Conclusions: Our study defined the concept and categorized for physical and emotional symptoms of Hwa-Byung. This result suggests that it can contribute to the development and revision of the Hwa-Byung assessment tools.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Hwa-Byung; Literature research; Korean oriental psychiatry; Characteristic symptom

EPV0220

Nuptial psychosis and Tunisian culture: A case report

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Introduction: In Tunisia, traditions of marriage are still preserved by certain regions of the country : the taboo of sexuality and the requirement of the preservation of virginity until marriage mark the Tunisian mentality till this day.
Objectives: To discuss the impact of the Tunisian culture related to marriage on the precipitation of psychotic disorders in the bride.
Methods: A case report and a review of litterature via PubMed using the terms : « nuptial, psychosis, bride».
Results: A 31-year-old woman With no personal desease, developped a mutism, refusal of food and heteroagressiveness since the day after the wedding. The wedding party went well and it was consumed on the first night without any real incidents, yet, Ms. H was very anxious about the loss of her virginity and especially because of the low bleeding she had. The day after the wedding day, the bride was especially worried because of the presence of her family waiting in front of the bedroom to see the the blood-stained sheet : proof of the virginity of their daughter and the virility of the husband. In fact, incertain of the reaction of the family, the patient left her house early without informing her husband and was found by the police. Later, she developped an incoherent speech, audio-visual hallucinations and delusions against those around her.
Conclusions: In Tunisia, despite the progress made in terms of equality betwen men and women, women's sexuality still suffer from certain taboos. Sexual education needs to be improved among young people to avoid subsequent sexual problems.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: nuptial; psychosis; bride; culture

EPV0221

Intercultural communication: An issue of modern times

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Introduction: Globalization as lead to a more heterogeneous population than ever which makes intercultural communication an issue of modern times. Although this is positive in many ways, the differences in culture and beliefs, as well as a linguist barrier may impair clinical communication.
Objectives: The authors aim to shed light in the issues regarding intercultural communication.
Methods: Review of the literature including studies focusing on the the various facets of intercultural communication.
Results: People from different cultural backgrounds have less access to health care and are less referenced to specialized care. Also, these patients report less satisfaction after their appointments. Although language proficiency in pointed as one of the most determinant factors, acceptance and comprehension of the patient beliefs regarding health and disease seems to play a very important role. Different cultures express symptoms differently and have different expectations when meeting a doctor. When these factors are overlooked, the doctor-patient relationship suffers and so does the treatment adherence. Doctors tend to have an identical approach to intercultural patients and native patients and to evaluate their interview as very positive, even when the same doesn't happen with the patients.
Conclusions: Although the difficulties regarding intercultural communication are widely known, most doctors fail adequate their interventions to the specific needs of their patients, not taking into consideration their different beliefs and expectations. This raises very important questions as patient dissatisfaction leads to failure to report symptoms and consequent misdiagnosis and non-compliance to the proposed treatment which ultimately results in a less efficient health care in these populations.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: cultural; communication; Globalization

EPV0222

Implementing new digital options in education/ occupational/ play/ art therapy as tools for self-knowledge, self-managements, self-esteem

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1806

Introduction: The purpose of art in art-therfic version of the "Regu the already acquired knowledge upon the artistic material, but a discovery of the yet unknown. "Multimedia technology, which has evolved into meaningful visual representations, incorporates the science behind human perception and knowledge…Contemporary visual arts bring together, in different degrees of relationship and fusion, fields of art that until now were understood and practiced more individually. The most suitable territory for this partnership is that of the physical and metaphysical environment, provided by the installationist and shareholder arts." [1].
Objectives: Art-based therapies, as nondirective methods, attempt to visualize past traumatic experiences and harmonize the individual with himself and with others.
Methods: In the preventive activities we include all activities involving nonverbal communication and holistic engagement. "Beneficiaries can create their own images with which they want to interact, to arrange their environment…We experiment with art-specific ways to make interdisciplinary exchanges and cultural

interferences using the universal language of visual arts along with intercultural elements and religious ecumenism … Sometimes, common themes with schools and higher education are addressed as an extra-curricular complement. Benefits are multiple, diverse and complex, appear on the paths that offer inter/pluri/transcultural learning opportunities and exchange of knowledge, making space and time connections between different cultures. [2]
Results: The creative process and the interaction increases self esteem, courage, taking of risks, the learning of new skills.
Conclusions: New ideas, conceptions and ways of expression emerge, enriching the patient's life according with the therapeutic purposes. [3].

Disclosure: REFERENCES [1]. Drăgan-Chirilă, Diana.(24-26.05 2018), Associate Professor Ph.D., University of Art and Design, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, visual artist, Coordinator of the multimedia installation "Diagnostique" new media and
Keywords: Transcultural/; Medical/; Artistic project in resilience and personal development; multimedia technology; physical and metaphysical environmen

EPV0223

A case of late-onset and long term of anti-NMDA-receptor encephalitis in a 50-year-old patient with culturally acceptable psychosis and cognitive decline

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Introduction: Anti-NMDA-receptor encephalitis is a severe rare acute form of encephalitis caused by an autoimmune process with the synthesis of autoantibodies to the glutamate receptors. The average age of onser is estimated to be 23-25 years. A typical clinical picture consist of prodromal, psychotic, areactive, hyperkinetic phases, and a phase of gradual regression of symptoms. The disease usually lasts for a several weeks with spontaneous recovery or fatal outcome and caused by neoplastic process. Our case demonstrates that the course of anti-NMDAR encephalitis is possible at more mature age in the form of a long process with cultural features, without significant catadrome, inflammation and associated neoplastic process.
Objectives: 50-year-old Buddhist Buryat woman with complaints about hypomnesia, anosmia and dissomnia. The disease began with impaired consciousness, disorientation, seizures and memory loss 4 years ago. Then after a visit of Lama, the symtoms described above spontaneously reduced and schizophrenia-like psychosis developed (voice of Lama in the head, a belief in the existence of super-powers, disorganized behavior), mild neurological and severe neurocognitive symptoms, weight loss, intolerance to antipsychotics in minimal daily doses.
Methods: Examination included: CBC, metabolic panel, coagulogram, tumor markers, CSF, MRI, PET, specialists.
Results: CBC, metabolic blood analysis, tumor markers - within the reference values. CSF: cytosis 9/3, glucose 5.5 mmol/l, Pandi++, Nonnet-Apeltau+, antibodies to the NMDA receptor - 8. MRI: signs of the consequences of encephalitis. PET: no signs of metabolic activity of the malignant process.
Conclusions: The diagnosis of anti-NMDA-receptor-encephalitis was confirmed by the laboratory and clinical criteria despite unusual course and age. The trigger role of herpes is possible, but not verified.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Anti-N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor Encephalitis; cultural psychiatry; Herpes Simplex; psychotic disorder

EPV0224

Implementing new digital options in education/ occupational/ play/ art therapy as tools for self-knowledge, self-managements, self-esteem

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Introduction:
The purpose of art in art-therapy, in this context, is not an exercise of the already acquired knowledge upon the artistic material, but a



discovery of the yet unknown. "Multimedia technology, which has evolved into meaningful visual representations, incorporates the science behind human perception and knowledge…Contemporary visual arts bring together, in different degrees of relationship and fusion, fields of art that until now were understood and practiced more individually. The most suitable territory for this partnership is that of the physical and metaphysical environment, provided by the installationist and shareholder arts." [1].