

Objectives: To provide an overview of the most recent researches that have examined the role of Islam religion in cancer treatment.

Methods: PubMed database was screened using the keywords, "Islam, religion, cancer, treatment".

Results: Patients expressed a lack of religiosity/spirituality support and it is connected to a significantly lower quality of life compared to those who adequately addressed their spiritual needs. The study which included 800 Muslim cancer patients showed that cancer patients (82.8%) prayed more than non-cancer individuals (72.5%). Many Muslim patients do not consider disease as a penance, but rather, as a redemption of sins, because they have trust and faith in God's will. There are studies postulating the positive effects of fasting on cancer treatment.

Conclusions: Muslim cancer patients are more religious and spiritual than the non-cancer Muslim population, and they are in need of spiritual support with the aim to reduce depression, anxiety, and stress. Health care professionals may encourage the patients to use their religious beliefs to cope with the challenges of therapy.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0692

Diagnosis announcement among mothers of children with leukemia

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Introduction: The diagnosis of leukemia in a child is a difficult moment for the therapist and for the parents. Nevertheless, this moment is crucial and determining in the course of care and the therapeutic relationship.

Objectives: Determine the quality of diagnosis announcement among mothers of children with leukemia.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at Aziza Othmana hospital department of haematology in Tunisia between June and July 2021.

We have questioned the mothers about the announcement of the diagnosis: the space frame, the time provided and the availability of the doctor.

Results: We included 31 mothers, their middle age was 41 years old. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia is the most frequent type of cancer in our sample (94%).

According to 4 mothers (13.3%), the diagnosis of leukemia was not announced before the start of treatment.

The quality of the diagnostic announcement was judged to be good in 40% of cases (n=12), average in 12.7% (n=8) and mediocre in 20% of mothers (n=6).

The space frame of the announcement was perceived as appropriate with respecting confidentiality in 18 mothers (69.2%).

The time provided for the announcement was considered sufficient for 17 mothers (65.4%).

The doctor who announced the diagnosis was described as available by 69.2% of the mothers and unavailable by 30.8% of the mothers.

Conclusions: The quality of the diagnosis announcement among mothers of children with leukemia in our context is not optimal. Oncologists must be trained in diagnostic announcement and must be aware of the importance of this moment in the subsequent therapeutic relationship.

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The characteristics and risk factors for common psychiatric disorders in patients with cancer

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Introduction: The incidence of psychological disorders in patients with cancer is very high (30–60%), with approximately 29–43% fulfilling the diagnostic criteria for psychiatric disorders. The most commonly encountered mental problems encompass depressive symptoms associated with mixed anxiety and adjustment disorder or depressive mood or major depression.

Objectives: The aim of this research is to highlight the characteristics of psychiatric manifestations in patients with cancer and to analyse the risk factors that influence the occurrence of these psychiatric manifestations.

Methods: A bibliographical review was performed using the PubMed platform. All relevant articles were found using the keywords: cancer, psychiatric manifestations, risk factors.

Results: Sleep problems, irritability, tendency to cry easily, sadness, and pain were among the leading symptoms at baseline. Women reported sleep problems, tendency to cry easily, irritability, pre-occupation with the illness, and sadness as the first five most frequent issues, and men reported sleep problems, irritability, pain (usually incompatible with their medical conditions), sadness, and tendency to cry easily as the most frequent problems.

Conclusions: Significant risk factors that increased the mood disorders were recurrence, presence of secondary cancer, other chronic medical illnesses, history of psychiatric disorder, low income level, poor social support, and being single or divorced.

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"The cat and the calcium". A case of delirium secondary to hypercalcaemia.

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