

important effect attenuating the link between pain and depression in palliative care.

Keywords: Pain; Depression; Palliative patients; Self-compassion

EPP0868

The repercussions of burnout among health care professionals in medical oncology in tunisia

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Introduction: Freudenberg was the first to define burnout as a feeling of helplessness and guilt, as well as boredom and disinterest.

Objectives: Our study aimed to analyze functional complaints and the behavior of healthcare professionals in this area associated with this syndrome.

Methods: This was a cross sectional study including health care professionals in medical oncology working in public hospitals in Tunisia. It was carried out from 15 January 2019 to 15 June 2019. Health professionals were asked to answer the Maslach –Burnout Inventory Test.

Results: The average age was 34 years $\pm$ 6.7. Burn-out was found in 15 of the participants, (21%). In our population, a high emotional exhaustion score was significantly associated with its repercussions: Sadness, Blockage, sleep disturbances, unexplained pain, Epigastralgia / fatigue, Addictive behavior ; avoidance behavior, repercussions on the relationship with those around them, desire for a transfer, regret for choosing a profession, suicidal thoughts, absenteeism and smoking. A high depersonalization score was significantly associated with several functional and behavior complaints, in particular: irritability, anger, feeling of indifference, guilt, unexplained pain, decreased performance, suicidal thoughts. A low personal achievement score was significantly associated with psychotropic drug use. Global burn-out was significantly associated with feeling of blockage, guilt, unexplained pain, epigastralgia and fatigue, addictive behaviors and avoidance behaviors as well as suicidal thoughts, absenteeism and consumption of psychotropic drugs.

Conclusions: Through its impact on professionals, burnout in medical oncology represents a major threat to the quality of care and the survival of institutions.

Keywords: burn out; oncology

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Burnout among health care professionals in medical oncology in tunisia

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Introduction: Burnout syndrome concerns 27.8% of the general working population against 37% among doctors.

Objectives: This study aimed to report the prevalence of burnout among health care professionals in medical oncology in Tunisia.

Methods: This was a cross sectional study including health care professionals in medical oncology working in public hospitals in Tunisia. It was carried out from 15 January 2019 to 15 June 2019. Health professionals were asked to answer the Maslach –Burnout Inventory Test. Three scores allowing to locate the burn-out state of the person: the Score of emotional exhaustion (SEE), the Depersonalization score (SD) and the Score of personal achievement at work (SAP).

Results: Le taux de participation était de 58,3%. La combinaison d'un SEE élevé, d'un SD élevé et d'un SAP bas définit le syndrome de Burn-out. Le SEE était élevé chez 44 travailleurs (63%), indiquant un épuisement émotionnel sévère. Un SD élevé a été trouvé chez 37 répondants (53%). La majorité des participants (59%) avaient un PAS faible. Le burnout est défini par l'association chez la même personne d'un épuisement émotionnel élevé, d'une dépersonnalisation élevée et d'un faible rendement personnel. Cela a été trouvé chez 15 des participants (21%). Selon l'étude analytique, le sexe féminin était significativement associé à un SEE élevé, un SAP bas et un épuisement global. Le travail de nuit était significativement associé à un degré élevé de dépersonnalisation et à un degré élevé d'épuisement général.

Conclusions: Burnout is linked to an increasingly ergonomic load. Health care professional, particularly in oncology, are frequently faced to this syndrome.

Keywords: burnout; oncology

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Burnout and predisposing factors in medical oncology in tunisia

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Introduction: Health care professionals are particularly concerned with burnout

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the the factors predisposing to occupational burnout

Methods: This was a cross sectional study including health care professionals in medical oncology working in public hospitals in Tunisia. It was carried out from 15 January 2019 to 15 June 2019. Health professionals were asked to answer the Maslach –Burnout Inventory Test.

Results: The mean age was 34 $\pm$ 6.7 years [23 - 57]. The sex ratio was 0.22. Our study population included 37 doctors (53%) and 33 nurses (47%). The inappropriate working conditions mentioned by the participants were as follows: The requirements of patients and their families (91.5%), the lack of resources (87%), overwork found (83%), unsatisfactory effort- salary ratio (83%) and the reduced number of staff (77%). Several Burn-out factors mentioned by the participants were significantly associated with a high

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.