

reach a mutual agreement (consensus/shared decision making), shared understanding is a worthy first step. The Socio-Ecological Model was modified and integrated in the development of an ICU EOL communication model in order to understand a broader perspective of communication and articulate how environmental factors influence interpersonal communication.

Conclusions/Implications: With this model, researchers can develop more effective communication strategies to improve ICU EOL communication in order to facilitate a "good death" experience for health care participants. In the future, additional research is needed to validate this ICU EOL communication model.

Advancing Equity Nursing Research through Praxis: A Theoretical Analysis

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Background: Research is a powerful lens in which to advance equity and promote social justice. Social justice confronts oppressive powers that create inequity. As such, research as a practice of knowledge development can be scrutinized from a moral and ethical lens.

Purpose: This presentation will present two methods for application of theoretical social justice frameworks to the research process.

Methods: First, an overview of the hermeneutic philosophical stance and method of hermeneutical praxiology (reflexivity, dialogue and interpretation) will be described. Next, an overview of emancipatory nursing praxis will be described. Both theoretical frameworks will be comparatively analyzed.

Results: Examples of how these social justice praxis frameworks can be applied to the research process from proposal development through data analysis and dissemination will be offered for discussion. An exemplar will be present a reflexive critique from the nurse researcher location. This will be shared with participants for an engaged dialogue and shared interpretation.

Conclusions/Implications: This presentation will demonstrate the use of praxiological knowledge within the knowledge development of nursing as a means of critical analysis, arguing its necessity in advancing health equity in nursing research, education and practice. This examination as a translation of theory, will discuss research implications for nursing within a reflexive tradition and this imperative of critique applying and further developing social justice nursing frameworks.

Financial Toxicity in Cancer: A Concept Analysis

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Background: Cancer is one of the most expensive medical conditions to treat in the United States, and cancer patients and survivors experience more financial issues related to

their treatment than those with any other illness. Financial toxicity is a concept that has been used in reference to the financial burden experienced by individuals with chronic illnesses and their caregivers. Across cancer types, financial toxicity may result in sub-optimal coping and reduced quality of life. The term financial toxicity as applied to cancer populations was introduced in 2013, and, since its introduction, the number of articles using the term has increased considerably, suggesting both the significance of the problem and that we have not captured the breadth of the phenomenon and its consequences for cancer patients and survivors, and their caregivers. A key barrier to improving our understanding of how financial toxicity can affect care and quality of life outcomes for cancer patients and survivors and their caregivers is an unclear accepted definition of financial toxicity.

Purpose: To analyze the concept of financial toxicity due to cancer and its treatment.

Methods: Rodgers' evolutionary method guided the concept analysis. Searches of PubMed, CINAHL, EMBASE, and PsychINFO were conducted to identify papers that informed the concept analysis. Specific surrogate and related terms, antecedents, attributes and consequences were determined and categorized to display patterns and extract themes identified in the literature.

Results: Across all age groups of cancer survivors, we identified cancer diagnosis and treatment as antecedents. No surrogate terms were identified but several related terms emerged, including financial or economic hardship, vulnerability, calamity, distress, and burden. Attributes are described as both objective financial burden and subjective financial distress. Consequences included poor treatment adherence, decreased retention in care, bankruptcy, poorer care outcomes, and decreased quality of life.

Conclusions/Implications: Oncology nurse clinicians and researchers must recognize that the diagnosis and treatment of cancer create risk for financial toxicity. Health care providers should initiate conversations on treatment costs and identify resources to mitigate costs, such as financial navigators. Future research should include developing a financial toxicity screener to identify patients at high risk, and developing and testing interventions to address this harmful effect of cancer treatment. Further, researchers should investigate how organizations whose patients report lower levels of financial toxicity contribute to those outcomes with an eye towards developing policy proposals to reduce this burden.

Paper Session B4: Health Promotion

Female Veterans' Transitioning to Post-Active-Duty Health Care

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Background: Female veterans are growing in record numbers and are the fastest growing segment of the veteran population in the United States (U.S.). After discharge from the military, female veterans face a difficult challenge in finding quality, efficient, and gender-specific health care following

32nd ENRS Annual Scientific Sessions

Paper Session A1: Young Adults

The Relationship Between Physical Activity by Gender on Suicidal Ideation, Suicide Attempts and Suicide Attempts Requiring Treatment: Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2011-2017

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Background: Globally, suicide is the second leading cause of death among adolescents. Empirical findings suggest a strong relationship between sedentarism, depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation among adolescents. Conversely, physical activity is positively associated with improved mental health and wellbeing. This research estimated the relationship between physical activity and suicidality among US high school students by gender.

Methods: This research is a secondary analysis of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, a biennial, nationally representative survey of US high school students. Four waves of data were pooled from 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2017 (N=59,397). Based on recommendations by STROBE guidelines, additive interactions using risk difference were estimated to examine whether increased physical activity was associated with decreased suicidal ideation, suicide attempts and suicide attempts requiring treatment in male and female students. Data were analyzed using R software and the R survey package.

Results: Among male students but not females, there was a significant association between increased physical activity and a reduction in suicidal ideation, suicide attempts and suicide attempts requiring treatment. Males who were physically active three to five days per week had a 15% decrease in suicide attempts requiring treatment, while male students who were physically active six or seven days a week had a 17% decrease, both as compared to males who exercised less than three days per week. Females who were physically active three to five times per week had 2% fewer suicide attempts requiring treatment, and those who were physically active six to seven times per week had an increase of 1% more suicide attempts requiring treatment.

Conclusions/Implications: Current recommendations for adolescents to have at least one hour of physical activity most days should be included in suicide prevention programs.

Increasing physical activity among adolescents should become a national public health priority; nurses have an important role in implementing these policies, and promoting increased physical activity among this population. Further research should explore the gender differences related to the association between physical activity and mental health promotion among adolescents.

Associations Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Attitudes Toward Intimate Partner Violence Among Adolescents In Malawi

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Background: Exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) have shown to be a predictor of future victimization or perpetration. ACEs is used to describe violence to those under 18 and may take various forms, including maltreatment and abuse, as well as living in unsafe environments. The purpose of this study was to examine attitudes towards abuse against women between adolescents, aged 13 to 17, who had adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and those who did not. The study also evaluated whether the region of residence moderates the relationship between participants' adverse childhood experiences and attitudes towards abuse against women.

Methods: Secondary data collected from adolescents and young adults aged 13 to 24 between September and October of 2013 in the Violence Against Children and Young People Malawi Survey (VACS Malawi) was utilized in this cross-sectional retrospective study. The VACS Malawi is a nationally representative cross-sectional household survey that conducted face-to-face interviews with 2162 participants using a four-stage cluster survey design. Multivariate logistic regression was conducted to examine the associations between ACEs, including sexual, physical and emotional abuse and witnessing spousal abuse, and attitudes towards Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).

Results: The results revealed a significant relationship between witnessing spousal abuse and tolerant attitudes towards IPV among adolescents. These findings indicate that associations between adverse childhood experiences and attitudes towards abuse against women vary depending on the type of abuse experienced during childhood.

Conclusions/Implications: Because ACEs and IPV negatively impact the health of women, nurses are well-positioned to