Aim/Background: eviQ is a free online resource providing access to over 600 evidence-based cancer treatment protocols in Medical and Radiation Oncology, Haematology and Cancer Genetics. Nationally endorsed, eviQ is embedded into Australian clinical practice, policy and oncology information systems. Since 2009, eviQ has had over 15 million page views and 50 000 registrants. Despite limited promotion outside of Australia, eviQ is used internationally. In 2014, eviQ was included on the International Cancer Control Partnership portal as a step towards widening its global reach. Some international users use eviQ because such information is not well developed in their country; others use eviQ to review local protocols. This study aims to gain a better understanding of eviQ registrants and usage in Asia to see how eviQ can better support cancer care in the region.

Methods: A descriptive analysis of eviQ registrants and usage in Asia is reported. Registrant demographics and web log files between July 2014 and June 2015 were analysed.

Results: There are currently 1385 registrants in Asia. This has increased over time (2010: 128, 2011: 126, 2012: 240, 2013: 271, 2014: 363). Of these, 31% are pharmacists, 23% doctors, 14% nurses, 8% academics, 7% radiation therapists, 6% patients, 5% medical physicists and 6% other. During the 1 year period, the top 3 Asian countries by usage were Singapore (13 145 page views), India (11 634 page views) and Malaysia (6779 page views). Most viewed protocols were chemotherapy protocols for common cancers e.g. breast, colon. This was consistent for most countries. Notable exceptions include India and Vietnam, where chemotherapy protocols for leukaemia and radiation protocols were most viewed respectively.

Conclusions: eviQ is increasingly being used in Asia with use varying between countries. A country specific dissemination strategy may be beneficial to increase eviQ’s uptake.

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