

Conclusions: Risk factors for patients' insulin dissatisfaction should be detected early and managed appropriately to improve patients' satisfaction and consequently their well-being.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Patient Satisfaction; Diabetes Mellitus; Type 2; Insulin; Aged

EPV0960

Depression among type 2 diabetic insulin-dependent older adults

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Introduction: Although depression is one of the most common diseases among older people, it is still underdiagnosed due to frequent misleading symptoms.

Objectives: The aims of our study were to assess depression in type 2 diabetic insulin-dependent older adults and to identify factors associated with depression among this population.

Methods: A cross-sectional study on 100 type 2 diabetic insulin-dependent elderly recruited from the outpatient endocrinology consultation during June and July 2021. We applied the geriatric assessment scores: the Geriatric Depression Scale 15-item, the KATS score, the Lawton scale, the five-word test, the Mini Nutritional Assessment and the Timed Up and Go test.

Results: The mean age of the population was 70.8 ± 5.8 years with sex ratio of 0.85. Depression was noted among 57% of the patients who were distributed as follow: around one fifth (21%) had mild depression while 36% had moderate to severe depression. Around one quarter of the patients (24%) were dependent in the basic activities of daily living. Depression was significantly associated with dependency ($\beta = 5.27$; 95% CI, 1.01 to 27.35), ophthalmologic diseases ($\beta = 8.81$; 95% CI, 2.18 to 35.63), high frequency of nocturia ($\beta = 3.71$; 95% CI, 1.24 to 11.05) and high frequency of bleeding at insulin injection site ($\beta = 4.21$; 95% CI, 1.49 to 11.84).

Conclusions: Our findings suggest that the prevalence of depression is high among type 2 diabetic insulin-dependent older adults. Early assessment of depression's risk factors is a major pillar of the comprehensive care of our seniors.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Insulin; Aged; Depression; Diabetes Mellitus; Type 2

Oncology and Psychiatry

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Psychosis as the Initial Presenting Symptom of Anti-Hu Encephalitis: A Case Series with Literature Review

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Introduction: Anti-Hu related Paraneoplastic Neurological Syndrome (PNS) is one of the most common paraneoplastic-associated neurological syndromes (Kayser 2010). While the primary clinical manifestations are neurologic in nature (Smitt 2002), only rare reports exist regarding psychiatric manifestations. Our poster presents two cases of Anti-Hu Encephalitis manifesting as psychosis as well as a systematic literature review on the co-occurrence of psychosis and PNS.

Objectives: The aim of this case series is to show psychosis as the primary symptom of a paraneoplastic syndrome that does not typically present in this way. It also serves as a reminder to have a detailed work-up and maintain a wide differential diagnosis when evaluating patients with first-episode psychosis.

Methods: Two cases of anti-Hu encephalitis primarily presenting with psychiatric symptoms are discussed. A systematic literature review was carried out based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) model on three electronic databases: PubMed, Embase, and PsycINFO. Search terms included were (Anti-Hu) AND (Psychosis OR Hallucinations OR Schizophrenia OR Schizoaffective).

Results: Our case series reports on two patients with diagnosed anti-Hu encephalitis who were treated by our psychiatry team, where the primary manifestations of the illness were psychiatric in nature. Psychotic symptoms in these cases were managed with Risperidone, Olanzapine, and Paliperidone.

Conclusions: Psychotic symptoms are seldom reported in the literature and cases like the ones presented emphasize the importance of a full medical work-up for first episode psychosis as well as a wide differential. Given the increased association between PNS and psychiatric illness, more emphasis and further research is warranted.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Psychosis; Anti-Hu; Encephalitis

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Subjective expectations from radiotherapy and chemotherapy in patients with oncological illnesses

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Introduction: Expectations and fears about chemotherapy and radiotherapy in patients with oncological illness may not only affect their subjective well-being (Shaverdian et al., 2018) but also treatment satisfaction and complaints of side effects (Guidolin et al., 2018, Dong et al., 2014, Colagiuri et al., 2013).

Objectives: The aim was to compare beliefs about treatment in patients referred to radiation therapy and chemotherapy, and to reveal their relationship to health anxiety and subjective well-being.

Methods: 53 patients referred to radiation therapy and 63 patients referred to chemotherapy completed the Treatment Perception in Oncological Illnesses Scale (Kovyazina et al., 2021), Illness and Treatment Self-Regulation Questionnaire (Kovyazina et al.,