CANCER NURSING: LEADERSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL ISSUES IN CANCER NURSING

CN47   Consensus research priorities for cancer nursing in Europe: A Delphi study

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Background: Identifying key areas of focus in cancer nursing research is essential to ensure strategic development, ensuring cancer nursing research is impactful and positively influences the care and outcomes of people affected by cancer. To address diverse cancer nursing research needs in Europe, the European Oncology Nursing Society conducted a Delphi study to define European cancer nursing research priorities. This initiative aims to support strategic regional development of relevant and timely research, thereby advancing cancer care.

Methods: A 3-round Delphi was undertaken with a panel of experts in cancer nursing practice, research, policy or education. 115 research topics within 11 thematic areas were pre-identified via a systematic review and consultation with cancer nurses. Between September 2023 and March 2024, the expert panel ranked the importance and prioritisation of research topics. The consensus threshold was 80% agreement; rankings were based on the weighted average ($\bar{x}$) responses to prioritisation questions in round 3.

Results: 81 cancer nursing experts participated in rounds 1-3 of this study. In round 3, consensus was achieved for 73 of 123 items presented (59.3%). In round 3, the thematic research areas of 1) Nurse-Led Care and Models of Cancer Care ($\bar{x}$: 31.3, 71.2%), 2) Unmet Needs in Cancer Care ($\bar{x}$: 19.3, 44.2%) and 3) education, training and professional development for nurses ($\bar{x}$: 16.6, 36.5%) were the three highest ranked thematic areas for future research. The top three ranked research topics were: 1) research to support understanding of factors influencing recruitment retention and turnover within the cancer care workforce in Europe ($\bar{x}$: 4.22, 49.1%); 2) research to evaluate the effectiveness of nurse-led interventions on the outcomes of people living with cancer ($\bar{x}$: 3.45, 43.6%); and 3) research to understand risk factors for cancer diagnosis ($\bar{x}$: 3.31, 49.1%).

Conclusions: This study provides directions for cancer nursing research to advance nursing practice and supportive care for people affected by cancer. The prioritised topics reflect current challenges in cancer care more broadly, including workforce planning, advanced practice and cancer prevention.

CN48   Pilot evaluation of RCC4Nurses to enhance nursing education and practice in survivorship care of people with advanced renal cell carcinoma in Europe

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Background: Having access to specialist nurses is essential to enhance person-centred care in advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC). Training opportunities for unrestricted education in advanced RCC care are still limited, adversely impacting patient access to specialist nursing workforce in Europe. RCC4Nurses was co-designed with clinical experts and patient representatives to fill this education gap.

Methods: RCC4Nurses was piloted in English with registered nurses from across Europe. Parameters of feasibility, acceptability, fidelity and efficacy were evaluated, guided by the Kirkpatrick framework. The project aimed to involve 160 participants, requiring a minimum of 30 completers for feasibility evaluation. Participants completed questionnaires before and after attending RCC4Nurses, including a knowledge test, confidence in looking after patients, and questions on acceptability and impact.

Results: From November 2023 to March 2024, 90 registered nurses enrolled. Participants were female (97%) with a postgraduate degree (62%), and with a median 11.7 years of work experience. Participants originated from 9 countries, predominantly the UK (47%). As of May 2024, forty participants (44.4%) had completed the programme with two months remaining until end of data collection. RCC4Nurses was evaluated positively, with 93% of participants agreeing that it met their learning expectations and helped in their work. Almost 95% would recommend it to colleagues. Nine in 10 participants agreed course duration was about right. Post-course evaluation showed that participants felt more prepared to look after people with advanced RCC (pre-course: mean 5.7/10; post-course: mean 7.95/10), also indicating commitment to apply what they learnt to their work (mean 8.79/10).

Conclusions: RCC4nurses is feasible, acceptable and effective as a continuing professional development resource for European nurses to develop specialist knowledge in advanced RCC and enhance survivorship care. Content translations into Spanish, Greek and Turkish are being planned alongside functionality refinement.

CN49   Staying or leaving the pediatric oncology clinic: Nurses' challenges in care and voices of struggle: A qualitative study

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Background: Pediatric oncology nursing is a challenging and emotionally exhausting profession. Understanding the challenges and struggles faced by pediatric oncology nurses can help to create targeted interventions that will improve their well-being and enhance the quality of care for children with cancer and their families. This study aimed to explore the challenges and struggles nurses face in their daily care practices.

Methods: A qualitative phenomenological study was conducted with 16 pediatric oncology nurses. Colaizzi's method was used for data analysis. The four focus groups