

behaviour and a structured obsessive ideation, made us consider the possibility of frontal perseveration behaviours. For this reason, a neuropsychological evaluation and a functional neuroimaging test were performed: Test Mo-CA: 9/30 with striking failures in executive functions. SPECT: mild uptake defect in the left frontotemporal region.

Results: Finally, in view of the impairment in executive functions and the frontal defects in neuroimaging, we change the initial diagnosis of OCD towards a Neurocognitive Disorder of probable frontotemporal origin.

Conclusions: The presented case evidenced the importance of differentiating obsessive compulsions from frontal perseveration to guide the differential diagnosis, given the implications for therapeutic management and prognosis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Obsessive rituals; frontotemporal dementia; obsessive-compulsive disorder; perseveration

Old Age Psychiatry

EPV0923

Sexual difficulties in old age and Person-Centered Therapy: A qualitative study with older adults

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Introduction: Sexual well-being (SWB) of the older population can be significantly influenced by age (1) and sexual difficulties (2).

Objectives: Through qualitative research, this study focused on sexual themes that affect the SWB addressed by the older people in person-centered therapy.

Methods: Twenty-five older adults, aged between 65 and 82 years and residents on the community participated in this study.

Results: The results revealed eight main themes for these participants: Absence of a partner, family interference, dissatisfaction with the body, cleanliness and body care, problems in sexual function, physical violence, problems in sexual communication and fear of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. The most discussed themes were the absence of a partner, problems with sexual function and dissatisfaction with the body.

Conclusions: This study highlights the importance of exploring the sexual difficulties that the older population feels in relation to their SWB. 1.von Humboldt S et al. Sexual expression in old age: How older adults from different cultures express sexually? *Sex Res Social Policy*. 2020;1-15. 2.von Humboldt S et al. Are older adults satisfied with their sexuality? Outcomes from a cross-cultural study. *Educ Gerontol*. 2020;46:284-293.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Sexual desire; sexual difficulties; person-centered therapy; Older Adults

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Depressive Symptoms of Centenarians during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Preliminary Results of an Exploratory Study in Switzerland

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Introduction: Depression is one of the most frequent mental health problems in older populations.¹ To the best of our knowledge, the prevalence of depressive symptomatology (DS) among centenarians in Switzerland is unknown. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic may have had a negative impact. As part of the study SWISS100², we intend to provide key information on centenarians' levels of DS.

Objectives: To describe the DS of Switzerland's centenarians during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Randomly selected centenarians from across Switzerland and their proxy relatives were invited to participate. Data are collected via telephone. The questionnaire includes the assessment of DS via the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS)- 5 items.³ Preliminary data were analysed using descriptive statistics.

Results: Telephone interviews were completed with 51 centenarians, and for 19 of them, proxy relatives also answered. The M_{Age} of the centenarians was 101.41 (1.47) years, 34 (66.67%) were female and 27 (52.94%) lived at home. The mean score of the GDS-5 was 1.32 (SD=1.49). Considering a cut-off ≥ 2 , 18 (36%) centenarians were screened positive for possible depression. Descriptive statistics indicated effects of gender (men: M=1.41, SD=1.46; women: M=1.27, SD=1.53) and living situation (private: M=1.07, SD=1.36; institution: M=1.61, SD=1.62). Centenarians' and proxy reports were significantly related ($\rho=0.56$; $p<.05$).

Conclusions: Clinically relevant DS are highly prevalent among centenarians during the COVID-19 pandemic (36%), which is consistent with a recent study⁴ reporting a prevalence of 32% in a sample of younger older adults (M_{Age}: 77.6, SD=6.9). To conclude, DS in centenarians should be screened systematically, especially in this time of unprecedented health crisis.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: depressive symptoms; Covid-19; centenarians

EPV0927

When depression envelops frontotemporal dementia: The differential diagnostic frame through a case report

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