

Aims. The primary aim of this rapid review was to evaluate the evidence base for the efficacy of ketamine across all formulations and routes of administrations in the treatment of adult patients with treatment resistant depression (TRD).

Methods. This rapid review retrieved controlled trials on use of ketamine across all of its formulations, including all isomers and across all routes of administration in TRD patients for achieving response and remission. This review included PubMed and PsycINFO databases. The retrieved studies were screened with the help of a screening tool and data were extracted by using data extraction forms by two authors. The studies were evaluated for quality of evidence, ethical issues and critically analyzed. Narrative synthesis was used for data synthesis.

Results. This review retrieved 10 placebo controlled randomized controlled trials (RCT) on intravenous (IV) ketamine, IV esketamine, intranasal (IN) ketamine and IN esketamine in TRD patients. IV ketamine and esketamine showed higher rates of remission and response in comparison with placebo groups in TRD patients. There was no significant improvement in response and remission rates in TRD patients on IN esketamine in comparison with placebo. The adverse effects in the intervention groups were of mild to moderate severity and short lasting mostly resolving within a day.

Conclusion. This review recommends IV ketamine and esketamine can help in achieving early response and remission in TRD patients and it seems to be a well-tolerated treatment option. Further studies are needed to assess these issues around safety, ease of administration and potential for dependence.

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Dementia in the United Arab Emirates: Factors Affecting the Time From Symptom Emergence to Formal Diagnosis

Dr Syed Fahad Javaid^{1*}, Dr Zubaida Shebani² and Dr Gabriel Andrade³

¹Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain, UAE; ²Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman and ³Ajman University, Ajman, UAE

*Presenting author.

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Aims. Dementia is a debilitating neurodegenerative disorder that can negatively impact the lives of those affected and their families. Providing safe and person-centered care for individuals living with dementia is a global need with particular emphasis on providing individuals and their families with a rapid diagnosis of their condition following the commencement of symptoms. This study aimed to establish the mean duration of cognitive symptoms before a formal diagnosis of dementia is given in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). We also studied demographic and symptom-specific factors affecting the time for dementia to be formally diagnosed. Our study examined a global issue through a more localized lens to identify areas for improvement.

Methods. The study involved extracting and analyzing anonymous data from the electronic medical records of dementia patients at Al-Ain Hospital, UAE. Following ethical approval, the data for individuals diagnosed with any form of dementia from 01/01/2010 to 31/12/2019 were extracted using a set of related diagnostic

codes. A short questionnaire was completed for every record that matched the search criteria. Demographic information was collected in addition to details of diagnosis, presenting symptoms, comorbidities, and medications.

A two-tailed independent t-test was conducted to assess the effect of demographic characteristics (gender, nationality, and age) on the time to receive a diagnosis of dementia. A one-way ANOVA was conducted to assess the effect of initial symptoms, including forgetfulness, agitation/aggression, and hallucinations, on the time taken to receive a diagnosis.

Results. Out of the total sample of 825, 442 (53.6%) were females, with 518 (63%) being Emirati citizens. The mean age of the studied sample at the time of diagnosis was 78 years (SD = 11.1). Alzheimer's dementia, 335 (40.6%), was the most common subtype diagnosed. The mean duration of symptoms (DUS) before formal diagnosis was 34.6 months (SD = 28.8). A statistically significant relationship was found between age and DUS, with those over 70 years of age at the time of diagnosis more likely to have a longer DUS ($p < 0.001$). There was a statistically significant mean difference in the DUS and some initial symptoms, namely agitation/aggression ($p < 0.001$), lability ($p < 0.003$), disinhibition ($p < 0.001$), and hallucinations ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion. To our knowledge, this is the first study of its kind in the UAE. Future investigation in this area is much needed, and this study will provide the foundations for dementia awareness campaigns encouraging early presentation to the services.

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Drift in Depression Prevalence Disorder in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Countries Over 30 Years

Dr Mitha Al Balushi^{1,2}, Prof Fatima Al Maskari², Dr Syed Javaid^{3*} and Dr Amar Ahamd¹

¹Public Health Research Center, New York University-Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi, UAE; ²Institute of Public Health, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Abu Dhabi, UAE and ³Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Abu Dhabi, UAE

*Presenting author.

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Aims. Depression disorder is a major public health problem and a serious medical illness which negatively affects people's daily life. The WHO's International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) defines this set of disorders ranging from mild to moderate to severe. Estimated annual percentage change (EAPC) is a useful statistic that is used to measure trends in rates over time-period.

The aim of this study was to compute the drift in depression prevalence disorder using the EAPC of the prevalence of depression disorder between 1990 to 2019 with corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) across the GCC countries.

Methods. Prevalence of depression disorder data for the GCC countries were downloaded from "Our World in Data" <https://ourworldindata.org/mental-health#depression>. We computed the drift of depression over 30 years between the 6 GCC countries using the statistical software R.