

adoption process. The dominant feelings of parents at the first visit with the social worker were stress and anxiety. However, at the end of the training process, these feelings were replaced by confidence and impatience. This emotional rotation of prospective stepparents was confirmed in the social workers' interviews. In addition, social workers interviews highlighted the importance of the amendment of the old law of adoption's process.

Conclusions: To sum up, this research has shown the importance of the new law and therefore the significance of its right application from all children's placements in Greece. Nevertheless, it seems that due to the recent application of the new law, many placements have not yet complied with it and therefore there is urgent need for reinforcement of its application, according to the guidelines of the European Union that demanded gradual deinstitutionalization using the alternative types of child care.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Adoption; Emotions; Legal Framework for Adoption; Social Worker

EPV1729

Anti-NMDA Receptor Encephalitis or Psychiatric disorder?

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Introduction: Anti-N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor encephalitis commonly begins with a prodromal phase characterized by flu-like symptoms, subsequently the patients experience a rapid deterioration with psychiatric symptoms that may include anxiety, irritability, insomnia, paranoia, aggression, auditory or visual hallucinations, sexual disinhibition, mania, cognitive disorder, and psychosis; seizures; motor and autonomic dysfunction. The triggers of the disorder comprise viral infections, tumors, and other unknown factors. Taking in count the prominence of psychiatric symptoms, it is relevant to rise the question whether patients with anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis are being misdiagnosed with psychiatric disorders.

Objectives: Non-systematic literature review of the relationship between anti-NMDA receptor encephalitis and psychiatric disorders.

Methods: From the review performed, 2 studies stand out: In one study, 459 serum samples for NMDA receptor antibodies were evaluated. The analysis compared samples from patients diagnosed with schizophrenia, major depressive disorder, and borderline personality disorder with nonpsychiatric controls. In another study, serum was obtained prospectively from a cohort (n = 46) of patients at first presentation of psychosis and NMDA receptor antibodies were measured.

Results: In the first study, the authors found that 9.9%, 2.8%, and 0% of patients with schizophrenia, major depressive disorder, and borderline personality disorder, respectively, were antibody positive. In the second study, it was found that 7% of the patients were serum NMDA receptor antibody positive.

Conclusions: It is unclear yet if patients with primary psychotic disorders have higher rates of pathogenic NMDA receptor antibodies. More evidence is needed to study this relationship.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: NMDA Receptor Encephalitis; psychiatric symptoms

EPV1730

FALLING FOR FADS? Diagnostic and therapeutic fads in Psychiatry

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Introduction: Psychiatry is not immune to the effects of trends and fads, which are ideas that elicit short-lived enthusiasm, are quickly adopted, and abandoned when they fail to live up to expectations. Trends meet a deeply felt need to explain, or at least name, what would alternatively be unexplainable human suffering.

Objectives: The authors aim to explore the trends and fads that have occurred in psychiatric diagnostic and treatment throughout history and assess if any modern trends can be identified as well as assessing the effects or consequences of these.

Methods: The authors conducted a non-systematized literature review with focus on those articles most pertinent to the topic in question.

Results: The literature demonstrates that fads and trends not only plague fashion and diet, but also psychiatry. Trends in psychotherapeutic options can be observed by the swing from psychoanalysis to psychopharmacological focus. Overdiagnosis is one of the consequences of these trends, and can be seen from hysteria, schizophrenia, multiple personality disorder, attention-deficit and hyperactivity disorder to gender identity disorder. These trends impact the way diagnosis are made and the treatments implemented.

Conclusions: Fads in psychiatry have occurred not only on the edge, but in the very mainstream of theory and practice. A balance is called for, with caution needed in order not to fall into the temptation of the fad, however, an open mind should also be maintained when cutting-edge treatments and theories emerge. The sensible antidote to falling for fads and trends in psychiatry is commitment to evidence-based medicine.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: trends; diagnostics and therapeutics; classification

EPV1731

Coping strategies towards mobbing used by medical and nursing staff in the hospitals of the prefecture of Etoiakarnania, Greece

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Introduction: The aim of this study is to investigate mobbing in the Hospitals of Etoloakarnania, Greece. Additionally, this research aims to find out which coping strategies are used by health care professionals who have suffered mobbing and how their quality of life has been affected.

