Attendees felt that the interpreter briefing and debriefing was vital, and that nuanced education is needed. Healthcare workers lack the confidence to use interpreters, and some do not know how to access them. Telephone interpretation is easy to access, but can be the hardest to do well. Attendees greatly valued hearing about other people’s experiences as a way of learning.

**Conclusion** The study underscores the need for culturally safe education to improve communication through interpreters during end-of-life consultations. The next step is to develop and pilot the learning packages targeting medical students, internal medical trainees, and palliative care nurses.

**P-200 HOW CAN PALLIATIVE CARE SERVICES/HOSPICE CARE AIM TO REACH ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS?**

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10.1136/spcare-2023-HUNC.220


**Aims** Examining how comfortable hospice health care professionals (HCPs) are with treating a religious minority group of dying patients and exploring their confidence prior to and following a teaching session delivered on dying traditions in Christianity and Islam. Aiming to promote cultural diversity within a hospice in the South of England and the palliative services they provide.

**Methods** Literature review on distribution of palliative care services among ethnic minority groups. Organised a teaching session on dying traditions in Islam and Christianity for hospice HCPs and conducted a survey before and after teaching. Created an immersive cultural tradition of breaking Ramadan fast with Muslim individuals inside and outside the organisation to encourage conversations about different cultures. Establishing a forum by which we can brainstorm on ideas of how to better reach these communities.

**Results** 53% of hospice HCPs who took part in the survey thought palliative care services were not very good at reaching ethnic minority groups and 40% thought services were good but could be better. 53% said they felt uncomfortable caring for a dying patient that identified as Muslim before the educational talk, 40% said they were slightly comfortable and 7% said they were comfortable. After the spiritual in Islam talk, 66% said they were now very comfortable in caring for a dying Muslim patient and 34% were comfortable.

**Conclusion** The survey proved that the spirituality teaching was beneficial in gaining insight in how to better care for one minority group and opened our eyes to how we can expand on this to reach more minority groups.

**P-201 USING ART TO CAPTURE WHAT LIVING AND DYING WELL LOOKS LIKE FOR OLDER SOUTH ASIAN LADIES AND ITS IMPACT ON THE WIDER COMMUNITY TO ENGAGE IN END OF LIFE CONVERSATIONS**

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The Birmingham Hospice worked alongside a group of 12 local South Asian ladies, to explore the themes and topics that were regarded as being important for this community, to ensure that they could age well and have a positive end of life experience. The first stage of the project was delivered in four workshops, using the methodology of No Barriers Here (nobarriershere.org) to creatively explore and capture themes that were viewed as being important. Information sharing and discussions also enabled the hospice to develop the participants' awareness of choices they had about planning for their end of life, and also the services within the city that could support them as they approached older age. The topics discussed in the four workshops were themed around the following areas:

- Talking to friends, family and a GP about ageing and dying well.
- Planning for future care at older age.
- The financial and practical considerations that should be taken into account at older age.
- How to get friends and family support at older age.

The Birmingham Hospice worked in partnership with the Birmingham Ikon Gallery and the group of South Asian ladies on the second stage of the project, co-designing a photographic collection of images capturing key elements of ageing well and dying well that were identified in the workshops. The images were then displayed in a public exhibition in the Ikon Gallery, Birmingham. The exhibition was used as a tool for encouraging the wider community to engage in conversations about end of life planning.

The study is currently in progress and evaluations are to be completed to measure if the use of this methodology to promote more open conversations about end of life planning is successful.

**P-202 EXPLORING EFFECTIVE AND PREFERRED END-OF-LIFE CARE PLANNING FOR PEOPLE WITH LEARNING DISABILITIES FROM MINORITISED ETHNIC GROUPS**

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**Background** The 2020 national review of deaths of people with learning disabilities (LeDeR) found that there are significant inequalities in the experiences of people with learning disabilities from minoritised ethnic groups compared to white