function showed a diminished QoL, satisfaction with doctors and nurses is good, but not for other hospital and doctors office conditions.

PCN190

INVESTIGATING THE FRAMEWORK-EFFECTS OF RISK ATTRIBUTES IN DISCRETE CHOICE EXPERIMENTS: A PILOT STUDY

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OBJECTIVES: To understand how the communication of risk in a discrete choice experiment (DCE) affects respondents’ choices. METHODS: An online pilot DCE was designed to understand the preferences of female members of the public (recruited via an internet panel provider) for a breast screening programme described by three attributes (probability of detecting a cancer, risk of unnecessary treatment, and out-of-pocket cost) each with four levels. Two versions were used: that presented the risk attributes (probability of detecting a cancer and risk of unnecessary treatment) per 100 women screened; (A): a percent increase in a percentage (icon array). The DCE was blocked into four surveys, each containing 10 choice sets. The design, generated using Ngene, included an internal validity test through the inclusion of a dominant choice set. The DCE data were analysed using conditional logistic regression. RESULTS were that long graduate students are less appear on screening contrary to lower. Rate of self-examination is higher if family history of breast cancer known. Based on results, it is important to reach women who have not yet participated in preventive performances. The reduced activity of QoL while living in cancer was more likely to be improved. It is important to organize a training program, especially for the correct application of the method and breast self-examination with usage of questionnaire.

PCN193

KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN Papillomavirus among University Students in Hungary

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OBJECTIVES: The main objective of our study was to assess the knowledge of HPV among the female university students in Hungary and also learn their attitudes about the vaccine. METHODS: The quantitative cross-sectional questionnaire method and breast self-examination with usage of questionnaire. RESULTS: 92% of the women knew the meaning of acronym HPV. 57% of respondent women knew the cause of infection. 79.5% of the women knew about the virus causing lip and oral cavity cancer. 37.8% of the participants in the sample said that “only women”, and 62.2% of them said that “both men and women” were affected by the infection. It was known by more women who elderly (r=2,634, p=0,024) and living in marriage or in partnership (r=7,415, p=0,006). To sum up the analysis of HPV, these respondents were considered to be informed who responded well for 5 questions of 6. This rate was 21.4% that is 32 participants of 149 women. 97.3% of respondent women had heard about the vaccination against HPV. 15% of the women of the sample, and 3% of respondents had HPV vaccination. There were significantly more single, married and divorced persons. CONCLUSIONS: Overall the awareness of human papillomavirus of the students responding is low (21.4%). The against HPV vaccination does not happen because of the deficiencies in knowledge therefore this program is the most important task.

PCN195

PATIENTS’ PREFERENCES FOR BONE METASTASES TREATMENTS IN TURKEY

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OBJECTIVES: To assess patient preference for the currently available bone-targeted agents (bTs) used to prevent skeletal-related events (SREs; commonly defined as pathologic fracture, radiation to bone, surgery to bone and spinal cord compression) in Turkey. METHODS: Adult patients with a self-reported diagnosis of bone metastases secondary to a solid tumor were recruited in several hospitals to complete a pencil and paper discrete-choice experiment survey consisting of a series of 10 choices between pairs of hypothetical medication profiles. Each profile was defined using five attributes with several levels (based on prescribing information for Xtandi R(⃝) for treatment of prostate cancer) (3, 6 and 10 months); annual risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ; 0, 1 and 5%); annual risk of renal impairment, time until worsening of pain and delaying SREs were the risk attributes of patients’ preferences for B); all were currently eligible for screening under the current NHS programme. All patients were affected by the infection. It was known by more women who elderly (r=2,634, p=0,024) and living in marriage or in partnership (r=7,415, p=0,006). To sum up the analysis of HPV, these respondents were considered to be informed who responded well for 5 questions of 6. This rate was 21.4% that is 32 participants of 149 women. 97.3% of respondent women had heard about the vaccination against HPV. 15% of the women of the sample, and 3% of respondents had HPV vaccination. There were significantly more single, married and divorced persons. CONCLUSIONS: Overall the awareness of human papillomavirus of the students responding is low (21.4%). The against HPV vaccination does not happen because of the deficiencies in knowledge therefore this program is the most important task.

PCN196

POSSIBILITIES OF BREAST CANCER PREVENTION

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OBJECTIVES: Aims to get knowledge about the rate of breast screening among Hungarian women. In addition are they familiar with the concept of self-examination, with procedure and if so, whether it is used and how often. Also would like to develop an educational program based on results, which would target risk groups and smokers. CONCLUSIONS: Women's self-examination was more than lower education (p < 0.05). For women where breast cancer was diagnosed in family history, 80% of them regularly attend screening. The women participate in less complex programs for the prevention, because they did not receive information about it (p <0.001). 95.74% of women to arouse the attention on breast cancer prevention advantages. METHODS: An online pilot DCE was designed to understand the preferences of female members of the public (recruited via an internet panel provider) for a breast screening programme described by three attributes (probability of detecting a cancer, risk of unnecessary treatment, and out-of-pocket cost) each with four levels. Two versions were used: that presented the risk attributes (probability of detecting a cancer and risk of unnecessary treatment) per 100 women screened: (A): a percent increase in a percentage (icon array). The DCE was blocked into four surveys, each containing 10 choice sets. The design, generated using Ngene, included an internal validity test through the inclusion of a dominant choice set. The DCE data were analysed using conditional logistic regression. RESULTS were that long graduate students are less appear on screening contrary to lower. Rate of self-examination is higher if family history of breast cancer known. Based on results, it is important to reach women who have not yet participated in preventive performances. The reduced activity of QoL while living in cancer was more likely to be improved. It is important to organize a training program, especially for the correct application of the method and breast self-examination with usage of questionnaire.

PCN197

WHAT MATTERS TO PATIENTS AND THEIR CAREGIVERS: USING SOCIAL MEDIA AND PATIENT FORUMS TO OBTAIN VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A PATIENT AND CAREER PERSPECTIVE

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OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to assess whether social media and disease-related forums provide valuable information on what matters to patients and caregivers about their disease and its management. METHODS: We assessed the feasibility of how media websites and forums dedicated to sufferers of the two diseases were examined. RESULTS: Breast cancer was more frequently mentioned in general social media websites than schizophrenia, with more charities, large organisations and fundraising events dedicated to breast cancer. Searches for breast cancer and schizophrenia were performed on general social media sites, whereas disease-specific forums contain daily entries on the patient experience. While searches within forums lead to fewer results, these are