

making test-A and B, and verbal learning test) and Blessed Dementia Scale-Activities of Daily Living (BDS-ADL) were measured. Group differences were analyzed using an analysis of variance (ANOVA). Correlation between GDS scores and BDS-ADL were analyzed.

Results: An ANOVA test showed that activities of daily living differed significantly across groups ($F(2, 276) = 13.53$, $p < 0.001$). Post-hoc analysis showed MCI with severe depression had a significantly higher mean BDS-ADL score compared with both MCI without depression and MCI with mild depression (both, $p < 0.001$). Correlation analysis showed significant positive correlation between GDS and BDS-ADL ($r = 0.366$, $p < 0.001$). However, mean scores of cognitive function tests were not different among three groups.

Conclusions: The present study suggests that co-morbid depressive symptoms may have negative impact on functional status in patients with MCI. This may further suggest the importance of evaluation and treatment of depressive symptoms in patients with MCI.

P202: Post-COVID syndrome presented with psychomotor change and suicidal ideations: a geriatric case report

Authors: Ying Lin^{1,2}, Ying-Chi Wang², Dai-Lun Chiang³, Feipei Lai¹

¹ Graduate Institute of Biomedical Electronics and Bioinformatics, National Taiwan University, Taipei City, Taiwan.

² MacKay Memorial Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Taipei, Taiwan

³ Financial Technology Applications Program, Ming Chuan University, Taoyuan City, Taiwan.

Background: COVID-19 is notorious for its neuropsychiatric sequelae. Some patients present with anosmia and cognitive and attention deficits, also known as “brain-fog”. In COVID-19 survivors, psychiatric manifestations such as depression, fatigue, anxiety, and neurocognitive impairments, also known as the “post-acute COVID-19 syndrome” or “long COVID”, were reported in 35% of the patients after the infection. New-onset anxiety, depression, psychosis, seizures, and even suicidal behaviors are also reported. Inflammation was proposed to be the pathophysiology.

Case Report: The 68 year-old married female who lived with her husband did not have psychiatric history before this year. She had covid-19 infection 3 months prior to her psychiatric hospitalization. Although she had recovered, she started to have depressed mood, disrupted sleep and anhedonia since then. She became easily anxious and could hardly feed her cats as usual. She was not able to make decisions. She no longer did house chores that she had been doing. Poor appetite led to a loss of body weight from 46 to 40kgs. She had blunted emotional response, and could not cry after her cat died. She went to clinic for help, BZD and antidepressants were given, but the condition persisted. One week prior to hospitalization, her speech became weak, murmuring and could not finish a long sentence. The physiological change can be observed using wearable device. After 3 weeks of treatment, her heart rate, activity and sleep improved. The progress was also recorded via wearable devices and clinical scales.

Discussion; In our patient, the depression was associated with circadian rhythm disruption, suicidal ideations and psychomotor slowing. This may reveal some special features of post-COVID depression. In previous studies, antidepressants have proved to be effective in treating post-COVID-19 depression. Sigma receptors are one of the possible mechanisms. Besides, agomelatine, with its melatonergic activity of regulating circadian rhythm, is

proposed to have the potential to inhibit the virus from entering CNS. The activity pattern and circadian rhythm change will be discussed.

P206: Older adults' perceptions of social distance toward older adults with depression, suicidal ideas, and suicide attempts

Authors: Yun-Fang Tsai, RN, PhD, Professor, School of Nursing, College of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taiwan; Shwu-Hua Lee, MD, Physician, Department of Psychiatry, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital at Linkou, Tao-Yuan, Taiwan

Objective: Social distance can be used to measure degrees of prejudice in people towards other members of a diverse social group. The objective of this study was to explore older adults' perceptions of social distances toward older adults with depression, suicidal ideas, and suicide attempts.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted. Older adults were recruited by convenience from outpatient clinics of three hospitals in Taiwan.

Results: A total of 327 older adults participated in this study. The mean scores of social distances toward older adults with depression, suicidal ideas, and suicide attempts were 20.8 (SD=4.2), 20.8 (SD=4.2), and 26.8 (SD=5.1), respectively. Participants had significantly higher scores on social distance toward older adults with suicide attempters than with depression ($p<0.01$) and suicidal ideas ($p<0.01$). Having them care for my family member was rated as the most disliked situation across three target groups. Participants' social distances toward older adults with depression and suicidal ideas were influenced by their religious beliefs ($p=0.02$). Their social distance toward suicide attempters was influenced by their education level ($p<0.01$). Illiterates and college graduates tended to have significantly higher scores on social distance toward suicide attempters than junior high graduates did.

Conclusion: To the best of our knowledge, it was the first study to explore older adults' perceptions of social distances toward older adults with depression, suicidal ideas, and suicide attempts. The results of this study can be used for further intervention of older adults to decrease prejudice against older adults with mental illness.

P3: The care of older people with depression in Nigeria: experience in primary care settings

Authors: Akin Ojagbemi^{1,2}, Stephanie Daley², Olufisayo Elugbadebo¹, Yvonne Feeney², and Oye Gureje¹

Affiliations: ¹World Health Organization collaborating centre for research and training in mental health, neuroscience, and substance abuse, Department of psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

²Centre for Dementia Studies, Brighton and Sussex Medical School, Brighton, UK

***Correspondence:** World Health Organization collaborating centre for research and training in mental health, neuroscience, and substance abuse, Department of psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Background: There is a large treatment gap for mental health conditions in sub-Saharan Africa where most of affected persons who receive any care do so from non-physician primary health care workers (PHCW). We