

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

A. Daldoul¹, R. Ben Moussa², W. Krir^{3*}, S. Bouslah², H. Kefi³, S. Zaied¹ and N. Gaddour⁴

¹Medical Oncology, Fattouma Bourguiba University Hospital, Monastir, Tunisia; ²Child And Adolescent Psychiatry, Fattouma Bourguiba University Hospital, Monastir, Tunisia; ³Psychiatry, Military Hospital, Tunis, Tunisia and ⁴Child And Adolescent Psychiatry Department, Fattouma Bourguiba University Hospital, Monastir, Tunisia, Monastir, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1152

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

A. Naveed^{1*} and S. Masood²

¹-, private, karachi, Pakistan and ²Department Of Psychology, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1153

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

H. Ghabi^{1,2*}, M. Karoui³ and F. Ellouz¹

¹Department Of Psychiatry G, Razi hospital, Manouba, Tunisia;

²Department Of Psychiatry G, razi hospital, manouba, Tunisia and

³Department Of Psychiatry G, Razi hospital, manouba, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1154

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.