between paediatric patients and their parent. A process evaluation will provide more information about the underlying mechanisms of the intervention.

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF AN ACP-PROGRAM FOR PROFESSIONALS IN PALLIATIVE CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES

Background People with intellectual disabilities (ID) have restricted cognitive and communicative abilities, and therefore encounter difficulties in clarifying their wishes and needs. Professionals in ID-care do not always recognize palliative care needs and lack communication skills to talk about future care in advance. Aim of this study was to develop and evaluate an advance care planning (ACP)-program to train professionals in knowledge and skills about ACP in palliative care for people with ID.

Methods This study contained five phases. Phase 1 consisted of a systematic review, (medical)file analysis and supplementary interviews, and depth-interviews to discover important aspects of ACP. These were translated into an ACP-program in co-creation with professionals, relatives and people with ID (phase 2). A communication training framework was developed (phase 3). Implementation of the ACP-program took place in six organizations providing ID-care (phase 4). In phase 5 the program was evaluated by pre-structured questionnaires send to participants of the program.

Results The ACP-program consists of 1.Methodology about important aspects of ACP; 2.ACP communication training, and 3.Consultation about implementation strategies for ACP. It is important aspects of ACP, 2.ACP communication training, and Results to participants of the program.

P70 EFFECTS OF AN ADVANCE CARE PLANNING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM INTERVENTION IN AN ACUTE HOSPITAL; A QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

Background Advance care planning (ACP) is a crucial end-of-life care practice. However, an ACP educational program for practitioners in an acute care setting has not yet been established. This study aimed to examine the effects of an ACP educational program in acute hospital practitioners. Design: A mixed-methods, Pre-and post test study to evaluate changing practitioner attitudes post program. The intervention program was three times during the 3 month in 90 minutes per session. As a program evaluation, comments on participant’s questionnaires two questions about an attitude and practice were categorized and evaluated. We used conventional content analysis, Setting/Participants: The final sample of 63 practitioners whose they were working at B acute hospital.

Results As a result of analysis of qualitative data, Question1 was categorized into five categories, and Question2 was categorized into seven categories. The results that participants thought important of ACP implementation and talk with patient and family. It was suggested that participants were able to look back on their own way of thinking about death and found the tips of ACP implementation.

Conclusion The key message of this study was change sustained of awareness about positive attitude of ACP and EOL after 6 month intervention. These results suggest that the present ACP educational program was effective at improving staff attitudes towards the end of life care of patients.