

emotional exhaustion syndrome: overwork, poor service organization, lack of resources, lack of time, lack of recognition, conflicts with colleagues, lack of communication, unsatisfactory salary - effort ratio, assaults by patients. Several factors were positively and significantly associated with a high depersonalization score: overwork, poor service organization, small number of staff, lack of resources, lack of respect, lack of recognition. The global burnout associating the achievement of the three dimensions was significantly associated with overwork, lack of recognition, conflicts with colleagues and assault by patients.

Conclusions: Burnout has become a major issue in Tunisian medicine. If left untreated, burnout epidemic may continue to worsen, to the detriment of patients and doctors

Keywords: oncology; burn out

EPP0871

Maternal cancer and autism spectrum disorder: Analytical cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and cancer are two pathologies that appear to be different, but whose multifactorial determinism involves shared genetic and environmental factors.

Objectives: This study aimed to find an association between maternal cancer and ASD in children by comparing the frequencies of ASD between children of mothers followed for cancer and children of mothers free from cancer

Methods: We recruited, between March and August 2018, women divided into 2 groups: G1; women followed for cancer at the oncology consultation of Monastir and Sousse (N1 = 100) and G2; women free from cancer (N2 = 101). We screened their offspring aged 18 months to 11 years for ASD using the C-AQ and the M-CHAT. We confirmed the diagnosis of ASD using ADI-R in children who tested positive.

Results: Nous avons examiné un total de 332 enfants. La fréquence des enfants atteints de TSA chez les mères G1 était de 5,4%, celle des enfants de mères G2 était de 1,2 avec une association significative entre cancer maternel et TSA ($p = 0,035$), qui est restée significative après analyse multivariée. ($p = 0,001$) D'autres facteurs que nous avons trouvés associés aux TSA dans notre population sont la présence d'une expérience stressante pendant la grossesse; exposition précoce avant l'âge de 2 ans à la télévision > 2 heures par jour; antécédents psychiatriques de la mère, du père et de la fratrie et dépression post-partum.

Conclusions: Le cancer maternel et les TSA semblent partager des mécanismes étiopathogènes communs

Keywords: burn out; oncology; autism

EPP0875

A comparison of group art therapy in decreasing the depression level of leukemia pediatric patients

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Introduction: Cancer and its treatment often impose physical and psychological consequences. Children with cancer are not only at a risk of adverse events resulting from medical procedures but also severe effects on their social and mental health as a result of its treatment. Depression being one of the most common psychiatric disorders associated with cancer in children and adolescents. The current study aims to provide evidence of an easy and inexpensive intervention that can be used in oncology patients in a low resource setting to help maintain mental health stability in pediatric patients..

Objectives: To examine the effectiveness of therapeutic group art therapy, in reducing depression scores in children with cancer.

Methods: The study is quasi experimental, through convenient sampling data of fifteen children in initial stage of their treatment were selected. They were divided into two groups experimental and controlled through random allocation. Three sessions of forty minutes of group art therapy was given in experimental group, in control normal treatment was provided excluding group art therapy. Childhood Depression Scale (CDI) was used in both group as pre and post test to determine the depression level.

Results: The results shows a positive change in the level of depression in experimental group as compared to controlled group.

Conclusions: Group art therapy is an effective and inexpensive way of reducing depression level of paediatric leukemia patients that can be used by oncology healthcare centres worldwide with trained mental healthcare professionals in order to maintain positive treatment results of cancer.

Keywords: group art therapy; Depression; pediatric leukemia

EPP0876

Use of antipsychotics with tamoxifen

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Introduction: Bipolar disorder is a frequent and serious psychiatric disease. Antipsychotics are habitually required for its management especially during an acute manic episode. The association of cancer with bipolar disorder may impact psychiatric management. The choice of the adequate antipsychotic drug remains a challenge in this case. The clinical benefit of tamoxifen is obtained after the hepatic metabolism with cytochrome P450 2D6 which generates endoxifen, the potent metabolite of tamoxifen. Evidence has emerged that antipsychotics may potentially inhibit the CYP2D6. Study data supporting this interaction are rare.

Objectives: In this work, we aimed to illustrate the modalities of care of bipolar disorder in a patient receiving tamoxifen.

Methods: Presentation of a clinical case of a patient treated by Tamoxifen for her breast cancer and who was admitted in our department for acute mania with psychotics features, followed by a literature review.

