

Pre Congress Workshops

Workshop I: Evidence-informed approach to prescribing of atypical antipsychotics to manage behaviors in Neurocognitive disorders: Results of a pilot study

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The senior author would like to thank Murray Alzheimer's Research and Educational Program (MAREP) under the Schlegel Research Institute in Aging, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada and Homewood Health Centre, Guelph, Ontario, Canada for all their support for my research. There are no conflict of interests.

Background: The LuBAIR™ Paradigm is a novel approach to ascribe meaning to behavioral expressions in advanced neurocognitive disorders when the reliability of a clinical assessment is limited. The meaning ascribed to each behavioral category was used to identify those who are likely to respond to the use of atypical antipsychotics in their management. De-prescribing was attempted on patients who qualified to enter this retrospective study. De-prescribing was defined as successful if individuals were completely withdrawn from AAP and remained off them for 60 days without the re-emergence of behaviors.

Methods: The LuBAIR™ Inventory was filled on two occasions. The data collected on the second occasion, in the successful and failed de-prescribed groups, were compared in this retrospective study. MANOVA, Chi-Square paired t-test statistical analyses were used to detect the differences in the behavioral categories between the two cohorts. Cohen d was used to measure effect size.

Results: Patients who did not have Mis-Identification and Goal-Directed Expressions were more likely to successfully de-prescribe: $X^2(1, N = 40) = 29.119, p < 0.0001$ and $X^2(1, N = 40) = 32.374, p < 0.0001$, respectively. Alternatively, the same behavioral categories were more likely to be present in patients who failed de-prescribing: MANOVA and paired t-test ($p < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: Atypical antipsychotics, in their role as an antipsychotic and mood stabilizer, may be used to manage Mis-Identification and Goal-Directed Expressions, respectively.

Workshop 2: Humanitarian Crisis and Old Age Mental Health

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In 2020 there were 727 million persons aged 65 years or over in the world and this number is expected to reach over 1.5 billion in 2050. Of these, 20% suffer of a mental health condition and 60% live in low- and middle-income countries where barriers (stigma, poor access to social and health care systems) present issues even during stable times. A humanitarian crisis is defined as a singular event or a series of events that are threatening in terms of health, safety or wellbeing of a community or group of individuals, and require action that is usually urgent and often non-routine. Examples of such crisis are wars, natural disasters, epidemics and forced immigration. There is an urgent need of an