

CBT methods, focusing on reducing the experience of shame and on strengthening self-compassion skills.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** cancer; Adherence; CBT program; shame

**EPP0041**

**Paraneoplastic Limbic Encephalitis Case Report In A Patient With Suspected Conversion Disorder**

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**Introduction:** . Autoimmune encephalitis is a difficult-to-recognize, complex disease that can present with various neuropsychiatric symptoms. N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDA-r) and anti-leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1 protein (LGI-1) subtypes of autoimmune encephalitis may present with psychiatric symptoms. **Objectives:** We would like to present an autoimmune encephalitis case that can be confused with conversion disorder.

**Methods:** A 54-year-old, female patient started to have forgetfulness ten months ago, and convulsions started five months ago. The patient had disorganized behaviors and contractions in the extremities. Diffusion MRI and brain CT images were normal. The patient had low blood sodium level. In the follow-up, her orientation was impaired and she could hardly make eye contact. As the patient’s contractions were evaluated as conversion in the first stage, 50mg/day sertraline was added to the treatment.

**Results:** After cranial MRI and EEG recordings were completed, the patient was referred to the neurology department due to the suspicion of autoimmune encephalitis. In the cerebrospinal fluid examination anti-LGI-1 and anti-yo antibodies were positive. Thereupon, IV pulse steroid was given. After that her orientation and disorganized behavior improved. Then, the patient was referred to oncology department.

**Conclusions:** Limbic encephalitis may manifest as sleep disorders, short-term memory loss, conversion disorder, disorganized behaviors, slurred speech, non-epileptic seizures, sensory and motor defects. Delay in diagnosis may worsen the prognosis of possible malignancy. It should be kept in mind that the patient with a suspected conversion disorder may have limbic encephalitis.

**Disclosure:** No significant relationships.

**Keywords:** paraneoplastic; Conversion Disorder; autoimmune; limbic encephalitis

**EPP0042**

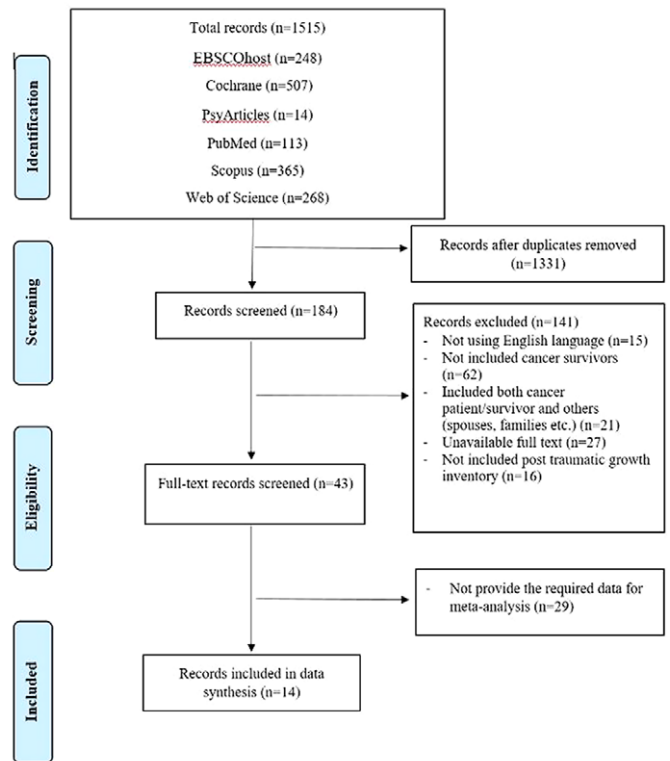
**Effectiveness of Posttraumatic Growth Interventions among Cancer Survivors: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**

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**Introduction:** Although cancer is a debilitating experience, it can also increase meaning and satisfaction in one’s life.

**Objectives:** To investigate the effectiveness of interventions that aim to develop posttraumatic growth among cancer survivors.

**Methods:** Seven databasis were searched for relevant articles published between 2000 and 2020. The findings of randomized controlled trials related to interventions to effect posttraumatic growth of cancer survivors were included. Hedges’ g and 95% confidence intervals were computed to estimate the effect.

	Random sequence generation	Allocation concealment	Blinding of participants and personnel	Blinding of outcome assessment	Incomplete outcome data	Selective reporting	Other sources of bias
Ochoa-Amedo et al. (2020)	+	+	-	?	+	?	?
ır-Özçetin & Hicdurmaz (2019)	+	+	?	?	+	?	?
Kenne Sarenmalu et al. (2017)	+	+	-	?	+	?	?
van der Spek et al. (2017)	+	+	-	?	+	?	?
Yun et al. (2017)	+	+	?	?	+	?	?
Zhang et al. (2016)	+	+	+	?	+	?	?
Zemicko et al. (2014)	+	+	-	?	+	?	?

**FIGURE 2. Risk of Bias**