feeling supported by their organization in terms of access to training and attendance to scientific activities. Sixty-eight per cent of the nurses said that they needed to specialise in oncology, and among the educational needs detected were those related to immunotherapy and the latest treatments, as well as everything related to side effects. Issues related to safety, research and nursing leadership also stand out.

**Conclusions:** Professional experience as well as specialized qualifications are important aspects to consider when establishing a profile of the nurse working in the field of oncohaematology. The responsibility in the assistance in the treatments, prevention and care, makes necessary the acquisition of competences, attitudes and specific aptitudes for the performance of our work. It is important that studies and consensus documents be expanded to highlight the need for training and specialization of nurses for women during the whole reflective perspective in the approach to care and to establish strategies for the official qualification of these professionals.

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**CN3** New blended-learning module for breast care nurses in Switzerland

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**Background:** The EUSOMA guidelines suggest a diploma of advanced studies (DAS) with the focus breast care on the basis of a bachelor’s degree for breast care nurses as well as two years practical experience. The nurses attend these studies alongside employment which are based on a modular system with eight presence days per module (DAS = 6 modules). Due to the actual COVID-19 situation and the nurses’ shortage in clinics, classroom teaching was no longer possible.

**Methods:** As a consequence and due to future learning trends, we generated the “breast care module” as a blended (face-to-face and virtual) module starting with a detailed content and target audience analysis. We illustrated the whole blended-learning course in a “scripting tool” with expert experiences included.

**Results:** The didactic methodology was adjusted by intensifying self-directed learning using Moodle, an online learning management system using Webinars, Wiki, peer-feedback, lessons-learned. The AVIVA methodology was utilised for the online course as well as for in-person classes. On the content aspect, new topics like pregnancy and breast cancer, genetic counselling, plastic surgery methods, follow-up care and survivorship were included.

**Conclusions:** This course is conducive to learning as it provides a deeper insight in specific topics and allows for independent learning at a time, that is most convenient for the participants. This is advantageous for nurses who work shifts. Despite distance learning, alternating classroom meetings are important for socialising and networking. Furthermore, a continuous theory-practice transfer on evidence-based decision-making and positive experience with an autonomous learning system is the basis for fruitful life-long learning. This course will support the participants in caring for women during the whole cancer care continuum process with high quality and patient satisfaction.

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**CN4** Duty to recontact patients previously tested with negative results in a hereditary cancer syndrome center

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**Background:** Approximately 5 to 10% of all cancers are caused by inherited germline mutations, many of which are associated with different Hereditary Cancer Syndromes (HCS). The use of next-generation DNA sequencing (NGS) in clinical practice has deployed a suite of technologies that have drastically increased the quality and decreased the cost of sequencing compared to Sanger sequencing. Moreover, moderate and high penetrance genes have been described in patients with phenotypes...