Objectives In 2016, Korea introduced HPV vaccination as a national immunization program for early adolescent girls. This study explored that the school nurses' thought about boys' inclusion into national HPV vaccine program and perceived importance of HPV vaccine.

Methods Participant were conveniently recruited, school nurses (n= 181). The differences in the agreement of boys' inclusion, the best age for HPV vaccination of boy, and importance of HPV vaccine by nurses' HPV vaccination status were compared. The data were analyzed using the chi-square test, and the t-test in IBM SPSS version 25.

Results 55.2% school nurses agreed to boys' HPV vaccination inclusion national program. 34.1% answered the best aged for boy's age for vaccination as 16-18 age. HPV vaccinated nurses more agreed (73.7%) to Boys inclusion than non-vaccinated did (46.8%) (p=.001). In the perceived importance of HPV vaccine, vaccine safety was most (4.60 ±0.52). The least importance was Asian vaccine policy (3.88 ±0.73).

Conclusions School nurses' acceptance of boys' HPV vaccination into national immunization were low. School nurses' perceived importance of HPV vaccine in terms of safety, STI prevention, cervical cancer prevention. Role of the nurses' HPV vaccination would be further explored in HPV vaccine education and dissemination in the community Funding: This study was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korea government (Grant No. 2018-R1A2B2-001231) and supported by the BK21 four project (Center for Human-Caring Nurse Leaders for the Future) funded by the Ministry of Education (MOE, Korea) and National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF).

E-poster viewing: Oncologic care during & post pandemic

Objective: The healthcare system in Grand Bahama is challenged to provide cancer care. The addition of economic strains from the COVID-19 pandemic have exposed this deficiency. The objective of this paper is to assess the data of the patient characteristics of a new satellite oncology clinic, and to show the feasibility of a gynecologic oncology clinic in a low resource setting.

Methods: Data was collected from medical records of the 44 patients seen at the Gynae Oncology Clinic at Pearce Plaza, Freeport Grand Bahama since its initiation in July 2021 to February 2022.

Results: Thirty percent of these patients were diagnosed with a gynecologic cancer, with endometrial cancer being the most common. While 18% have pre-invasive cervical lesions, that require close monitoring to prevent progression. Care in terms of cancer is coordinated by a team of experts in surgical oncology, radiation oncology and medical oncology in association with specialist gynecological nurse consultants, psychologists, social workers and palliative care professionals, of which most of these disciplinary which are lacking in Grand Bahama. Provision of these human resources, while not the only factor, is one of the major obstacles to providing the healthcare required.

Conclusions: The recently implemented gynecologic clinic is a great initiative for Grand Bahama for cancer patients during the pandemic. It may improve the outcome of local gynecologic cancer patients by providing efficient and timely investigations, initiating effective treatments for each diagnosis, and providing a facility to follow-up care for patients who have completed their cancer treatments. A reduction in the financial and emotional burdens in the midst of the pandemic.