(T1), follow-up (T2 15 days after) and post-test (T3 30 days after).

Results A total of 56 patients were enrolled in the study. They were randomized assigned to either the intervention group [IG] (n=28) or to control group [CG] (n=28). Over time the hope indexes in the IG compared to the CG, suggest a positive effect of HPP in the increase of hope over time. The most expressive effect was observed in the total hope level and in the gains in positive interior disposition and expectations, with significant differences in each of the data collection points in time.

Conclusions Further research should create training programs for nurses and nursing students within the scope of the promotion of hope, in order to promote the development of personal and professional skills.

122 WHAT ARE THE PALLIATIVE CARE NEEDS OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING CHIMERIC ANTIGEN RECEPTOR (CAR) T-CELL THERAPY FOR REFRACTORY DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA/PRIMARY MEDIASTINAL B-CELL LYMPHOMA AT A REGIONAL CENTRE?

Charlotte Stenson, Jennifer Vidrine, Felicity Dewhurst. *Newcastle-Upon-Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust*

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Background Evidence suggests palliative care is often initiated late in patients with haematological malignancy; this is complicated by the challenging dichotomy of advanced disease and treatment with curative intent. Chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy has recently been approved by NICE in some UK centres for diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) and primary mediastinal B-cell lymphoma (PMBCL) after failure of two lines of treatment. Outcomes of this group are poor and treatment may be the last hope for remission or cure. CAR T-cells are associated with unique toxicities, sometimes requiring aggressive supportive care. Little is known about the palliative care needs of these patients.

Methods Detailed quantitative and qualitative retrospective case note analysis of all patients receiving CAR T-cell infusion between January 2019 and June 2020 at the Northern Centre for Cancer Care, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne.

Results 33 patients received CAR T-cell therapy. Overall, symptom burden was significant. Four core symptoms were assessed: nausea/vomiting, pain, dyspnoea, and anxiety/psychological distress. All patients experienced at least one symptom, and 82% of patients experienced two or more symptoms.

6 month mortality was high (51%). A third of patients were admitted to Intensive Care due to treatment toxicity and this group had a higher mortality (64%). 8 patients were referred to the palliative care service during admission. Of the 8 patients seen by palliative care, 7 had evidence of advance care planning (ACP). There was no evidence of ACP for the patients who died without palliative care input.

Conclusions Patients undergoing CAR T-cell therapy for DLBCL/PMBCL have evidence of unmet palliative care needs with significant symptom burden and high mortality. The added challenge of many patients travelling from outside the region for treatment may be a barrier to initiation of ACP. More work is needed on the impact of integrated, upstream palliative care in this group.

123 IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE IN MALIGNANT ASCITES WITH INDWELLING PERITONEAL DRAINS

Joanna Coleman, Leonie Armstrong, Jennifer Grieve, Jeanette Doran, Katie Frew, Sarah Robinson, Robert Johnston, Karl Jackson, Avinash Aujayeb. *Northumbria HealthCare NHS Foundation Trust*

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Introduction Traditional management of malignancy related ascites (MRA) is via large volume paracentesis (LVP). NICE recommends indwelling peritoneal catheters, (IPCs) which are cost effective and patient centred. A service and practice guidelines were set up. Ongoing reviews assess safety and efficacy and inform future pathways.

Methods A single centre retrospective analysis of patients requiring IPCs between October 2018 and August 2020 was performed. Demographics and outcomes were collected. Descriptive statistical methodology was applied. IPCs are placed in theatre or dedicated clean spaces, with pre-operative antibiotics.

Results 27 patients (14 male, 13 female) underwent 28 IPC placements. [1 patient had 2 IPCs (this will not be discussed as case is published)]. Diagnoses were gastrointestinal (13), breast (2), ovarian (5), prostate (1), thymic (1), unknown primary (4) cancers and 1 mesothelioma. 3 had no preceding LVP; 24 had a mean of 2.2 LVPs before. 6 developed post-operative leaks. 2 patients developed cellulitis. Bacterial colonisation occurred in 1 patient. 4 IPCs were removed: 2 as ascites resolved, 1 for tumour infiltration, 1 for non-resolving site cellulitis. 24 patients have died: mean number of days to death: 56.4 (range 6–262). Integrated Palliative Care Outcome Scale scores collected in 20 patients consistently show sustained reduction in pain, dyspnoea, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, distension and improvements in body image and appetite.

Conclusions IPCs are safe and efficient. More formal evidence is required on some aspects. A grant application has been submitted to the Royal College of Physicians for the Dorothy Whitney-Wood scholarship to perform a systematic review of the literature, a survey through the APM and an open labelled prospective study to determine if patients with MRA should have an IPC at first presentation and correlate with quality of life outcomes. We also propose sequential analysis of peritoneal fluid to assess bacterial colonisation and effect on outcomes.

124 ULTRASOUND USE IN THE COMMUNITY SETTING

Leena Patel, Lara Wood, Kirsty Cowper, Isobel Morton. *St Joseph's Hospice*

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Background Ultrasound is an increasingly important diagnostic and therapeutic tool in palliative care. Ultrasound use within the community, prevents hospital admissions and supports preferred places of care. Few studies describe the indications, outcomes and complications of ultrasound use in a community setting.

Aim Review and evaluate the use of Focused Abdominal Ultrasound (FASP) at St Joseph's Hospice, over six years.

Methods A retrospective review of data from ultrasound log-books and computerised clinical records between May 2012 - April 2020.