

Method: This study involved 132 residents in LTC homes in Thailand. All of them were cognitively intact based on Mini-Cog. The Thai version of the Experiences of Close Relationships-Revised questionnaire (ECR-R-18), the Relationships Questionnaire (RQ) were used to assess attachment. The Thai version of Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS-6) and the 6-item Revised version of The University of California Los Angeles Loneliness Scale (RULS-6) were completed.

Preliminary results of the ongoing study: Participants included 85 females (64.4%) with mean age 74.89 (SD 7.89) years. The mean number of years of education was 6.81(SD 4.46) years. Most of the attachment styles were insecure (60.7%). The distribution of attachment style was 39.4% for secure, 15.2% for fearful, 16.7% for preoccupied, and 28.8% for dismissing. The mean score of attachment-anxiety was 3.58 and of attachment-avoidance was 3.61. Mean GDS score was 1.17 (SD 1.58), while depression based on the GDS cut-off was found in 31.1% of the residents. Mean RULS score was 2.36 (SD 0.75). Factors associated with Depression includes male ($\chi^2 = 4.50, p < .05$), anxious attachment ($t = 3.51, p = 0.001$) and loneliness ($t = 4.90, p < 0.001$). Anxious attachment was associated with loneliness ($p < 0.001$) and depression score ($p < 0.001$), while avoidant attachment was not.

Conclusion: The majority attachment style among residents in LTC homes is insecure attachment, with dismissing style the most prevalent. Attachment with high anxiety i.e., preoccupied, and fearful was associated with loneliness and depression.

547 - BDNF and cognitive function in Alzheimer's disease

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Relevance: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative pathology that develops mainly in elderly and senile people.

Disruption of BDNF transport or suppression of its production appears to be typical for people of old age. Objective: To investigate the influence of Alzheimer's disease on the secretion of brain factors and correlate with neuropsychological profiles.

Material and methods of research: 12 men (2) and women (10) with Alzheimer's disease were examined. The average age of the subjects was 76.25 ± 4.89 . Methods: MMSE, ADAS-COG, laboratory - BDNF was performed using the G7611 BDNF Emax (R) ImmunoAssaySystem 5 x 96 wells, BDNF Emax® Immunological test.

Results: 2 patients have mild dementia, 8 patients have moderate dementia, 2 patients have severe dementia. The average age of patients with mild dementia was 72.0 ± 1.0 . The average MMSE score is 16.7 ± 3.4 . Correlation analysis showed a close relationship between a pronounced decrease in memory in memory tests (ADAS-COG) and a pronounced decrease in blood BDNF content ($r = 0.676$). A close statistically significant relationship was found between a low result of the recognition test and a low blood BDNF content ($r = 0.598$).

Conclusion: we assume that blood BDNF is a marker of pathologically accelerated aging of the central nervous system, since low test results for mnemonic function are an indicator of severe degeneration in Alzheimer's disease.