Objectives: This research aims to depict mobbing phenomenon's extent and investigate the coping strategies and quality of life of working staff, victims of mobbing.

Methods: The research methodology was based on two questionnaires: LIPT scale and the scale of assessing bullying management strategies, as well as demographic data, which were answered by 130 people. A sufficient sample for the needs of this study to produce comparable results with the existing literature.

Results: Mobbing is observed to a large extent of 83.8% , which, however, seems to be at lower levels in relation to corresponding researches abroad. In addition, the majority of respondents who appear to have been harassed at work are mostly women (78.5%), which seems to be in line with global studies. The consultants and the supervisors take advantage of their position of power and impose or change duties on other staff (45.3%), in order to punish their subordinates, exacerbating the phenomenon of mobbing, also. Finally, the participants recognize the phenomenon and look for the majority of positive ways of action (65%), while they do not resort to non-constructive ways of solving the problem.

Conclusions: Mobbing is a serious phenomenon that affects working staff's mental health and quality of life. Policies should address effectively this deleterious aggressive behaviour.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mobbing; Healthcare professionals; coping strategies

EPV1732

Clozapine and myopathic dysfunction: is creatinine kinase an important parameter to measure?

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Introduction: There have been reports of myopathic dysfunction with creatinine kinase (CK) elevation associated with neuroleptics, particularly, in clozapine-treated patients. The patients in these reports did not have any other clinical symptoms or signs indicative of neuroleptic malignant syndrome. Myopathic dysfunction was supported by the presence of CK elevations and either proximal limb weakness or fatigue, characteristic electrophysiologic abnormalities, or both. It has also been reported that CK elevation is neither dose nor treatment-duration dependent. The underlying mechanism is still unknown although it has been postulated that it is associated with cytochrome P450 interactions and/or calmodulin antagonism.

Objectives: To report a case of elevation of CK during treatment with clozapine.

Methods: The authors report a case of elevation of CK during treatment with clozapine. A non-systematic review was conducted by searching the PubMed database, using the terms "clozapine", "myotoxicity".

Results: A 36-year-old man was admitted after abandoning treatment with clozapine. During the titration of the medication, he developed complaints of muscle fatigue in conjunction with an elevation of CK. CK levels normalized after intravenous hydration and with dose reduction. Furthermore, CK levels would increase with clozapine re-titration.

Conclusions: Clozapine has numerous side effects. Myopathic dysfunction with CK elevation is a possible side effect which could have serious consequences such as renal impairment. In such cases, appropriate treatment should be implemented. Therefore, clinicians should be aware of this potential side effect.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Myopathic Dysfunction; clozapine; CK elevation

EPV1734

Psychosis as alzheimer disease debut: a case report

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Introduction: Psychosis in Alzheimer's disease has an incidence of ~ 10% per year. Recent work has focused on the presence of psychosis in people with mild cognitive impairment, as a risk factor for the development of Alzheimer's disease.

Objectives: To Study a case of Alzheimer's disease presenting psychotic symptoms

Methods: Retrospective review of clinical records and complementary test, including psychiatry, electrophysiology and neurology.

Results: A 40-year-old goes to the emergency room due to hetero-aggression at home. He says that his father steals his money and prostitutes have been hired in his house. The patient is oriented, partially collaborative and approachable. Psychomotor restlessness is observed. He has self-referral delusions, auditory hallucinations and insomnia. Provisional diagnosis of acute psychotic episode made and low dose risperidone was prescribed. During his stay on the hospital Ward, sedation, recent memory alterations, spatio-temporal disorientation lack of initiative and disorganized behaviors appear. Risperidone is withdrawn and complementary test are performed. Imaging tests show temporal and frontal atrophy. Increased TAU protein and low levels of amyloid in CSF are found. Brain biopsy is +. His mother died of Alzheimer's disease with 36 years-old and another affected brother with 42 yeras-old. The definitive diagnosis is Alzheimer's disease and genetic studies are currently being carried out.

Conclusions: Alzheimer's disease can debut with psychosis. It is important to investigate family history of patients who begin with memory loss in the context of psychosis

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; Psychosis