

guidance, they believe to be complying with God's will. S/R reveals itself as an important component to be integrated into the treatment and should be done in the regard of ethical care. As the present study has shown power impacts the relationship of physician-patient-family in the decision-making process. Given the small number in the sample, more studies are required to confirm the results achieved.

**Abstract number:** P01-379

**Abstract type:** Poster

### Spiritual Well-being and Religious Commitment of Cancer Patients under Chemotherapy

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**Background:** Spirituality is one on the human dimension that cancer has effect on and that needs to be included in healthcare (WHO, 2014). Spirituality comprises religiosity and is critical in overcoming illness and in finding meaning in life (Puchalski, 2012). Religious commitment may be affected in times of crisis, and his research explores its relation with spiritual well-being in cancer patients.

**Objective:** To analyze the relation between the spiritual well-being and religious commitment of Portuguese cancer patients under chemotherapy.

**Method:** A quantitative, observational, descriptive, correlational and cross-sectional study was conducted. A convenience sample of 150 cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy in outpatient setting was obtained. Data collection method was a questionnaire comprising the Spiritual well-being (SWB) and Scale and the Belief into Action Scale (BIAC). Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). This study was approved by the institutional ethics committee.

**Results:** Main participants (55.3%) aged over 60 years, about 64.7% were female, married (68.0%), and 86.7% were catholic. The findings suggest that SWB and BIAC have moderate correlation, based on Pearson Correlation of 0.6.

**Conclusion:** Religious commitment and spiritual well-being have a reasonable relationship in cancer patients under chemotherapy. This may guide nursing care in promoting spiritual and religious practices, according to patients' wishes and beliefs.

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**Abstract number:** P01-380

**Abstract type:** Poster

### Validation of the Duke University Religion Index (DUREL) in Portuguese Cancer Patients under Chemotherapy: Methodological Study

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**Background:** Cancer is considered a public health problem worldwide (Siegel et al., 2018). Cancer patients who frequently participate in religious activities have a lower mortality risk (Li et al., 2016). More than 100 tools are available to assess different aspects of religiosity, and DUREL relates the brief assessment of the religious involvement

(Hall et al., 2008). This tool has been widely used in research but is not available in European Portuguese, which seems necessary to assess patients' religious/spiritual needs and compare findings.

**Objective:** To conduct the translation, adaptation and validation of the DUREL in Portuguese cancer patients under chemotherapy.

**Method:** The study was conducted according to Sousa and Rojjanasrirat (2010), which is designed to be used in healthcare context. Study was approved by the institutional ethics committee.

**Results:** First, linguistic and conceptual equivalence of the scale was guaranteed. Then, a total of 150 adult cancer patients under chemotherapy was included using convenience sampling. The internal consistency was good (Cronbach= 0.86).

**Conclusion:** The DUREL-Portuguese version is a reliable and valid measure to assess religiosity in cancer patients under chemotherapy.

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**Abstract number:** P01-381

**Abstract type:** Poster

### Spiritual Care in Palliative Care: A Narrative Review of the Recent European Literature

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**Background:** Spiritual care is an intrinsic and essential component of palliative care. However, it remains the least developed and most neglected dimension of research on healthcare and the recent literature in Europe has not been reviewed. Most studies originate from North America. However, it is unclear if findings in these studies can be 'transferred' to spiritual care in palliative care in Europe.

**Aims:** We aimed to map studies that represent the European perspective on the understanding, the provision, and the effectiveness of spiritual care in palliative care.

**Methods:** As palliative care is multidisciplinary in nature and because the variety of languages, a multi-source search strategy will be applied. Inclusion criteria were:

- (1) an empirical study,
- (2) concerning spiritual care provided in the context of palliative care,
- (3) published in a peer-reviewed journal,
- (4) in 2016 or 2017. The studies had to be
- (5) full-text articles published in English, German, Spanish, Portuguese or Dutch, and
- (6) conducted in Europe. Studies were thematically analyzed with a focus on the way in which spiritual care in palliative care was