Results: A 53-year-old woman with past history of breast cancer diagnosed in 2018, treated with lumpectomy and radiation, followed by tamoxifen. She has been admitted in 2019 in our department for an acute mania with psychotics features. Olanzapine was prescribed with good clinical evolution. The psychiatric and oncologic status of the patient was stable after one year under tamoxifen and olanzapine.

Conclusions: Psychiatrists must be aware that some of the prescribed medications co-administered with tamoxifen interfere with the CYP2D6 function, which may potentially increase the risk of breast cancer recurrence. A close collaboration between psychiatrists and oncologists is required to adapt therapeutic protocols.

Keywords: tamoxifen; Antipsychotics; interaction

EPP0879

Acute mania in patient under tamoxifen

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Introduction: Tamoxifen is an antioestrogen agent used in breast cancer treatment. According to some guidelines, this molecular was also proposed for the treatment of acute mania. In fact, Tamoxifen inhibits the intracellular action of the protein kinase C (PKC), which is the direct target in the treatment of mania episodes. Lithium and valproate have also the same action.

Objectives: We aimed to show the case of an acute mania under an inhibitor PKC treatment and insisted that other studies are recommended.

Methods: Case report description and research on medline, pubmed with the keywords: Tamoxifen, Bipolar disorder, protein kinase C, mania.

Results: We reported a case of a 53-year-old woman with past history of unipolar depression. In 2018 when she was diagnosed with breast cancer. She received antidepressant drugs but she interrupted the treatment after a few months. She was treated for her breast cancer with mastectomy, radiotherapy, and 20 mg per day of Tamoxifen prescribed since Mars 2018. She had been admitted in June 2019 in our department for acute mania. The patient received Tamoxifen as it was prescribed. She was not taking any concomitant medications. No history of drug abuse was reported. Medical examination, laboratory, and radiological investigations did not indicate any medical pathology.

Conclusions: In our case, Tamoxifen had not avoid the acute mania in spite of its Known anti-manic properties as reported in the literature. Possible neurobiological effect of tamoxifen on the nervous system should be studied to evaluate the safety of this treatment mainly in patients with bipolar disorder.

Keywords: tamoxifen; bipolar disorder; protein kinase C; mania

EPP0880

Which antidepressant agent can be used in patients receiving tamoxifen?

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Introduction: Depression is frequently observed in carcinology. Many patients with breast cancer, receiving Tamoxifen, may need antidepressants to treat depression. Tamoxifen is a synthetic non-steroidal antioestrogen metabolized by the cytochrome P450 2D6 (CYP2D6) to endoxifen which is the active metabolite of this drug. It was reported that the concomitant prescription of Tamoxifen and some antidepressant agents such as paroxetine and fluoxetine may decrease the anticancer effect of tamoxifen as they may inhibit the CYP2D6 pathway.

Objectives: The objective of this case was to highlight the particularity of management of depression in patients under tamoxifen.

Methods: Case report description of a patient treated with Tamoxifen for her breast cancer and who was admitted for major depression, followed by a literature review.

Results: A 36-year-old woman, had breast cancer and she underwent a mastectomy followed by chemotherapy. Since September 2016, she received 20 mg per day of Tamoxifen as an antihormonal treatment. In November 2018, she was referred to our psychiatry department for depressive symptoms. The patient was sad, she reported social withdrawal, insomnia, anhedonia, and low self-esteem. She had no history of mania or hypomania. A major depressive episode was diagnosed. We prescribed Escitalopram 10 mg per day with clinical improvement. The psychiatric and oncologic status of the patient was stable after two years under tamoxifen and Escitalopram.

Conclusions: The choice of the adequate antidepressant agent in patients under Tamoxifen remains a challenge and requires a thorough knowledge of drug interactions.

Keywords: tamoxifen; antidepressant agent; Depression

EPP0881

Distresses reported by physicians and nurses toward peculiarities of patients with head and neck cancer at a university general hospital in Brazil: A qualitative study

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Introduction: Contextualization: health professionals' anguish towards the patient with head and neck cancer (HNC) permeates clinical issues: the location of the tumour, if advanced diagnosis, the psychosocial features of the patient. The perception, coming from patients as undesirable, refers to the conflict of how to deal with one's own anguishes.