stage (stage I), low grade tumors showed no significant survival advantage over low stage, high grade tumors ($p=0.16$). Although not statistically significant, the high-grade tumors even showed a trend towards better survival. Low stage patients with high-grade tumors had received more adjuvant treatment than low stage patients with low-grade tumors ($p=0.03$).

Conclusions The findings of our study support the routine practice of testing all endometrial carcinomas for p53 mutation due significant impact on patients’ prognosis and relevance to therapeutic approaches.

**EP187/#614 EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX LEVELS MODULATE OUTGROWTHS DYNAMICS IN OVARIAN CANCER**

1Sarah Alshehri, 1Tonja Pavlovic, 2Sadaf Farsinejad, 3Pantea Behboud, 4Li Quan, 5Daniel Centeno, 3Douglas Kung, 5Marta Rezler, 6Woo Lee, 5Piotr Jasinski, 5Elżbieta Dziszczewska, 7Ewa Nowak-Markiwitz, 8Dilhan Kalyon, 9Mikołaj Zaborowski,

1 and collagens, in human tissues representing untreated and chemotherapy-recov-
ered OC, we developed laminin and collagen-rich ECM-recon-
stituted cell culture models amenable to studies of cell assemblies that can form outgrowths.

Methods Prompted by immuno-chemical evaluation of extracell-
ular matrix (ECM) components, laminin γ1 and collagens, in human tissues representing untreated and chemotherapy-recov-
ered OC, we developed laminin and collagen-rich ECM-recon-
stituted cell culture models amenable to studies of cell assemblies that can form outgrowths.

Results We demonstrate that ECM promotes outgrowth for-
mation in fallopian tube non-iliated epithelial cells (FNE) expressing mutant p53R175H and various OC cell lines. Out-
growths were initiated by cell assemblies that had undergone outward translocation and, upon mechanical detachment, could intercalate into mesothelial cell monolayers. Electron microscopy, optical coherence tomography (OCT) and small-
amplitude oscillatory shear experiments revealed that elevat-
ing ECM levels increased ECM fibrous network thickness and led to high shear elasticity of ECM environment. These physical characteristics were associated with suppression of outgrowths. Culture environment with low ECM content mimicked viscoelasticity and fibrous networks of ascites and supported cell proliferation, cell translocation and outgrowth formation.

Conclusions These results highlight the importance of ECM microenvironments in modulating OC growth and could provide additional explanation of why primary and recurrent ovarian tumors form outgrowths that protrude into the peritoneal cavity containing ascites as opposed to breaking through the basement membrane and invading collagen-dense tissues.

**EP188/#651 COMBINED NURSING AND MEDICAL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVE TO INCORPORATE GYNAECOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY TUMOR BOARD SUMMARIES INTO ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS AT A TERTIARY CANCER CENTRE IN SINGAPORE**

1Na Wei, 2Shirley Cheng, 3Xiaohui Lin, 4Ieera Aggarwal*. 1KK Hospital, Nursing Clinical Service, Singapore, Singapore; 2KK Hospital, Department of Obstetric and Gynaecology, Singapore, Singapore; 3Women’s and Children’s Hospital, Department of Gynaecological Oncology, Singapore, Singapore.

Objectives Weekly Tumor Board multidisciplinary meeting proceedings include gynaecologists, medical and radiation oncologists, palliative care physician, radiologists and pathologists and outline case summary, investigations, operative findings, staging and treatment recommendation. These summaries were previously filed in patients’ casenotes as a printout limiting a smooth workflow for patients that need cross institutional care for radiotherapy and chemotherapy at our sister institutions. Emailing and faxing the summary printouts was time consuming with a potential risk of compromising secure patient data. Hence, we initiated a quality improvement (QI) project to incorporate these summaries into electronic health records.

Methods This was a single institution QI project conducted at a tertiary hospital in Singapore, aimed at incorporating TB summaries into electronic records. The current workflow, opportunities, stakeholders and their roles were identified. A root cause analysis was performed to identify barriers and a survey was conducted among the tumour board members for further improvement suggestions.

Results Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles were carried out after creating new workflow. Various options were explored to overcome limiting factors like different alignments in the gynaecological cancer database and electronic health records. To ensure continuity of care and facilitate communication, all patients with electronic copy of TB summary had an ink-
stamp on their casenotes to indicate the date the case was dis-
cussed in tumour board.

Conclusions Availability of these summaries electronically has brought more convenience and enhanced security to patient care. We achieved time saving of 1 hour per week, paper sav-
ing of 100 sheets per week, and high staff satisfaction.

**EP189/#251 KOREAN SCHOOL NURSES’ ATTITUDE TOWARD BOYS IN THE NATIONAL HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINE IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM**

1Hae Won Kim*, 2Young Jin Lee. 1Seoul National University college of nursing, Center for Human-Caring Nurse Leaders for the Future by Brain Korea 21 (BK 21) Four Project, the Research Institute of Nursing Science, College of Nursing, Seoul, Korea, Republic of; 2Eulji University, college of nursing, College of Nursing, Euljiungna, Korea, Republic of

E-poster viewing: Nursing and health care