bioned to SV by hydrophobic interactions, while OH groups are oriented towards the surface. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the impact of the hydrophobic interactions on the stability of the complex.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Our findings indicate that the presence of hydrophobic interactions plays a crucial role in the stability of the SV-BPP complex. These interactions may contribute to the overall stability of the complex, which has implications for the regulation of the complex's activity.

**REFERENCES:**

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**Research on Methods – Conceptual Papers**

PR1M

**ENHANCING HISPANIC CAREGIVERS IN RESEARCH: A FRAMEWORK TO DESIGN CULTURALLY SENSITIVE APPROACHES FOR ENGAGEMENT IN PATIENT-CENTERED OUTCOMES RESEARCH**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The goal of this study was to develop a framework to enhance the engagement of Hispanic caregivers in patient-centered outcomes research (PCOR).

**Methods:** A qualitative study was conducted in collaboration with Hispanic caregivers to identify their needs and preferences for engagement in PCOR. A sociocultural framework was developed to guide the development of culturally sensitive approaches for engagement.

**Results:** The framework was designed to ensure that the needs and preferences of Hispanic caregivers are met, thereby enhancing their engagement in PCOR.

**Conclusions:** The framework developed in this study can be used to enhance the engagement of Hispanic caregivers in PCOR.

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**Disease – Specific Studies**

**CANCER – Clinical Outcomes Studies**

PCN1

**PHARMACOVIGILANCE IN ONCOLOGY: KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION ON ADVERSE EVENTS REPORTING IN BRAZIL**

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**OBJECTIVES:** The goal of this study was to evaluate the knowledge and perception of oncology professionals in Brazil regarding adverse events reporting.

**Methods:** A survey was conducted among oncology professionals in Brazil to assess their knowledge and perception regarding adverse events reporting.

**Results:** The survey revealed a low level of knowledge and perception among oncology professionals in Brazil regarding adverse events reporting.

**Conclusions:** There is a need for further education and training to improve the knowledge and perception of oncology professionals regarding adverse events reporting in Brazil.