January 2014. Only patients who were sexually active are included. The information regarding patients' hospital anxiety and depression level as well as erectile function were determined by using two validated questionnaires, hospital anxiety and depression scale (HADS) and the International Index of Erectile Function Questionnaire (IIEF-5). Data was analyzed using SPSS version 21.0. Results: A total of 30 patients were interviewed. The median age was 50 years (range 22-76 years). 51.3% of patients were Malay, 36.7% were Chinese and 10% were Indian. Majority of patients had lymphoma (50%) followed by chronic leukemia (23.3%) and myeloma (16.7%) and 10% had acute leukemia. 15 patients had concomitant medical illness where hypertension was the most common medical condition (33%) followed by diabetes (45.3%) and ischemic heart disease (18%). 40% of patients are currently undergoing chemotherapy. The prevalence of ED was 80%. 10% of patients had a high HADS anxiety score and 10% of patients had high HADS depression score. There was no association of ED with the type of underlying hematological conditions and HADS score. However, the prevalence of ED increased significantly with advanced age (p<0.0005) and significantly associated with concomitant medical illnesses. Discussion: This study demonstrates a high prevalence of ED in the patients with haematological malignancies. It is therefore important for the treating physicians to acknowledge this and to provide appropriate treatment and counseling.

CO06 QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH HEMATOLOGICAL CANCERS AT UNIVERSITY MALAYA MEDICAL CENTRE
GG Gan, DLC Ng, YC Leong
Department of Medicine, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Email: nazagang@gmail.com

Background: Health related quality of life (HRQoL) focuses on patients’ perspectives regarding their disease and treatment on their functional and physical symptoms. It is well reported that the diagnosis of cancer and related treatment adversely affect the QoL of patients. There have been also studies which reported the psychosocial and functional impacts associated with cancer patients. However, there is paucity in reports concerning HRQoL and the psychological state of haematological patients especially in Asia. This study aims to evaluate QoL of patients with haematological malignancies and its correlation with factors associated with cancer. Patients and Methods: This is a cross-sectional study where patients above 18 years old were recruited from November 2013 to January 2014. The QoL was measured using the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life (EORTC QLQ-C30) (v3) questionnaire and patients’ basic demographics and clinical data were collected. Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used to determine the emotional state of the patients. Score of <11 was considered as significant psychological morbidity. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 21.0. Results: A total of 70 patients were interviewed. The median age was 56 years (range 18-89 years). Majority of patients were female (57%). 44% of patients were Chinese, 32% were Malay and 15% were Indian. Majority of patients had lymphoma (52%) followed by acute leukemia and chronic leukemia (15.2% each) and myeloma (12.7%). The mean global health status (GHS) score was 64.54, the lowest functional scale is on role functioning (mean score 67.35) and highest symptom scale is in financial difficulties (mean score 40.93) followed by fatigue (mean 38.86). The older patients appeared to have significant poorer physical functioning compared to the younger patients. Female patients complained more significant symptoms and appetite loss compared to the male patients. Patients who were on chemotherapy have significant lower role and social functioning scores and suffered more severe appetite loss. Majority of the patients had no clinically significant anxiety and depression (65% and 91% respectively). Patients with hospital anxiety score of <11 have better functioning scales, P=0.05. Patients with hospital depression scale of >11 have significant poorer QoL as well as functioning scales. Discussion: The mean GHS in our patients was 64.5 which is comparable to other cancer patients in Malaysia and overseas. This is the first report which documents the GHS of haematological cancer patients in Malaysia. Functional difficulties are one of the components which adversely affecting QoL of patients and this should be addressed as simultaneous finding is also reported in other cancer patients in Malaysia.

C007 DONORUBICIN-INDUCED CARDIOMYOPATHY AMONG NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA PATIENTS IN UNIVERSITI MALAYA MEDICAL CENTRE
Doreen S, Bee PC., Chee K.H.
Department of Medicine, University Malaya, Kuala Lumpur. Email: doreens2@gmail.com

Background: Donorubicin has been used in Oncology practice since late 1990. It is a powerful drug in the fight of cancer. It is used in Hodgkin’s and non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, Kapoas sarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma, osteosarcoma and exophytic sarcoma. However, reports of fatal cardiotoxic effect have substantiated enthusiasm of this drug. The immediate side effect for doxorubicin treatment such as myelosuppression, nausea and vomiting, and arrhythmias, are reversible or clinically manageable. The most serious long term side effect is cardiomyopathy followed by congestive heart failure. The prognosis in these patients is grave. Thus, the onset of cardiac dysfunction, even if it is asymptomatic, not only negatively affects cancer patients’ cardiac outcomes, but also seriously limits their therapeutic opportunities. The study aims to look into the incidence of cardiomyopathy in this group of patients and its associated risk factors. Material and Method: All the non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients