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Development of an EORTC Quality of Life Module for Renal Cell Cancer Patients: Phase I

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Introduction: In light of rising incidence rates and a mostly late diagnosis, renal cell cancer (RCC) patients are heavily burdened by both their disease and treatment. The structured assessment of their quality of life using patient-reported outcome (PRO) measures is important in order to provide them with appropriate interventions to maintain or improve their quality of life. Available questionnaires are predominantly symptom indices or were developed without conducting patient interviews.

Objectives: Hence, we report on the ongoing phase I development of an EORTC module for RCC patients, which will be used together with the EORTC QLQ-C30 core questionnaire.

Methods: Following the EORTC Quality of Life Group's Module Development Guidelines, a systematic literature review was conducted. Based on this review, issues were extracted and presented to healthcare professionals (HCPs) and patients for relevance assessment.

Results: 133 publications (14 on the development of RCC-specific PRO measures, 3 qualitative studies, 37 randomised controlled trials, 79 quantitative studies) were identified from which 150 unique issues were extracted. The issue list was reviewed by 14 HCPs (8 clinicians, 3 nurses, 2 psychooncologists, 1 physiotherapist) from 3 countries (Austria, Norway, United Kingdom) and rated regarding their relevance. An additional 13 issues were mentioned in the HCP interviews and included in the issue list.

Conclusions: The extended list of issues is currently used to interview patients. Data collection is expected to be completed by the conference, thus the poster will present the combined relevance scores (HCPs and patients) and the issues selected for the preliminary module to be tested in phase 3.

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Keywords: Quality of Life; renal cell cancer; questionnaire module development; patient-reported outcomes

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Making the most out of the EPA Research Summer School: from a group exercise to an international collaborative study protocol

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Introduction: The 2021 Research Summer School took place virtually, and 7 psychiatric trainees or early career psychiatrists (ECPs) from 7 different European countries participated in a working group on how to conduct a cross-sectional survey study.

Objectives: To provide an overview of the process of developing an internationally collaborative protocol during the EPA Virtual Research Summer School.

Methods: All participants were asked by the Faculty mentor chairing this working group to write a research question that could be investigated through a cross-sectional survey. After a brainstorming discussion, it was decided to investigate the experiences, knowledge, and attitudes of psychiatric trainees and ECPs about electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) in Europe, an effective yet controversial procedure.

Results: The process of developing a protocol entailed different phases. First, a literature search was conducted, which supported the need to explore more the attitudes towards ECT among ECPs. Through group discussion the study's objectives were decided, as well as the most appropriate methodology (including data collection and questionnaire use). At the end of the course, the core of the research plan was presented to all participants at the Research Summer School, preceding its implementation.

Conclusions: Participating in the EPA Research Summer School is a unique experience, a great learning opportunity, and can also lead to fruitful collaborations. It enabled the learning of the key aspects of designing and conducting a survey. In a short period of time, it was possible to design a study protocol for a future international cross-sectional survey on ECT.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychiatric trainee; EPA Summer School; Early career psychiatrist; training

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Development of a web-based platform for the semi-structured record of the psychiatric interview during clinical practice: an opportunity to impact research and improve health care

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Introduction: Managing healthcare data is a major challenge for today's medicine. The use of artificial intelligence and big data tools