illness. All patients had fears regarding radiotherapy and its side effects while 20.6% expected that their condition would become better with time without any intervention.

Conclusions: Results indicate need of oncological patients in psychoeducation regarding radiotherapy and its' side effects as well as need for interventions concentrating on illness attributions and in some cases – necessity of treatment. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 18-00-01228-komfi.

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Keywords: psychotherapy; radiotherapy; oncological patients

EPP0760

Illness representation and relationship to treatment in oncological patients

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Introduction: In line with self-regulation in health and illness theory (Leventhal et al., 2002), illness representation (especially in severe illnesses like oncology) moderates the relationship between symptoms and relationship to treatment as well as general well-being.

Objectives: The aim was to reveal aspects of illness representation in oncological patients that are most closely related to subjective relationship to treatment (health anxiety, self-efficacy or helplessness regarding treatment).

Methods: 40 oncological patients (10 males, 20-72 years old, mean age 50.49±13.75 years old, localizations included gastrointestinal tract and genitourinary system) first referred to chemotherapy filled Illness Perception Questionnaire revised (Moss-Morris et al., 2002) and Illness and Treatment Self-Regulation Questionnaire (Kovyazina et al., 2019). Disturbance of functioning was assessed in the interview as an opportunity to cope with job, home responsibilities or self-care (1-5-point Likert scale).

Results: Health anxiety associated with diagnosis of oncology was unrelated to social functioning of patients but was higher in patients with more emotional representations of illness (β=.51, p<.01, ΔR^2=24.9%). Helplessness regarding treatment was predicted by poorer functioning (β=-.42, p<.05, ΔR^2=17.2%) but also by poorer personal control and understanding of illness (β=-.34 - -.33, p<.05, ΔR^2=20.4%). Self-efficacy in treatment was related to treatment control (β=.38, p<.05, ΔR^2=13.2%)

Conclusions: Psychological interventions aimed at emotional reactions to illness could be preventative for health anxiety regarding treatment of oncological illnesses while interventions aimed at better control and understanding could be helpful for optimism versus helplessness. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 18-00-01228-komfi.

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Keywords: Oncology; illness representation; helplessness; self-efficacy

EPP0762

Clinical pharmacy interventions to improve medication adherence and quality of life in patients affected by mental health conditions due to cancer

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Introduction: Mental Health Conditions are the major causes for the treatment failure in cancer patients. Patients stop the therapy abruptly due to various impacts on mental health condition as a result of the diagnosis of Cancer. Pharmacists-Psychiatrists-Oncologists collaborative care can result in finding such conditions and treating for better therapy.

Objectives: The aim of our study was to co-relate cancer and mental health conditions along with the impact of Pharmacist-Psychiatrist-Oncologist collaborative care approach.

Methods: Various resources like Google Scholar, PubMed, Scopus, and other indexing databases were searched for relevant information about Cancer and associated mental health conditions. We also did a comprehensive search for the studies indicating the collaborative care approach in the treatment of various diseases. A total of 143 search results were found and only 18 were included in the final analysis.

Results: It was found that depression, anxiety, and other mental health conditions influence most of the Cancer patients which results in the discontinuation of therapy. It was also found that collaborative care approach between Pharmacists and other health care practitioners was initiated before with successful results.

Conclusions: Medication Adherence and Quality of Life are the overall treatment outcomes which get impacted directly due to cancer therapy as a result of mental health conditions. A collaborative care approach involving Pharmacist-Psychiatrist-Oncologist would be beneficial for improving the overall outcomes of oncology patient's treatment.

Conflict of interest: No
Keywords: cancer; Oncology; Psychiatry; Clinical Pharmacy

Others - Part I

EPP0763

Using brief psychiatric rating scale to measure psychiatric symptoms in patients admitted in emergency department at "Xhavit Gjata" psychiatric hospital, uhc "Mother Teresa", Tirana

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