KPI	Definition	Statement Accepted	Round Consensus Reached	Agree/ Neutral/ Disagree
Polyp Detection	Procedures where at least 1 polyp is	PDR is an acceptable detection measure in colonoscopy in the absence of a link to histological polyp	2	95%/0%/
Rate (PDR)	detected, displayed as%.	data. Procedure adjusted polypectomy rate may be used to account for variables which may affect		5%
		polyp detection, such as the procedure indication and patient demographics.		
Mean Number	Number of polyps detected, displayed	MNP detected is an acceptable detection measure in colonoscopy. Procedure adjusted polypectomy	3	81%/14%/
Polyps (MNP)	as rate per 100 colonoscopies.	rate may be used to account for variables which may affect polyp detection, such as the procedure indication and patient demographics.		5%
Proximal	Procedure where at least 1 polyp is	PPR is an acceptable secondary measure to the primary KPI. Procedure adjusted polypectomy rate	3	86%/9%/
Polypectomy	removed proximal to the splenic	may be used to account for variables which may affect polyp detection, such as the procedure		5%
Rate (PPR)	flexure.	indication and patient demographics.		

polypectomy rate (PPR) was accepted as a secondary 'tool to improve right sided detection' and reduce 'gaming', despite concerns around contraindications to polypectomy.

Conclusion All adjusted KPI were accepted, MNP was selected for trial with robust data to model case-mix.

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SIERRA LEONE ENDOSCOPY, USING SOCIAL MEDIA TO ENGAGE WITH PATIENTS AND PHYSICIAN

¹Jamie Catlow*, ²Finda Ngongou, ¹R Bevan, ¹B Campbell, ³A Datlag, ¹C Wells, ¹J Hancock, ²Sylvia Mathu, ²Fatmata Koroma, ³D Nylander. ¹North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust, Stockton On Tees, UK; ²Choithram Hospital, Freetown, Sierra Leone; ³Newcaslte Upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Newcastle Upon Tyne, UK

10.1136/gutjnl-2020-bsgcampus.92

Introduction Sierra Leone is a resource poor country in Subsaharan Africa, medical services are rudimentary with no previous adult endoscopy services. Since 2016 our team of UK endoscopists and endoscopy nurses have developed a sustainable endoscopy service model in Freetown, through providing distance learning and in person training to local doctors and nurses, the team now provide upper GI endoscopy to international quality standards.

Access to mobile data and social media has increased in Serra Leone, with mobile phone data access increasing from 29% of the population in 2012 to 88% of in 2016, with Facebook taking 64% of national social media market share. Social media and mobile interfaces offer an efficient communication method to patients and referring physicians, promoting available healthcare services and providing information to those in the most to difficult to reach areas of the world.

We aimed to develop a social media campaign for our endoscopy services, to improve patient engagement during a clinical visit in November 2019.

Method We developed a Sierra Leone Endoscopy Facebook page providing information on endoscopy services, and a series of events promoting assessment clinics. Social media events were used to promote services at the end of November 2019, to coincide with a weeklong clinical visit and training from the UK team. These events were targeted at Facebook users in and around Freetown. We developed a google site providing more detailed information for patients on upper GI endoscopy, introducing the clinical team and the development of endoscopy in Sierra Leone.

Results The Facebook events were live from 19th October 2019 for one month, over this period events reached over

160 000 people in the Freetown area, with 1590 people interacting with the events online. Despite high online engagement in the week period from 18th – 22nd November 2019, three patients of the 12 undertaking GI endoscopy reported access to endoscopy prompted by social media engagement.

Conclusion Access to endoscopy was modestly improved with a targeted social media campaign, however the barriers to accessing healthcare and endoscopy in Sierra Leone remain very high. The Sierra Leone team continue to use the social media platform to provide information to patients and physicians, and expand to provide video information in both English and Krio.

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DEVELOPING A THEORY INFORMED BEHAVIOUR CHANGE INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE COLONIC POLYP DETECTION

¹Jamie Catlow*, ¹L Sharp, ²P Rogers, ¹F Sniehotta, ¹R Bhardwaj-Gosling, ¹M Rutter, NED APRIQOT team. ¹Newcastle University; ²Weblogik

10.1136/gutjnl-2020-bsgcampus.93

Introduction Colonoscopists with low polyp detection rates (PDR) have higher post colonoscopy colorectal cancer rates. Audit and feedback (A&F) interventions modestly improve performance in clinical contexts, but most interventions lack theoretical underpinnings so how they work is not understood. We aimed to develop a behaviour change intervention (BCI) giving endoscopists feedback to improve mean number of polyps (MNP) detected.

Methods An A&F literature review will inform a draft BCI: a report on endoscopist performance. Rounds of cognitive interviews were undertaken with independent colonoscopists, purposively sampled by professional role. Participants viewed the BCI and 'talked aloud' about content, followed by a semi-structured interview. The BCI was refined after each round, recruitment ceased when no new themes arose.

Results The BCI was based on the theory of planned behaviour and feedback intervention theory. 19 endoscopists participated in 6 interview rounds.

Case-mix adjusted MNP was endorsed as an acceptable performance metric after iterative refinement of explanatory text.

A50 Gut 2021;**70**(Suppl 1):A1–A262