

Conclusions: The findings underscore the critical roles of interpersonal relationships, self-empowerment skills, and demographic characteristics in influencing the emotional well-being of breast cancer patients. It is recommended that psychologists emphasize these factors when assessing and promoting the mental health of this population.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1204

Mortality Communication and Expected Grief for Caregivers of Cancer Patients

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Introduction: Cancer is a disease with a high mortality rate and requires care. The identification of cancer with death may cause patients and caregivers not to talk about illness and death. However, communication is one of the most important elements of this disease process. In addition to the inability to talk, the increased responsibilities of caregivers cause physical, economic, social and psychological burdens on caregivers. This can lead to high levels of stress, mental fatigue and depression in caregivers. Poor communication between patients and caregivers is an important factor related to depressive symptoms in caregivers during the caregiving process. Open communication between caregivers and the patient is a factor that can positively affect the disease process. With this study, it can be found that being open communication can reduce depression, anxiety and stress levels in caregivers and support studies to reduce the burden of care of caregivers. Thus, it can be ensured that patients and their caregivers experience the disease process more positively and spend it more positively.

Objectives: Existing measures of mortality communication may not capture much of the nuance in that cancer caregiver report to be particularly upsetting, so we thought it would be important to examine reliability and validity of the Caregiver's Communication with the Patient about Illness and Death (CCID) Scale for measuring the extent to which caregivers of cancer patients discuss illness and death with the patient in Turkey.

Methods: The methodological study will be conducted to establish the validity and reliability of the Caregiver's Communication with the Patient about Illness and Death (CCID) Scale to Turkish Culture and to determine the level of mortality communication, expected grief, care burden and mental health problems among cancer caregiver in Eastern Turkey. The sample of the study will consist of cancer caregivers and who agree to participate in the study. The data will be subjected to appropriate methods for statistical analysis and will be used to understand the relationships between mortality communication and grief, depression, anxiety, stress and caregiver burden at caregivers of cancer patients.

Results: Data extraction is still on going in detailed style by principal authors. Description of studies and the key findings will be presented.

Conclusions: It is predicted that not discussing illness and death causes an increase in depression, anxiety and stress levels in caregivers. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate depression, anxiety and

stress in caregivers of cancer patients who will be evaluated with the scale and to evaluate their relationship with care burden.

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EPV1205

Adverse psychiatric effects of lorlatinib: a case report and review of the literature

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Introduction: Lung cancer is one of the most frequent forms of cancer worldwide. Its prevalence has increased substantially the last decades. About 85% of all cases are non-small-cell lung cancer, which can be further divided in other subtypes. The use of targeted therapies and immune check-point inhibitors in the last years has improved survival, such is the case of tyrosin-kinase inhibitors as lorlatinib. This molecule can reduce neoplastic growth when ALK rearrangement is present.

Objectives: To review the literature about psychiatric adverse effects of lorlatinib.

Methods: A narrative review of the evidence was performed. The search was focused on described psychiatric adverse effects in patients with lung cancer who have received lorlatinib as antineoplastic agent.

Results: We report the case of a 54-year-old man with lung adenocarcinoma stage IV ALK+ diagnosed in 2024. Suprarenal metastases were found. He started antineoplastic treatment with lorlatinib as first line agent during hospitalization, with a dose of 100mg per day. Three months later, the patient experienced anxiety and impulse phobias of aggressive content which led to an intense psychological distress and behavioural repercussion (avoidance, overcompensation). He consulted because of these symptoms and the dose of lorlatinib was reduced to 75mg per day by his oncologist. By the time he was evaluated in Psychiatry Service, the symptoms had improved but remained present. Low doses of aripiprazole were prescribed as symptomatic treatment (2,5mg per day) with great results manifested one week later.

Conclusions: Most common adverse effects of tyrosin-kinase inhibitors are fatigue, gastrointestinal symptoms, skin reactions or edema, among others. Although neuropsychiatric adverse effects are infrequent, they can occur and induce significative impairment and emotional distress. It's important to recognize these other symptoms, especially on new drugs, and know how to approach them properly.

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Substance use in cancer patients – an undervalued and harmful association

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