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**Background/Objectives:** Treatment of pediatric cancers and hematological malignancies requires long periods of isolation in a sterile room. In order to promote the retention of family connections, telepresence robots have been made available in the homes of hospitalized patients. The aim of this study was to evaluate the perceived benefits and the difficulties encountered by the users and their families, the impact of the presence of these robots at home on family dynamics, the impact of the presence of the robot on how the caregivers experience the therapeutic relationship, and on organization of the daily care, and the formulation of guidelines for the purpose of a possible expansion.

**Design/Methods:** observational study with semi-directed interviews and questionnaires for the patients (7 to 25 years of age) and their parents conducted by a psychologist on D+15 and then after the patients have gone home. Interviews of the caregivers by an SHS researcher prior to the robots being made available and at D+21.

**Results:** Seventeen youths and their families were included in the study and 15 caregivers were questioned. A benefit for the patients was noted with particularly maintenance of a link with siblings and retention of the role in the family. For the parents, the device provided reassurance of being able to stay in touch with the child. The caregivers reported the relevance of developing more than a professional relationship with the child and the possibilities of interaction with the extended family. The limitations of the virtual nature of the caregiver/family relationship were noted, a possible feeling of frustration for the patients of being witness to what they cannot access, and a degree of concern for the parents during periods of disconnection.

**Conclusions:** This study shows an overall benefit for patients, families, and caregivers. It also highlights relevant issues that need to be considered in case of deployment of this device

## V636 SIOP19-0951 | Impact of Universal Health Coverage on Childhood Cancer in Indonesia

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**Background/Objectives:** Starting from 2014 the Indonesian government has implemented Universal Health Coverage

(UHC) with the aim to make health-care services accessible and affordable to all Indonesian citizens. The main reason for childhood cancer treatment failure in low and middle-income countries, particularly among the poor, is abandonment of expensive cancer treatment. Our study compared childhood cancer treatment outcomes and event-free survival of the overall, poor and prosperous population before and after introduction of UHC at an Indonesian academic hospital.

**Design/Methods:** Medical records of 1044 patients diagnosed with childhood cancer before (2011-2013, n=512) and after (2014-2016, n=532) the introduction of UHC were abstracted retrospectively. Data on treatment outcomes, parental socio-economic status and health-insurance status at diagnosis were obtained.

**Results:** After introduction of UHC the number of insured patients increased from 38% to 82% ( $P < 0.001$ ). Most of cancer patients were hematologic malignancy group (68.1%) that 47.3% of those patients were Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. In the overall population treatment abandonment decreased ( $P = 0.001$ ) and event-free survival increased ( $P = 0.002$ ). Poor population group showed that treatment abandonment decreased ( $P < 0.001$ ) and event-free survival increased ( $P = 0.046$ ) significantly. The prosperous population had no significant differences in any treatment outcomes comparing before and after its introduction.

**Conclusions:** Introduction of UHC in Indonesia contributed significantly to better treatment outcomes and survival of childhood cancer.

## V637 SIOP19-1669 | Conditions for Relationship Satisfaction Among Parents of Children with Cancer – Pilot Studies

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**Background/Objectives:** Cancer in children and adolescents accounts for 1 to 2% of the total number of cancers in Poland. Every year 1200 new cases are diagnosed in Poland.

It is proposed that paediatrics should be about the so-called "collective patient", i.e. the whole family should be taken into account, and not only the chronically ill child.

The objective of this study is to analyse the relationships between relationship satisfaction and several psychological variables, including: stress severity, preferred values, resilience, and attachment style.

