

collection has highlighted clearly what improvements are needed based upon facts and not assumptions.

**Disclosure of Interest** None Declared.

**PTH-057 A STUDY OF NON-RESPONDENTS' PERSPECTIVES OF THE BARRIERS AFFECTING BOWEL CANCER SCREENING UPTAKE IN WALES FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMING PROGRAMME DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT OF SCREENING**

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**Introduction** Decreasing participation levels in the Welsh bowel screening programme are cause for concern for Bowel Screening Wales (BSW) and the Welsh Government. BSW, the population screening programme was launched in 2008 and was the first home-testing screening programme in Wales. The programme has successfully detected almost 700 cancers and identified a significant number of polyps for removal that may have otherwise developed into cancer. Despite this, participation in the programme has declined and was 52% during the last quarter of 2011/2012.

**Methods** The research aimed to seek the views of those who have not responded to their latest invitation to participate in bowel cancer screening (BCS). Methodology for the study included development of a questionnaire based around behavioural theories and qualitative interviews. The research was conducted using a mixed-methods design with a postal questionnaire to BCS non-respondents (quantitative) and semi-structured interviews with non-respondents and screening professionals (qualitative). These methods probed into attitudes and beliefs to find out to what extent these traits influenced behaviour. The research was also combined with a literature review.

The questionnaires were randomly sent to 988 participants with a 3 week deadline given for completion and return. In total 101 questionnaires were returned, 9 were not useable either because the individuals had other arrangements in place (like private healthcare) or declined to participate.

7 semi-structured telephone interviews were also undertaken with responders to the questionnaire who agreed to contact, together with service providers. The data from questionnaires was analysed for emerging themes and issues.

**Results** Findings show a wide range of factors preventing participation and that a 'one size fits all' approach to increasing uptake is unlikely to work. The evidence from primary and secondary research points to tailored interventions being a more effective approach. The findings from the questionnaire indicated a reasonable level of knowledge about the disease and its signs and symptoms. However, when tested during interviews, the responses showed that awareness levels were poor. Qualitative responses suggested that upfront key messages about the diseases prevalence and the benefits of early detection were needed.

**Conclusion** Based on the research undertaken, the following recommendations were made to increase the uptake of the screening programme: Raise levels of awareness of bowel cancer and the screening programme; review information to ensure upfront key messages and have sufficient information about the balance of harms and benefits to make an informed choice: pilot a range of small-scale process changes, particularly to the reminder processes.

**Disclosure of Interest** None Declared.

**PTH-058 A CENTRES EXPERIENCE OF SETTING UP A NEW BOWEL CANCER SCREENING CENTRE AND PREPARING FOR BOWEL SCOPE**

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**Introduction** The population served by the Merseyside and North Cheshire Programme was 1.7 million based at University Hospitals Aintree was asked to split because of the imminent introduction of Bowel scope. Authorisation for forming of new centre at the Royal Liverpool Hospital (RLH) by central office was granted in the summer 2013 and implementation was required by February 2014.

**Methods** The Liverpool and Wirral Bowel screening centre (LandW BSC) was formed with a 45% share of the in the population. The service was designed with the aim to run the FOBT service and then introduce the Bowel Scope (BS) as second wave for the serving population of 802,000.

**Results** Workforce: The current workforce at the Royal Liverpool (RLH) included 4x BCSP screening colonoscopists of which one became Clinical Director of the centre. The endoscopy service manager supportive for the nursing and operational aspects and the Endoscopy Admin manager supported the administration aspect. There was full managerial backing by the directorate manager. In addition, programme manager, Lead SSP, 3x New SSPs, 4x admin staff were appointed.

**Collaborations and Engagement:** The logistical issues and training of the new SSPs and Admin staff was heavily facilitated by the current Merseyside and Cheshire programme. Engagement and support also included the National Team, CCG, Local QA team and Screening and Immunisation Regional Team. Implementation group representation from all parties. A business was supported by the trust board. The strong collaboration was made with the team from Arrowe Park Hospital (APH).

**BowelScope:** Strategically, new urology centre had spare capacity for 8 lists to include some evenings and weekends sessions at Broadgreen Hospital was identified as good access site for Liverpool. For the Wirral site, APH was identified as the site to deliver bowelscope and for the population would require 4 lists. Eight endoscopists were further identified (6 nurse endoscopists, 1 Fellow and 1 radiographer-also programme manager) as needing accreditation for bowelscope. All mentees were assigned a mentor (3 BCSP colonoscopists) and put on the pre-accreditation course at RLH. Exams were planned over 3, UKdays for all the endoscopists in April 2014. Prior to the exam, all endoscopists, had 2 flexi lists booked with their mentors at RLH as well as ad-hoc sessions to help with MCQ.

**Outcome:** The LandW BCSC got approval by national office in Jan 2014 with a go live date in Feb to take over FOBT service. Bowelscope is planned for September 2014.

**Conclusion** The setting up of a new centre in such a short period of time was extremely challenging but successful due to good team work, planning and collaboration.

**Disclosure of Interest** None Declared.

**PTH-059 A MODEL DESIGNED TO CALCULATE THE COST OF CARE FOR INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE (IBD).**

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