

need for expansion. Understanding current cardiac palliative care services, potential funding sources, and future needs is a high clinical/research priority.

Implications for Research, Policy, or Practice. Study results provide an initial picture of cardiac PC specialty programs which will be further expanded based on qualitative interviews.

A Palliative Care Patient Navigator and Counseling Intervention for Latinos with Stage III/IV Cancer (S807)



David Bekelman, MD MPH, University of Colorado, Denver, CO. Regina Fink, PhD AOCN CHPN FAAN, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO. Evelinn Borrayo, PhD, University of Colorado Denver, Denver, CO. Danielle Kline, MS, University of Colorado Denver, Aurora, CO. Timothy Sannes, PhD, University of Colorado Anschutz, Aurora, CO. Stacy Fischer, MD, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, CO.

Objectives

1. Describe a method for culturally tailoring a counseling intervention.
2. List 3 elements of feasibility when pilot testing a new intervention.

Original Research Background. Latinos with advanced cancer are unlikely to access palliative care and can have high distress. To address this, we adapted and combined two successful interventions, a patient navigator and a counseling intervention. In prior work, the patient navigator intervention increased advance care planning for Latinos, and the counseling intervention reduced depression in a general population using behavioral activation and interpersonal psychotherapy.

Research Objectives. (1) Adapt the content and format of the counseling intervention to ensure cultural and literacy appropriateness with Latinos; (2) Determine the feasibility of the combined patient navigator and counseling intervention, including video counseling visits.

Methods. (1) Community participatory action approach. We collaborated with Latino patient navigators (n= 5) and a Latina psychologist with multiculturalism expertise to revise the counseling treatment manual and patient materials. (2) Pilot test in Latino patients with stage III/IV cancer who screen positive for high distress or depressive or anxiety disorder.

Results. 1) The counseling intervention underwent major changes. The written patient materials were adapted to a 5th-6th grade reading level. Thirteen stories of adjusting to illness were culturally tailored in an iterative process using paired navigator/study team members. Stories were transformed into video scripts using a similar process, with multiple revisions to

increase cultural tailoring and adhere to core counseling components. Videos were subsequently produced. 2) 14 of 23 eligible Latinos with stage 3/4 cancer enrolled. Participants were distressed (mean baseline NCCN distress 6.2/10, SD 1.4; PHQ8 10.6, SD 6.2; GAD7 9.4, SD 6.5). Intervention visits are ongoing and final pilot data will be presented.

Conclusion. A patient navigator and counseling intervention was adapted for use with Latino populations.

Implications for Research, Policy, or Practice. Developmental studies that culturally tailor established interventions to specific populations require time and funding. The community participatory action approach we used could be applied to other interventions and populations.

Behind the Scenes: The Care Coordination/Non-Billable Time Associated with Outpatient Pediatric Palliative Oncology (S808)



Katharine Brock, MD MS, Emory University, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, Atlanta, GA. Kristen Allen, MPH, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, Atlanta, GA. Karen Wasilewski-Masker, MD, Emory/Children's Healthcare of Atlanta—AFLAC Cancer Center, Atlanta, GA. Jeffrey Klick, MD, Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, Atlanta, GA.

Objectives

1. Describe the unique aspects of a pediatric palliative oncology clinic and the time spent in care coordination.
2. Identify the demographic and disease-based factors that contribute to increased care coordination time.
3. Formulate talking points to advocate for appropriate care coordination time in your outpatient clinic model.

Original Research Background. Integrated pediatric palliative oncology (PPO) outpatient models are emerging to assist oncologists and patients with longitudinal support, symptom management, and care coordination. Considerable time is devoted to care coordination, but the scope, time per patient, and ratio of non-billable to billable (NB:B) minutes is unknown. This information is crucial to designing new PPO outpatient clinics in order to understand and advocate for appropriate personnel, physician time, and resources.

Research Objectives. To determine the trends and ratio of NB:B minutes for PPO clinic patients.

Methods. All encounters were tracked from June 2017 through April 2018 for a single-institution 1-day per week PPO clinic. Administrative minutes and PPO inpatient time were excluded. Billable and non-