

Two HBeAg +ve patients attended booking too late to be eligible. Neonatal active and/or passive immunisation was recommended appropriately in all cases. Referral rates for eligible patients doubled following introduction of EPR. In the initial 6 months 32% of patients testing HBsAg positive at Maternity Services were referred to Hepatology (n=16) compared to 63% (n=33) following introduction of EPR. Mean gestation at referral improved from delivery date +2 weeks compared to 27 weeks gestation. Measurement of antenatal HBV DNA improved from 33% of patients referred to 81%. No HBeAg negative patient who had HBV DNA analysis had a viral load >10⁴ IU/ml. No patient had HBV DNA rechecked during pregnancy.

Conclusion Maternal seroprevalence in our population is high with most patients being new HBV diagnoses. An individualised liaison pathway for antenatal woman has improved service by:

Doubling referral rates to specialist services

Increasing potential access to third trimester Tenofovir if required

Increasing HBV DNA analysis rates without duplication of HBV DNA testing

To optimise preventative public health approaches to HBV wider use of this referral model should be considered in high prevalence settings. Education of the community and other health providers remains critical.

Competing interests None declared.

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PMO-018 DEDICATED SPECIALIST DIETETIC INPUT IMPROVES OUTCOMES FOR UGI SURGICAL CANCER PATIENTS

doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2012-302514b.18

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Introduction Upper GI (UGI) cancer patients are at high risk of malnutrition increasing risk of complications post-operatively. Surgeons and Oncologists at Ninewells Hospital, Dundee funded an UGI Oncology Dietitian who oversaw nutritional care of patients through neoadjuvant chemotherapy, preparation for surgery and into follow-up. Previously at Ninewells, dietetic care of patients was ad-hoc resulting in reduced nutritional status during chemotherapy, admissions for feeding and delays to surgery. Once the post-holder joined the MDT it was important to show value for money and clinical effectiveness so data were gathered on outcomes for patients who had undergone UGI cancer surgery in the year before the post-holder started (n=49) and for 1 year afterwards (n=22).

Methods A literature search was performed using MEDLINE in order to compare results against other centres but no similar studies were found. Subsequently the MDT decided on clinical standards based on current evidence and acceptable limits including:

Patients will be referred to the Upper GI Oncology Dietitian prior to surgery.

Patients will maintain their weight during chemotherapy and surgical admissions within 5%.

All patients will have a jejunostomy tube placed at the time of surgery.

Data were gathered from medical and dietetic notes for each group on; whether patient was referred before surgery, weight (kg) at start and end of chemotherapy and on admission and discharge

from surgery, whether jejunostomy placed at time of surgery, length of stay (LOS).

Results

Standard	Pre postholder	With postholder
% Of pts maintaining weight within 5% during chemotherapy	50%	93%
% Of pts maintaining weight within 5% during surgical stay	20%	59%
% Of pts referred to dietitian pre-op	72%	100%
% Of pts with jejunostomy inserted at surgery	95%	77%
LOS	27 days	22 days

Conclusion Results showed the positive and cost saving impact of a dedicated dietitian on standards measured especially during chemotherapy and on LOS. The number of feeding tubes inserted fell in the group with dietetic input reflecting the types of surgery performed. Improved communication and leadership between the dietitian and the MDT helped to prevent admissions for pre-operative feeding and reduce delays. Further large studies are required, particularly in the peri-operative period, to further promote dedicated dietetic input.

Competing interests None declared.

PMO-019 EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED RECOMMENDATIONS IN CURRENT BRITISH SOCIETY OF GASTROENTEROLOGY GUIDELINES

doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2012-302514b.19

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Introduction Clinical practice guidelines aim to improve patient care. They are based on best available evidence and are frequently viewed as “gold-standard” care for the disease or intervention that they address. The aim of this study was to determine the overall quality of the evidence supporting current British Society of Gastroenterology (BSG) guidelines.

Methods Guidelines were retrieved from the BSG website on 6th January 2012. Those posted after 2006 were considered current. The quality of supporting evidence was graded in accordance with the systems initially used to assess the primary literature. Adherence to the BSG’s advice on guideline writing issued in 2010 was assessed in guidelines published thereafter.

Results 18 BSG guidelines currently exist addressing topics in endoscopy (n=7), luminal gastroenterology (n=8), and hepatology (n=3). Four guidelines published in the study period were updates of previous guidance. These were published a median of 7.5 years after the initial guidance. Of a total of 434 evidence-based recommendations the quality of evidence was low in 42.8% (range 7.1%–85.7%), that is, from case studies or consensus opinions. High quality evidence-based recommendations (consistent data from randomised controlled trials) accounted for only 14.3% of all recommendations (range 0–45.5%). Overall, there was significant heterogeneity between guidelines. These were developed using four different evidence-grading systems. In those published since 2010 only one out of eight guidelines adhered to the evidence grading system advised by the BSG Clinical Services and Standards Committee.

Conclusion

1. Evidence-based recommendations in current guidelines are most frequently based on low quality evidence, reflecting a lack of available high quality evidence.

