



Conclusions: While screening for depressed mood is now common in primary care, we found it useful to screen for specific symptoms of depression in older persons (including insomnia, change in eating habits, facial expression, and anxiety) in a primary setting.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Elderly; Anxiety; mental health problem; Depression

Old Age Psychiatry 02 / Rehabilitation and Psychoeducation 02

EPP0601

Integrating services improve the return-to-work process for people on sick leave with stress-related disorders: results from a randomized trial (n=666)

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Introduction: Stress-related disorders are common and associated with suffering and a large societal burden. While treatment appears to be able to reduce symptoms, evidence of interventions to improve work outcomes is inconsistent. Lack of integration

different service domains has been suspected to be a barrier in return-to-work (RTW) processes.

Objectives: We aimed to test the effectiveness of integrating vocational rehabilitation and mental health care.

Methods: We randomized participants on sick leave to I) service as usual (SAU), II) improved mental health care (MHC) or III) integrated interventions (INT). Primary outcome was RTW-rates measured at 12 months. Secondary outcomes were proportion in work at 12 months, RTW-rates measured at 6 months, and symptom levels at 6 months.

Results: We randomized 666 participants. Regarding primary outcome, the SAU group was superior to both MHC and INT. Furthermore, SAU was also superior to INT and MHC on almost all other work-related outcomes. INT and MHC did not show differences on any work-related outcome. On several symptom scales, MHC was observed with lower scores than SAU, whilst INT did not differ from the two other groups.

Conclusions: Both the integrated intervention (INT) and the (non-integrated) mental health care (MHC) intervention lowered return-to-work rates compared with service as usual (SAU), and thereby yielded worse outcomes. However, the MHC group intervention showed a tendency towards having lower symptom levels compared with those in the SAU group; accordingly, the SAU group is not unequivocally superior. INT and MHC showed no general differences.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: vocational rehabilitation; Stress; integrated care; Exhaustion

EPP0604

Investigation of alpha-synuclein in patients with late-onset schizophrenia

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Introduction: There is no consensus about whether late-onset schizophrenia (LOS) is a type of schizophrenia or a secondary psychotic disorder. One of the theories of the occurrence of late-onset psychoses is neurodegeneration caused by the imbalance of proteostasis.

Objectives: To study the concentration and expression of alpha-synuclein in patients with LOS compared with controls.

Methods: The study involved 42 patients with the ICD-10 criteria of schizophrenia with the onset of the disease after 45 years and 104 controls with no dementia and severe somatic pathology, comparable in age and gender. The alpha-synuclein level was estimated in a lymphocytic cell fraction from patients with LOS N=42 and controls N=104 using the Human alpha-synuclein ELISA kit. The expression of the SNCA gene was studied in 22 LOS patients and 22 controls and determined by PCR using the SYBR Green Supermix