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

Y. Palchikova[1]*, N. Zalutskaya[1], N. Gomzyakova[1], V. Mikhailov[2] and A. Natalia[3]

[1]Geriatric Psychiatry, V. M. BEKHTEREV NATIONAL RESEARCH MEDICAL CENTER FOR PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation; [2]Of Epilepsy, V.M. Bekhterev National Medical Research Center for Psychiatry and Neurology, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation and [3]Radiology, V. M. BEKHTEREV NATIONAL RESEARCH MEDICAL CENTER FOR PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.
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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

C. Emilia

Mental Health Center For Children And Adolescents. Stationary Day Neurology And Pediatric Psychiatry., Emergency Clinic Hospital for Children, Cluj-Napoca, România, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
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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].





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] Chirila, Emilia (2011), PhD Thesis, Educație artistică și art-terapie cu mijloace specifice ceramicii [Artistic Education and Art-therapy within the Specific Means of Ceramics], University of Art and Design, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, p. 390
Keywords: art therapy; play /occupational therapy; multimedia technology; physical and metaphysical environmen

EPV0225

Art therapy with children surviving cancer used to relieve symptoms associated with death, loss and pain

C. Emilia

Mental Health Center For Children And Adolescents. Stationary Day Neurology And Pediatric Psychiatry., Emergency Clinic Hospital for Children, Cluj-Napoca, România, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
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Introduction:



Since dying is inevitable, it is part of life, children need to be able to deal with the feelings and emotions associated withs death, loss and pain. When the grieven child move among the art modalities, he or she is able to deepen understaning of his or her lived experiences.
Objectives:
Our aim is to uncover these new perspectives and sources of inspiration in order to advance in defining the importance of resilience in personal development.
Methods: We made use of the following techniques: ceramic, drawing, modeling, painting, assemblage of unconventional materials, multimedia techniques, animation. Performing artworks, artefacts, or using craft arts are test activities for art therapy and occupational therapy. „…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." [2] A medical project was transformed into an artistic project [4]
Results: Given the diversity of non-verbal communication of the child, art therapy is not a simple accessory method in the therapeutic process of emotional disorders caused by grief of children, but a mandatory condition of it.
Conclusions: Given the diversity of non-verbal communication of the child, art therapy is not a simple accessory method in the therapeutic process of emotional disorders caused by grief of children, but a mandatory condition of it.