

EV843

Obsessive-compulsive disorder with comorbid schizotypal personality disorder: A novel clinical form?

F. Perris, M. Fabrazzo, V. Prisco*, D. Giacco, F. Catapano
University of Naples SUN, Department of Psychiatry, Naples, Italy
* Corresponding author.

Different studies have identified specific clinical characteristics of patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) in comorbidity with schizotypal personality disorder (SPD), although no perspective evaluations of prognosis and response to treatment have been conducted so far. The aims of the present study were to evaluate: (1) the clinical and demographic correlates of OCD patients with comorbid SPD (OCD-SPD) using standardized instruments; (2) the response of OCD-SPD patients to long-term naturalistic pharmacological treatment. Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with OCD-SPD were compared to patients with "pure OCD". OCD-SPD patients were characterized by a greater severity of obsessive-compulsive symptomatology, earlier age at onset, a higher rate of schizophrenia spectrum disorders in their first-degree relatives and a poorer insight. During the observational period, OCD-SPD patients were less likely to achieve remission of their symptomatology and required a greater number of trials with different antipsychotic drugs or received more frequently augmentation with antipsychotics. Our findings suggested that comorbidity with SPD is correlated to a poor treatment response in OCD patients and a reduced likelihood to recover from OCD symptoms, following standard pharmacological treatments. Further research is needed to identify alternative strategies for the management of this cohort of patients.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1828>

EV844

The comorbidity of traumatic life events in childhood age with adult obsessive-compulsive disorder

S. Kivılcım¹, H. Erensoy^{2,*}, D.B. Tonguç³, G. Sarıdoğan⁴, K. Ebru⁵
¹ Uskudar University, clinical psychology, Istanbul, Turkey
² Uskudar university, psychology department, Istanbul, Turkey
³ Dışkapı Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital, psychiatry, Ankara, Turkey
⁴ Erenköy Mental and Neurological Disease Training and Research Hospital, psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey
⁵ Arnavutkoy State Hospital, psychiatry, Istanbul, Turkey
* Corresponding author.

Purpose Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is a mental disorder characterized by obsessions and/or compulsions. Although some epidemiological studies take part in literature, which claim that traumatic life events in childhood ages are observed more in patients with OCD compared to healthy population, the number of these studies is limited. In this study, it is aimed to compare OCD patients with healthy volunteers in terms of traumatic life events in childhood ages.

Method With 25 consecutive patients who are diagnosed as OCD and whose treatment continues, 25 healthy controls equivalent in terms of sociodemographic features are included in the study. Sociodemographic Data Form, Childhood Age Trauma Quarter (CTQ) and Maudley Obsessive Compulsive Question List (MOCQL) are applied to the participants. Significance Value in statistical level is accepted as $P < 0.05$.

Findings In OCD patient group, CTQ scores are found high in statistical level compared to healthy controls. It has been determined that there is a significant relationship between total score of MOCQL slowness subscale scores, subscale scores of sexual and emotional

abuse, MOCQL rumination subscale scores and CTQ sexual abuse scores.

Result Compared to healthy controls, more findings of traumatic life event in childhood age are observed within OCD patients.

Keywords Traumas in childhood age; Obsession; Compulsion
Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1829>

Oncology and psychiatry

EV845

Psycho-oncology in Portugal: It is different from the rest of the world?

G. Da Ponte^{1,*}, M. Lobo², T. Neves¹, A. Paiva¹

¹ Centro Hospitalar Barreiro-Montijo, Psychiatry and Mental Health, Barreiro, Portugal

² Instituto Politécnico de Setúbal, Escola Superior de Saúde, Setúbal, Portugal

* Corresponding author.

Introduction Psycho-Oncology (PO) is a specific psychiatric approach to cancer patients. The main psychiatric disorders observed are delirium and adjustment disorders (AD) and the most frequent treatments used are pharmacologic and psychotherapeutic.

With regard to the type of cancer, the most frequent in Portugal are breast, digestive and prostate.

Objective Analyze the activity of PO in a district general hospital in Portugal.

Aims Demonstrate that the main core in PO is similar in the world.

Methods Prospective longitudinal study, during one year.

Results The sample had 130 patients (369 evaluations), mainly male, with the mean age of 64.22 years. The most frequent psychiatric diagnoses were delirium (56 cases; 43%) and AD (44; 34%) and the main interventions used were pharmacologic and psycho-education. The most common frequent cancers were digestive (54; 42%), urologic (16; 12%) and breast (15; 11%). This high frequency of urologic cancer was interpreted as a consequence of the sample and its geographic location, but it was also a reflection of the large number of requests made by this specialty. The majority of cancers had an advanced stage (84% vs 16%) that can be explained by the sample but also by health culture in Portugal, which is reflected in the inpatient services: Oncology (51; 39%) and Palliative Care (25; 19%).

Conclusions The type of psychiatric disorders and treatments offered in PO is preserved around the world. The authors propose to do more studies, namely if the relation with others specialties affects psychiatric treatment of the patient.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1830>

EV846

Lack of occupation and depression onset in oncology patient – Case report

L. Filipovic-Grcic¹, F. Đerke^{1,*}, M. Braš², V. Djordjevic²

¹ University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Student Society for Neuroscience, Zagreb, Croatia

² University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Centre for Palliative Medicine, Medical Ethics and Communication Skills, Zagreb, Croatia

* Corresponding author.

