

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

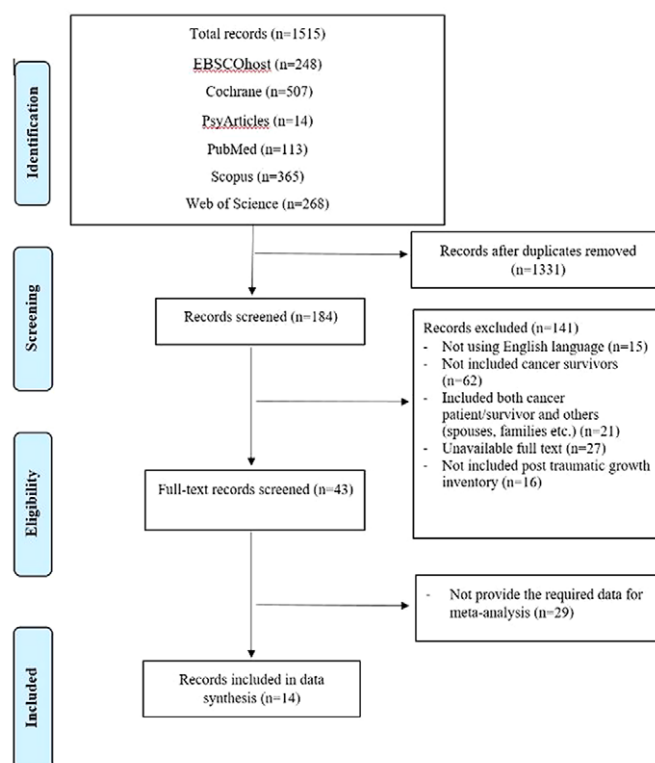
Effectiveness of Posttraumatic Growth Interventions among Cancer Survivors: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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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 database 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-Arnedo et al. (2020)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Özçetin & Hicdurmaz (2019)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kenne Sarenmalm et al. (2017)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
van der Spek et al. (2017)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Yun et al. (2017)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Zhang et al. (2016)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Zemicki et al. (2014)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

FIGURE 2. Risk of Bias

Results: The effect of the interventions on posttraumatic growth among cancer survivors were heterogeneous. The effect size was statistically significant (Tables 1,2).

Table 1

	Total k n	Hedges'g	SE	95% CI	z	p	Q Value	I ²	Eggers t	Eggers p
Overall studies	t 715	1.761	0.484	[0.812, 2.709]	3.637	< 0.001	182.807	96.718	4.66	.871

Table 2

		Intervention Effect				
Design	Studies	k	Total n	Hedges'g	SE	95% CI
RCT	Ochoa-Arnedo et al. (2020)	7	140	0.113	0.168	[-0.217, 0.443]
	Üzar-Özçetin & Hıçdurmaz (2019)	76		13.965	1.155	[11.700, 16.229]
	Kenne Sarenmalm et al. (2017)	114		0.423	0.189	[0.053, 0.793]
	van der Spek et al. (2017)	91		-0.161	0.208	[-0.569, 0.247]
	Yun et al. (2017)	174		0.331	0.162	[0.014, 0.648]
	Zhang et al. (2016)	58		2.033	0.321	[1.405, 2.662]
	Zernicke et al. (2014)	62		1.254	0.275	[0.715, 1.793]

$$Z = 3.637 \text{ } P = < 0.001 \text{ } SE = 0.484 \text{ } Sd = 1.777$$

Conclusions: Posttraumatic growth interventions significantly increased posttraumatic growth among cancer survivors. Health care providers as the main sources of cancer care should be more focused on the achievement of positive outcomes.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psycho-oncology; posttraumatic growth; mental health; meta-analysis

EPP0043

Illness and treatment representation in oncological patients undergoing chemotherapy: relationship with subjective well-being

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Introduction: The knowledge, expectations, fears that a patient has about the oncological disease and treatment can affect the quality of life of patients (Colagiuri et al., 2013; Whitford, 2012).

Objectives: The aim was to reveal the relationship between well-being of patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy and their illness and treatment representation.

Methods: 110 patients undergoing chemotherapy in Medsi Clinical Hospital filled Chemotherapy Attitudes Questionnaire (Zinchenko et al., 2020), Life Satisfaction Scale (Diener et al., 1985), Scale of Positive and Negative Experience (Diener et al., 2009), Quality of Life Questionary C30 (Aaronson N. K. et al., 1994), Illness

Perception Questionnaire (Moss-Morris et al., 2002), Self-Regulation Questionnaire in the Rehabilitation Process (Kovyazina M. et al, 2019), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (Zigmond, Snaith, 1983).

Results: Correlation analysis revealed that patients with severe difficulties in physical functioning had a lower level of life satisfaction ($R = -0.23$, $p < .05$) and quality of life ($R = -0.35$, $p < .001$), perceived disease as long-term ($R = 0.34$; $p < 0.001$), cyclical ($R = 0.33$; $p < 0.001$) and carrying significant negative consequences for life ($R = 0.55$; $p < 0.001$), also these patients were characterized by anxiety about health during treatment ($R = 0.37$; $p < 0.001$).

Perception of illness duration, personal control, emotional representations, self-efficacy, confidence in the effectiveness of treatment can predict the level of satisfaction with life of cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy (R^2 increased from 0.05 to 0.37, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Health anxiety, illness duration, personal control, self-efficacy could be targets for interventions in patients undergoing chemotherapy.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: psycho-oncology; chemotherapy; illness representation

Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 01

EPP0044

The relationship between nonsuicidal self-injury, suicidal behaviour and life events among adolescents

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Introduction: Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) is highly prevalent in clinical and non-clinical adolescent populations. Non-clinical studies focus on high school students thus vocational school students are underrepresented in research and prevention programs, despite being exposed to higher levels of stressful life events, a factor associated with NSSI and suicide.

Objectives: This study aimed to explore NSSI, suicidal behavior and life events among adolescents in clinical and non-clinical, i.e. both high school and vocational school settings.

Methods: A clinical ($n=202$) and non-clinical ($n=161$) sample of 13-18-year-old adolescents were assessed with the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview Kid, the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory, and the Life Events List. Data were analyzed with R version 3.6.1., using Wilcoxon tests and negative binomial regression models.