

adoption process. The dominant feelings of parents at the first visit with the social worker were stress and anxiety. However, at the end of the training process, these feelings were replaced by confidence and impatience. This emotional rotation of prospective stepparents was confirmed in the social workers' interviews. In addition, social workers interviews highlighted the importance of the amendment of the old law of adoption's process.

Conclusions: To sum up, this research has shown the importance of the new law and therefore the significance of its right application from all children's placements in Greece. Nevertheless, it seems that due to the recent application of the new law, many placements have not yet complied with it and therefore there is urgent need for reinforcement of its application, according to the guidelines of the European Union that demanded gradual deinstitutionalization using the alternative types of child care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Adoption; Emotions; Legal Framework for Adoption; Social Worker

EPV1729

Anti-NMDA Receptor Encephalitis or Psychiatric disorder?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2289

Introduction: Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor encephalitis commonly begins with a prodromal phase characterized by flu-like symptoms, subsequently the patients experience a rapid deterioration with psychiatric symptoms that may include anxiety, irritability, insomnia, paranoia, aggression, auditory or visual hallucinations, sexual disinhibition, mania, cognitive disorder, and psychosis; seizures; motor and autonomic dysfunction. The triggers of the disorder comprise viral infections, tumors, and other unknown factors. Taking in count the prominence of psychiatric symptoms, it is relevant to rise the question whether patients with anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis are being misdiagnosed with psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: Non-systematic literature review of the relationship between anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis and psychiatric disorders.

Methods: From the review performed, 2 studies stand out: In one study, 459 serum samples for NMDA receptor antibodies were evaluated. The analysis compared samples from patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, major depressive disorder, and borderline personality disorder with nonpsychiatric controls. In another study, serum was obtained prospectively from a cohort (n = 46) of patients at first presentation of psychosis and NMDA receptor antibodies were measured.

Results: In the first study, the authors found that 9.9%, 2.8%, and 0% of patients with schizophrenia, major depressive disorder, and borderline personality disorder, respectively, were antibody positive. In the second study, it was found that 7% of the patients were serum NMDA receptor antibody positive.

Conclusions: It is unclear yet if patients with primary psychotic disorders have higher rates of pathogenic NMDA receptor antibodies. More evidence is needed to study this relationship.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: NMDA Receptor Encephalitis; psychiatric symptoms

EPV1730

FALLING FOR FADS? Diagnostic and therapeutic fads in Psychiatry

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2290

Introduction: Psychiatry is not immune to the effects of trends and fads, which are ideas that elicit short-lived enthusiasm, are quickly adopted, and abandoned when they fail to live up to expectations. Trends meet a deeply felt need to explain, or at least name, what would alternatively be unexplainable human suffering.

Objectives: The authors aim to explore the trends and fads that have occurred in psychiatric diagnostic and treatment throughout history and assess if any modern trends can be identified as well as assessing the effects or consequences of these.

Methods: The authors conducted a non-systematized literature review with focus on those articles most pertinent to the topic in question.

Results: The literature demonstrates that fads and trends not only plague fashion and diet, but also psychiatry. Trends in psychotherapeutic options can be observed by the swing from psychoanalysis to psychopharmacological focus. Overdiagnosis is one of the consequences of these trends, and can be seen from hysteria, schizophrenia, multiple personality disorder, attention-deficit and hyperactivity disorder to gender identity disorder. These trends impact the way diagnosis are made and the treatments implemented.

Conclusions: Fads in psychiatry have occurred not only on the edge, but in the very mainstream of theory and practice. A balance is called for, with caution needed in order not to fall into the temptation of the fad, however, an open mind should also be maintained when cutting-edge treatments and theories emerge. The sensible antidote to falling for fads and trends in psychiatry is commitment to evidence-based medicine.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: trends; diagnostics and therapeutics; classification

EPV1731

Coping strategies towards mobbing used by medical and nursing staff in the hospitals of the prefecture of Etoloakarnania, Greece

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.2291