Keywords:
ICWM
Integrated Chinese- Western Medicine
Palliative
Oncology
Symptom control

Introduction
In response to the policy direction set out by the Government to establish the first Chinese Medicine hospital, a pilot programme has been carried out for advanced cancer patient who are receiving in-patient palliative care services in TMH. The cancer palliative ICWM programme aims at providing holistic care for patients in order to manage various symptoms and improve quality of life. It is cooperation with the NGO, YOTCMCTR to provide different Chinese Medicine services carried by Chinese Medicine Practitioners (CMP).

Objectives
• To provide additional treatment options to the palliative cancer patients
• To deliver holistic care under multidisciplinary team with CMP involvement
• To make recommendation and framework for the future development in Chinese Medicine hospital.

Methodology
Patients in the programme were received both Chinese and Western medicine. The treatment plan was jointly decided by Medical Officers and CMP. Apart from receiving Western medicine, patients were received Chinese herbs granules (CM) and acupuncture for managing 6 key symptoms (Pain, Constipation, Insomnia, Lymphoedema, Anorexia and Lethargy). 7 days CMP consultation, designated nurse and an EA1 run the programme. Medical Officers, CMP and ICWM nurse were involved in joint patient rounds and weekly case conference that led by a consultant.
Inter-professional collaboration platforms were developed and cross-disciplinary familiarization was achieved. The EORTC Quality of Life Group (QOL), NRS-Pain Assessment and patient satisfaction survey were conducted to measurement the quality of service.

**Result**

Till 31 January 2014, 20 patients enrolled in the programme (M=15, F=5) and Pre-/Post- outcome measurements about EORTC Quality of Life Group (QOL) were done and analyzed (n=17). There was a significant decline in QOL Symptom Score (Mean of Pre-Score=37.4, Mean of Post-Score=33.5, P=0.016). 11 patients with pain completed Numeric rating scale (NRS) - Pain Assessment. There was also a significant improvement in Pain Score (Pre-Score = 4.9, Post Score=3.3, P=0.011). A patient satisfaction survey was also conducted by using 10-point Likert scales. The average score for effectiveness of treatment was 7.06 and for the overall satisfaction was 8.11. All respondents would like to introduce ICWM programme to others.

**Conclusion** ICWM programme provides benefits covering multiple physical symptoms and the quality of life can be enhanced. This also marked the first step in the official recognition of Chinese Medicine in the functional integration of Western and Chinese Medicine in the public hospital in Hong Kong. The Logistics and cooperation experience between the different disciplines can be gained through this for facilitating the development of CM in-patient service and hospital in the future.