



2023 AONS Conference Abstracts

Asia-Pacific Journal of Oncology Nursing 11 (2024) 100450**The growth and adaptation of a National Cancer Nurse Practitioner Network**

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Objective: Australia's expansive geography and high cancer incidence necessitate a specialized nursing workforce to address the complex needs of patients. The creation of a national network of cancer nurse practitioners (CNPs) aimed to fulfil education needs and foster professional relationships. This study aims to elucidate the growth, adaptation, and ongoing relevance of a National CNP Specialist Practice Network (SPN) in Australia.

Methods: In 2013, CNPs aligned with the Cancer Nurses Society of Australia (CNSA) to establish the CNP SPN. Support, education, and collaboration were identified as crucial for CNP success. The SPN, with a shared vision for quality education, was formed to bridge existing gaps in advanced practice education.

Results: Starting with 15 members, the SPN has grown to 93 members. It aims to provide three days of face-to-face education annually, adapting to COVID-19 restrictions with webinars. Sustainable education is facilitated through industry sponsorship and CNSA alignment, ensuring representation and logistical support. The SPN serves as a platform for members to influence practice development, policies, and NP issues. It has initiated CNP mentoring research and developed a self-assessment learning needs tool with potential national and international applications.

Conclusions: The CNP SPN's development and sustainability are critical for advancing clinical practice nationally. Its success model may serve as a blueprint for similar networks globally, benefiting CNPs and patients alike.

Keywords: Nurse Practitioner, Network, Cancer, Sustainability

Asia-Pacific Journal of Oncology Nursing 11 (2024) 100451**Factors influencing unmet needs among triple-negative breast cancer survivors**

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Objective: Unmet needs among cancer survivors span various domains, including informational, educational, psychological, physical, familial, spiritual, and social support. Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC), comprising 10%-15% of breast cancer cases, is characterized by high recurrence rates and shorter recurrence periods. Limited treatment options and frequent relapses pose challenges in assessing the efficacy of hormone or targeted therapies, leading to inadequate research on TNBC survivors' needs. Consequently, there is limited understanding of their unmet needs. This study aims to identify factors influencing unmet needs in TNBC survivors, providing essential data for future nursing interventions.

Methods: A survey was conducted among 330 TNBC survivors in an online community. The Comprehensive Needs Assessment tool in Cancer was utilized, and statistical analyses including t-tests, ANOVA, and multiple regression were performed.

Results: The study population, with an average age of 46.78 ± 10.69 years and an average duration of cancer diagnosis of 30.34 ± 23.81 months, predominantly comprised Stage II survivors (50.9%). Psychological problems, information and education, and social and religious/spiritual support emerged as prominent areas of unmet needs. Notably, coping with fear of recurrence and acquiring information about symptoms requiring hospital visits were highlighted as significant concerns.

Conclusions: Addressing the unmet needs of TNBC survivors, influenced by factors such as age, stage, treatment, and recurrence, is crucial for improving their overall quality of life and satisfaction. This underscores the importance of further research to develop effective nursing interventions tailored to TNBC survivors' specific needs.

Keywords: Cancer Survivors, Triple Negative Breast Neoplasms, Needs Assessment, Republic of Korea

Asia-Pacific Journal of Oncology Nursing 11 (2024) 100452**Psychosocial programs to alleviate fertility distress in cancer patients: A mixed-methods systematic review**

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Objective: Fertility distress profoundly impacts the quality of life for cancer patients. This systematic review aims to identify the components of psychosocial programs designed to alleviate fertility distress and synthesize findings on their outcomes.

Methods: A mixed-method systematic review integrating quantitative and qualitative data was conducted. PubMed, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CINAHL, PsycINFO, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Review Library (January 2012–July 2022) were systematically searched. Methodological quality was assessed using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool and Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool. Data were synthesized using a sequential explanatory design.

Results: Eight studies were included. Psychosocial programs were characterized by tailored intervention strategies informed by participants' characteristics. Quantitative studies reported positive outcomes in fertility-related knowledge and overall psychosocial well-being, albeit with one study noting negative emotions related to fertility. Qualitative findings indicated increased psychosocial well-being attributed to empathic support, yet negative emotions and unmet needs were also observed.

Conclusions: Successful psychosocial programs for fertility distress mitigation in cancer patients should consider participant characteristics and needs. Tailoring interventions to address individual experiences fosters positive outcomes, highlighting the importance of comprehensive support in cancer care.

Keywords: Fertility Distress, Cancer, Psychosocial program, Mixed-Methods Systematic Review

Asia-Pacific Journal of Oncology Nursing 11 (2024) 100453**Exploring the relationship between self-efficacy and anxiety in cancer patients undergoing external radiation therapy: A multidisciplinary investigation**

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Objective: Cancer diagnosis often instills fear, with approximately 50% of patients worldwide requiring radiotherapy, causing heightened anxiety prior to treatment initiation. High levels of self-efficacy are crucial for patients to manage anxiety and adhere to therapy. This study aims to assess the correlation between self-efficacy and anxiety in cancer patients embarking on external radiation therapy.