

Thus, it is necessary to conduct specially oriented psychotherapeutic measures for this group of patients.

Conflict of interest: No

Keywords: oropharyngeal cancer; oriental mentality; psychotherapy; anosognosia

EPP0757

Illness representation as a factor of quality of life in patients with breast cancer

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Introduction: Depression is wide-spread problem in patients with oncology. Prevention of depression in oncological patients includes support of subjective quality of life (especially emotional). According to the theory of self-regulation in health and illness (Leventhal et al., 2002), illness representation that could be modified using cognitive behavioral therapy is important factor of successful coping with illness.

Objectives: The aim was to reveal components of illness representation that are related to quality of life in patients with oncology.

Methods: 27 Azerbaijan females just after surgery for breast cancer and 27 females with other (not oncological) severe illnesses filled Illness Perception Questionnaire revised (Moss-Morris et al., 2002) and Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire (Ritsner et al., 2005) in Azerbaijan.

Results: Cronbach's alphas varied .67-.91 for both groups and factor structure with some culture relevant exceptions was close to original structure of questionnaires. In females with breast cancer worries about illness consequences, higher emotional reaction to illness ($r = -.60 - .47$, $p < .01$), lower personal control and poorer understanding of illness ($r = .40-.44$, $p < .05$) were related to worse quality of life in social sphere and emotions but not in health or leisure time activity.

Conclusions: Emotional representation of illness, understanding, illness consequences and personal control could be a target for psychological interventions for females with breast cancer preventing possible depressive symptoms. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 18-00-01228-komfi.

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Keywords: quality of life; breast cancer; illness representation

EPP0758

Anxiety, depression and health anxiety in females after surgery for breast cancer: validation of scales in azerbaijan

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Introduction: Standardized assessment of psychopathological symptoms is very important across countries and illness including severe somatic illnesses with high risk of comorbid depression and anxiety.

Objectives: The aim was to validate Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale and Illness and Treatment Self-Regulation Questionnaire in Azerbaijan females after surgery for breast cancer comparing to females with other severe somatic illnesses.

Methods: Items of Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (Zigmond, Snaith, 1983) and Illness and Treatment Self-Regulation Questionnaire (Kovyazina et al., 2019) were translated to Azerbaijan and back-translated, then discussed with 5 patients to reveal possible misunderstandings. 27 Azerbaijan females just after surgery for breast cancer and 27 females with other (not oncological) severe illnesses filled them and Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire (Ritsner et al., 2005).

Results: Cronbach's alphas for all the scales in both samples varied .62-.93 and factor analysis supported factor validity of the scales. Females with breast cancer reported less helplessness and depression comparing to females with other severe illnesses ($p < .01$) as well as better quality of life in the social sphere ($p < .05$). Higher anxiety and depression were related to helplessness regarding treatment and poorer satisfaction with health, emotions and social sphere ($r = .23-.58$, $p < .05$).

Conclusions: Azerbaijan versions of Hospital Anxiety and Depression scale and Illness and Treatment Self-Regulation Questionnaire could be used with oncological patients for structural assessment of anxiety and depression. Research is supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project No. 18-00-01228-komfi.

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Keywords: breast cancer; validation; Anxiety; Dépression

EPP0759

Psychological targets for psychotherapy with oncological patients ongoing radiation therapy

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Introduction: Emotional condition and representation of treatment are important factors of quality of life (Horne, 2002) and could influence the effectiveness and/or side effects of treatment. In Russia oncological patients ongoing radiotherapy receive no psychological consultation about it and their condition.

Objectives: The aim was to reveal psychological factors that are important for quality of life, relationship to treatment and illness in oncological patients ongoing radiotherapy.

Methods: 31 patients referred for the first time to radiotherapy treatment filled Illness Perception Questionnaire revised (Moss-Morris et al., 2002), Items of Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (Zigmond, Snaith, 1983) and were interviewed about their relationship to illness and treatment.

Results: All patients attributed their illness to psychological reasons (stress, emotions etc.) while 67% considered psychological reasons as major reasons for illness and felt guilty or regretted for them. 60% of patients reported sleep disturbances and ruminations about

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 ($\beta=.51$, $p<.01$, $\Delta R^2=24.9\%$). Helplessness regarding treatment was predicted by poorer functioning ($\beta=-.42$, $p<.05$, $\Delta R^2=17.2\%$) but also by poorer personal control and understanding of illness ($\beta=-.34$ - $-.33$, $p<.05$, $\Delta R^2=20.4\%$). Self-efficacy in treatment was related to treatment control ($\beta=.38$, $p<.05$, $\Delta R^2=13.2\%$)

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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