2. There is significant heterogeneity in the current guidelines despite BSG committee advice on guideline writing.

These findings risk reducing the utility of these guidelines and highlight important areas of unmet research need that should be addressed as a matter of priority. Studies co-ordinated through loco-regional networks could substantially improve the evidence base and ultimately patient outcomes.

Competing interests None declared.

PMO-020 **AUDIT TO ASSESS THE ACCEPTABILITY AND USEFULNESS OF AN AUDIOVISUAL AID IN THE PREPARATION OF PATIENTS FOR OUTPATIENT ENDOSCOPY**

doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2012-302514b.20

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Introduction Written information is traditionally used to educate patients about endoscopy, but it is difficult to fully convey endoscopy via a leaflet. We assessed whether a video following a “patient” through the endoscopy journey was a useful tool to assist patient’s understanding of endoscopy as a supplement to the information that we have been using in our Unit.

Methods A DVD showing the endoscopy process was sent to all individuals booked for an outpatient upper GI endoscopy over 2 months. On arrival at endoscopy unit they were asked to complete a questionnaire.

Results Abstract PMO-020 table 1 demonstrating responses to questions 4–6. Of 158 questionnaires, 149 replies were suitable for analysis. 81% gave the DVD top score for clarity and ease of understanding. The majority of responders found the DVD useful in preparing them for what will happen on the day of endoscopy with 81% of responders scoring the DVD one of the top two ratings for this category. All of the responders felt the DVD was a good idea and all but one individual recommended that we should continue to include it in the information packs.

Abstract PMO-020 Table 1

Score out of 5	Do you find the DVD clear and easy to understand?	Did You find the DVD interesting to watch?	Did you find it useful in preparing you for what will happen on the day?
5	67	52	58
4	9	15	9
3	3	9	9
2	1	3	2
1	3	4	3
0	0	0	2

Conclusion Overall, the response to the endoscopy DVD was very positive. Some of the issues related to not watching the DVD will likely be solved once it is in use in an endoscopy pre-admission clinic. On the basis of this extremely positive result, we plan to utilise the endoscopy information DVD more widely and extend it to other endoscopic procedures.

Competing interests None declared.

PMO-021 **OPTIMISING OUT-PATIENT PARENTERAL IRON ADMINISTRATION USING TOTAL DOSE INFUSIONS**

doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2012-302514b.21

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Introduction Iron deficiency is common in the inflammatory bowel disease population (36%–90%¹) and is often poorly managed. Guidelines on the management of iron deficiency anaemia recommend that parenteral iron should be used if oral iron supplementation is either ineffective or not tolerated.¹ Iron Sucrose (IS, Venofer[®]) infusions take on average 85 min to be administered and require between 5 and 13 infusions for a therapeutic dose of iron to be given. Ferric Carboxymaltose (FC, Ferinject[®]) is a total dose infusion parenteral iron preparation. It requires 1–2 infusions for therapeutic dose delivery and allows shorter administration times. We audited the outcomes of switching from IS to FC in terms of therapeutic efficacy and patient experience.

Methods Current practice with IS was prospectively audited over a 6-week period. All admissions for parenteral iron to the Managed Care Unit (MCU) were included. Nursing staff completed a questionnaire including patient demographics, indication and record the patient journey. Patients completed a satisfaction survey. FC was introduced in early December 2011 and data collected for a further 6-week period. FC was dosed according to the summary of product characteristics, updated 25 October 2011.

Results Data are presented as median (range) unless otherwise stated. All patients in the FC group and 45% in the IS group were cannulated at the first attempt. No patients in the FC group and 20% in the IS group reported severe pain on cannulation. All patients in the FC group and 83% in the IS group received their full course. It took a median -days (range) of 49 (30–113) for the IS patients and 9 (8–10) for the FC patients to complete their treatment course. Two patients in the FC group who had previously had IS commented on the advantage of fewer infusions. In both groups over 70% of patients rated their experience as good or very good.

Conclusion This real life data shows clear advantages of using a TDI parenteral iron preparation. A reduction in the number of admissions and time spent in the MCU is demonstrated with more patients receiving the recommended dose in a shorter time. Efficiency can be improved by advanced prescribing and our data may show gaps in the knowledge of prescribers. Patient satisfaction remained high with FC.

Abstract PMO-021 Table 1

	Iron sucrose	Ferric carboxymaltose
Number of admissions/patients	51/26	16/15
Mean age	61	50
Patient group (gastro/renal/other%)	62/31/7	53/47/0
Prescribed in advance %	88	31
Time to prescribing—min	90 (40–120)	20 (15–300)
Mean infusion time—min	85	23
Number of infusions	6 (5–13)	1 (1–2)
Length of treatment course—days	49 (30–113)	9 (1–10)
Received full treatment course %	86	100

Competing interests J Swabe: None Declared, C Wijayasekara: None declared, J Allen: None declared, F Cummings speaker bureau with: Vifor Pharmaceuticals.

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