**Design/Methods:** Twenty parental couples with children treated in the Department of Paediatrics, Haematology and Oncology of the Antoni Jurasz University Hospital No 1 in Bydgoszcz took part. The parents completed a set of

questionnaires consisting of: The Quality of Relationships Inventory, Schwartz's PVQ-R2 Questionnaire surveying values, Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised questionnaire, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, and PSS-10 Perceived Stress Scale, which allows you to assess the intensity of stress

**Results:** Based on the analyses carried out, it has been found that the parents rate the quality of their relationship in terms of perceived support ( $M=3.37$ ;  $SD=0.50$ ) and depth of relationship ( $M=3.37$ ;  $SD=0.59$ ) quite high. Moreover, they indicate that they experience few situations of interpersonal conflict with their partners ( $M=2.04$ ;  $SD=0.42$ ). However, as shown by the research data, they are severely stressed ( $M=22.87$ ;  $SD=4.65$ ). Within the study group, perceived support correlates significantly with relationship depth ( $rs=0.57$ ) and interpersonal conflict ( $rs=-0.42$ ). Perceived support ( $rs=0.57$ ) and resilience ( $rs=0.42$ ) positively correlate with relationship depth, and avoidance correlates negatively with it ( $rs=-0.35$ ).

**Conclusions:** The parents included in the sample being studied exhibit a fairly high partner relationship quality. They feel adequately supported by their partners. Moreover, they quite highly rate the depth of their relationships. However, they are severely stressed. It is important to conduct further research to identify personal resources that can be used to deal with stress.

### V638 SIOP19-0861 | Building A Program for Siblings in a Pediatric Cancer Centre: Siblings' Voices

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**Background/Objectives:** The Princess Maxima Center treats every child with cancer in the Netherlands. The mission is to offer family centered, developmental oriented care. In this center, around 550 new patients are diagnosed every year. On average they have one sibling. Siblings of children with cancer are at risk for developing psychosocial problems. In order to offer a suitable program for siblings, it is important to know what their needs are.

**Design/Methods:** To explore siblings' needs in the hospital, a survey was conducted. The survey asked for siblings' opinion regarding ingredients for a siblings program. The survey was published online with open access. Siblings were invited to participate through the hospital's and the patient association's website and social media.

**Results:** A total of 91 siblings (63% girls, mean age 13.9 years) completed the questionnaire. Of those, 70% were interested in making use of information on the website, 52% would join an online group course, 64% would join a face-to-face group course, 68% would use a forum and 79% would like

to join sibling activities in the hospital. Younger children (0-11 years old) especially liked activities, whereas older children (12+) especially liked information on the website. As a response to an open question about desired program ingredients, the top three was: activities, getting attention and getting information.

**Conclusions:** Based on these findings and our professionals' input, a program was designed with the following ingredients: A) provide information for siblings through the website, B) educate health care professionals about the impact on siblings, C) educate school teachers about the impact on siblings, D) screen and monitor siblings, E) provide online and face-to-face educational courses for siblings so they can meet each other and share experiences. In cooperation with psychosocial and medical health care professionals, we hope to implement this program in the Princess Maxima Center.

### V639 SIOP19-0988 | The Isolation of Being in Isolation: The Parental Experience of Isolation for Infection Control and Bone Marrow Transplant (BMT)

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**Background/Objectives:** The impetus for this study arose from parents in the Irish paediatric cancer service who identified the need for increased parental support. The ensuing study investigated the social-support needs of parents in order to guide the development of support-services. This abstract encapsulates one key finding: the impact of isolation for parents.

**Design/Methods:** Action research informed every methodological detail of this study and guided the creation of two working groups: a project team (consisting of parents, staff, and researchers) and a steering group (consisting of stakeholders, managers, and researchers).

With direction from these two groups, the field research was undertaken in two stages:

- 1) Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with 17 parents (from diverse stages of treatment) and 18 staff members. These interviews were analysed with a directed content analysis which guided the creation of a survey.
- 2) Surveys were distributed to 580 families - two surveys were sent to each family. 232 surveys were returned from parents of children in treatment and remission, and 9 from bereaved parents.

**Results:** The emotional vulnerability incurred by isolation was evident, as one parent expressed "I found this stressful