

range=36-88) with 51.5% being female. The majority of the RNs were female (84.6%) with a mean age of 48.9 (SD=7.0, range=28-61) and 13.3 years of experience in oncology nursing. In 37% of the PT-RN dyads, there was discord in GoC at the last interview prior to death. There was a statistically significant difference ($p=.000$) as the PTs reported goals more survival-focused ($M=47.4$, $SD=31.3$) than the RNs ($M=29.9$, $SD=21.4$).

Conclusion and Implications for Practice, Policy, and Research. These data show some discord between PT and RN at end-of-life and highlight the need for eliciting patient GoC throughout the illness trajectory. With the continuity of the PT-RN dyad in the outpatient setting, RNs are in the unique position to discuss GoC to ensure that PTs receive care congruent with their own preferences.

#Palliativecare and #Hospice: A Comprehensive Instagram Analysis (S849)



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Objectives

1. Assess Instagram posts related to #hospice and #palliative care.
2. Identify trends in #Hospice and #Palliativecare Instagram postings.
3. Compare trends between #hospice and #palliative care.

Background. Image-sharing social media platforms such as Instagram have grown in popularity and are rapidly becoming a media for personal, business and health-related information sharing. Instagram has over 1 billion active monthly users, with 64% of users ranging from 18 to 34 years old. The content of Instagram images of palliative care (PC) and hospice have not been investigated.

Objective. To assess Instagram posts related to #hospice and #palliative care, illustrating general population knowledge and opinions of hospice and palliative care and comparing trends.

Methods. Instagram-public data was retrieved for 30 days (images, video, metadata) for the two hashtags containing PC and hospice. Images were screened; duplicates removed and excluded non-English content. A customized coding scheme to determine major content themes and images was developed. Themes were

characterized by user (hospice/PC/personal); post type (picture, video); description (selfie, infographic), content (advertisement, fundraiser, education, animals); purpose (personal, work, business, motivational and healthcare-related). Content was evaluated to explore trends comparing hospice vs. PC.

Results. #hospice ($n=2916$) and #palliativecare ($n=1075$), 389 posts were included after screening; 292 #Hospice and 97 #palliativecare images selected for analysis. Most images were pictures of others and most images were posted by individual users. Common content themes included fundraising (26.99%; 12.5% PC vs. 31.85% hospice; $p=0.002$), advertisement (24.68%, $p=NS$), family/friends (14.65%; 28.13% PC vs. 10.27% hospice; $p<0.001$), education (11.05%; $p=NS$), and animals (8.23%; 2.08% PC vs. 10.27% hospice; $p=0.038$). If the user had a hospice/PC background, they will be more likely to post educational materials ($p=0.0388$).

Conclusions. Instagram #hospice and #palliativecare are available and widely used. #hospice is used more often in general and when identifying common categories such as fundraising, posting about the story of loved one or pets. Hospice and PC organizations have started to use posts as a means of education. Future studies should analyzed how Instagram can be utilized as a means for educating the population, worldwide promotion and empowering patients and caregivers.

Management of Fatigue at the End of Life: A Systematic Review (S850)



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Objectives

1. Identify the most common and effective treatment modalities for fatigue management at the end of life.
2. Describe implications from this review of current evidence on directions for future research focused on symptom management of fatigue.

Background and Objectives. Fatigue is a common and distressing symptom associated with patients with progressive terminal illnesses who are nearing the end of life. The cause of fatigue is multifaceted and its presentation is exclusively subjective, which can both contribute to difficulty with treatment approaches. The purpose of this systematic review was to examine and describe the state of evidence surrounding the most current and effective treatments for fatigue in patients nearing the end of life.

Study Identification. Medical databases were searched using keywords including: *fatigue*, *fatigue management*, *terminal illness*, *end-of-life care*, and *palliative care*. Articles published between 2000 and 2018