Being able to live an active and meaningful life is important for mental health of every individual. In this case report we examine the life of an oncology patient who developed depression six years ago. The patient is a fifty seven year old woman who has been suffering from Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome for the last forty years. Her father and two uncles died from the same disease. She had her first operation when she was seventeen years old and has had numerous operations since then. During this time she has undergone four neurosurgical operations, nephrectomy, spine and pancreas operation and eye enucleation. Despite the fact that by being a chronic oncology patient she was prone to depression, she did not develop depressive symptoms. It did not happen even as her husband went to war and left her to take care of their child. It did not come afterwards as they struggled financially. Only after they moved to a new apartment and as she finished decorating it, did depression finally occur. During entire life she was an active, outgoing person, who took pleasure in socialising and various hobbies. She only developed depression after she was pensioned, left with the responsibility to care for her old mother. Following the psychiatric treatment she regained interest in people and become active in different cancer support groups. This example accentuates the importance of every-day pleasurable activities as a defence mechanism against depression.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1831>

EV847

Caregiving experience of multiple myeloma patients

M. Gonçalves*, J. Teixeira Silva, A. Cabral, Z. Santos
Centro Hospitalar e Universitário de Coimbra, Centro de Responsabilidade Integrado em Psiquiatria, Coimbra, Portugal
 * Corresponding author.

Introduction Multiple Myeloma (MM) is a cancer formed by malignant plasma cells. On a worldwide scale, it is estimated that about 86,000 incident cases occur annually. The aim of this report is to investigate the experience among multiple myeloma caregivers, assessing the mental adjustment to cancer diagnosis and the most prevalent psychopathology in the caregivers. This paper also attempts to establish the influence of the symptoms has in the caregiving experience.

Methods All eligible caregivers will be approached during a regularly scheduled patient clinic visit and informed consent will be obtained prior to study participation. Data will be collected using the Mental Adjustment Scale to the Cancer Scale Partner (EAMC-F), Memorial Symptom Assessment Scale – Short Form, and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21).

Results According to the literature caring for patients with MM can be different comparing with another form of cancer. It is an incurable form of cancer, although treatments improve life expectancy and quality of life. The authors are expecting to find high rates of depression, anxiety, unmet needs, and burden of care. The symptoms of the patients will probably influence the caregiving experience.

Conclusion MM accounts for about 14% of all newly diagnosed hematological cancer, and it is estimated that its incidence will rise. The importance of psychiatric intervention in the multidimensional approach is becoming a recognized reality. This is essential in the treatment of psychiatric disorders, to improve prognosis and quality of life but also to reduce side effects of treatments and symptoms related to cancer.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1832>

EV848

Portugal's history of psycho-oncology

A. Fonseca*, A. Batista, F. Malheiro, A. Poças, R. Araújo
Centro Hospitalar de Leiria, Psiquiatria, Leiria, Portugal
 * Corresponding author.

The psycho-oncology represents an interface between psychology and oncology. In Portugal, the creation of Psycho-oncology was due to the collaboration between oncologists with psychiatrists and psychologists. This partnership led to the creation of first Portuguese research works in Psycho-oncology, contributing to the enrichment of this discipline.

Objective Describe the history of psycho-oncology in Portugal. Research articles and theses related to Psycho-oncology in Portugal and do his description statistics.

Material and methods Literature review of articles and theses on Psycho-oncology made in Portugal, using the following search engines: "Pubmed", "Medline", "SciELOPortugal" and scientific repositories of Portuguese universities.

Results Until 1997, psycho-oncology did not arouse the interest of researchers; however, since then, the Psycho-oncology has grown exponentially, with regard to the investigation. There was a period of increase in publications between 2005 and 2012 as well as, increase in the number of undergraduate theses, master's and doctorate. Disclosure of publications within the Psycho-oncology lies spread by various magazines in different specialties, demonstrating that this area arouses the interest not only of psychiatrists and psychologists, but also of other health professionals.

Conclusion Despite growing research in Psycho-oncology and growing interest among clinicians and researchers, there is still some shortcomings, warning that the psychological support is also scarce in some Portuguese institutions.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eurpsy.2016.01.1833>

EV850

A brief exploration of the psychological support available for cancer victims/survivors and relatives in health system in Riga, Latvia

S. Kumar^{1,*}, E. Stengrevica²
¹ Liverpool, United Kingdom
² NA, Psychology, Riga, Latvia
 * Corresponding author.

Introduction In Riga, Latvia, people who have been diagnosed with cancer at various stages, are not offered any group or individual psychological intervention. This applies for the immediate relatives as well.

Aim The aim of the study was to collate a homogenous understanding of the resources and standards of extant practice in psychological needs of patients and their family diagnosed with cancer. Further aims include to identify any deficiencies in the service delivery and make appropriate recommendations.

Method The collective survey tool is devised to reflect the psychological needs of the aforementioned patients were devised by the authors, one a practicing psychiatrist in UK and the other with background in group work and support in Riga. The tool extended to ask coping skills, understanding, impact on relationship, work and general well-being of patients and carers and their family members alike. The collated survey was distributed and results collated.

Discussion The results of the survey indicate number of deficiencies in the organization and service delivery. There is also a huge lack of psychological support to family members who have been affected by a diagnosis of cancer or loss to cancer in the family. We