

(ES), probably due to a greater frequency of somatic comorbidities, as well as polymedication.

Objectives: The aims of this study were to determine the prevalence of AEs of psychotropic treatment among ES hospitalized in psychiatry, and to identify the associated sociodemographic and clinical factors.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective and descriptive study. It concerned male patients aged at least 60 years, hospitalized in the psychiatry B department at CHU Hedi Chaker (Sfax, Tunisia) between 2018 and 2022. We collected demographic and clinical data from their medical records using a pre-established form.

Results: We included 30 patients. The average age was 64 years. Addictive behaviors were reported in 60%, and somatic histories were noted in 53.3% of patients. The three most frequent psychiatric diagnoses were schizophrenia (43.3%), bipolar disorder (33.3%) and depressive disorder (13.3%). Among our patients, 10% experienced adverse psychotropic drug reactions: orthostatic hypotension 6.7%; neurological AEs 3.3%. Univariate analysis showed no significant relationship between sociodemographic variables and psychotropic drug AEs. Patients with bipolar disorder were more likely to develop AEs of psychotropic treatment ($p=0.04$).

Conclusions: Our results suggest that special attention should be paid to avoiding psychotropic medication AEs in psychiatric inpatients ES. Indeed, extra precautions need to be taken in this population due to their reduced ability to report their symptoms.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0676

Meta-analysis of generalization reliability of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) questionnaire in cognitive impairment

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Introduction: Dementia is a syndrome of high prevalence and health impact. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) questionnaire is a screening tool whose use has increased in recent years, especially in cases of mild cognitive impairment. Some studies suggest that its ability to detect cognitive impairment, especially in early or mild stages, seems to be greater than gold-standard instruments (Ciesielska et al., 2016).

Objectives: We have performed a meta-analysis of reliability generalization to see if different adaptations and use in different contexts show consistent results.

Methods: We performed a literature search in PscINFO and Medline with the terms “Cognitive impairment” AND “internal consistency” AND “Cronbach”, using the following inclusion criteria:

1. Be a study in which the MoCA scale was applied to a population sample.
2. Studies published in the last 10 years.

3. Studies that provide the reliability coefficient or sufficient data to calculate them.
4. Be written in English or Spanish.

We have limited our study to the last 10 years and the English language has given us a total of 19 results in Medline and 132 results in PscINFO. Subsequently, we completed this search by snowball sampling.

A random effects model was assumed for the statistical calculations and the transformation of our values using the Hakstian and Whalen (1976) proposal. Statistical analysis was performed with the MAJOR package of the Janovi program, based on the R environment.

Results: We obtained a mean reliability for the transformed test scores of 0.42 (95% CI: 0.38 - 0.45), as well as high heterogeneity measured by Cochran's Q statistic and the I^2 index, which is attributed after analysis of moderating variables to the geographical adaptation of the questionnaire and the type of patient on whom it is applied. Our Funnel Plot graph indicates that we do not appear to have committed a publication bias.

Conclusions: Our meta-analysis shows high heterogeneity, mainly explained by the population of origin, both geographically (continent) and clinically (presence of primary cognitive impairment or not), with special incidence in those with impairment secondary to other pathologies, mainly neurological. However, we should consider the high probability that we have not included important variables in our analysis that could increase the explanatory power of our model.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0677

Gender differences in the association of dementia and depression

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Introduction: The evolution of depression and dementia has been shown to differ in some studies. For example, a history of recent depression has been found to be associated with an increased risk of Alzheimer's disease in women (Kim et al., 2021).

Objectives: We will use data collected from several dementia studies to analyze whether the presence of depression at diagnosis is more frequent in women.

Methods: We conducted a systematic search for articles analyzing the presence of depression in patients with a diagnosis of dementia. We analyzed by Student's t test the presence of depression according to sex, considering the alternative hypothesis that there is more depression in female than male patients.

Results: The mean age of the sample was 71 years. We obtained a statistically significant Student's t test ($p=0.02$).

Conclusions: The approach and approach to depression in the elderly as a risk factor could be different according to sex. For example, some studies have proposed the use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) after menopause as a possible protective factor

for the subsequent development of dementia (Kim et al., 2022). Further studies are recommended in this regard.

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EPV0678

Neuropsychiatric symptoms in frontotemporal dementia: a case report

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Introduction: We present the case of a 70-year-old man who, after presenting atypical depressive symptoms, was diagnosed with incipient frontotemporal dementia.

Objectives: Through the presentation of the case, a brief review is made of the affective prodromes of frontotemporal dementia

Methods: The patient, who had no personal history of interest, suddenly began to present depressive symptoms consisting of marked irritability, dysphoric mood, anxious semiology with a subjective feeling of anguish, maintenance insomnia and a feeling of lack of self-control, with a tendency towards verbal heteroaggressiveness. The patient reported all these symptoms with great suffering. After one year of treatment with venlafaxine 300g DMD and quetiapine 400g DMD, with one admission to the short-stay inpatient unit for self-harm threats, the patient had not experienced any improvement. In addition, during this year, the patient's family began to observe small memory lapses that affected his daily functioning, making the patient progressively more dependent.

Results: In view of this clinical picture, it was decided to request an MRI and a brain PET scan, where deficits in the frontal and temporal regions were observed, and a diagnosis of incipient frontotemporal dementia was made.

Conclusions: Frontotemporal dementia is the third most common dementia in people over 65 years of age. About half of the patients debut with psychiatric symptoms, one of them being depressive symptoms. Treatment is focused on the use of psychotropic drugs with the aim of symptom management. Olanzapine or aripiprazole are effective for psychotic symptoms or acute agitation. For more subacute conditions, SSRIs or trazodone are recommended. The iACOs are not recommended, because they are ineffective and worsen neuropsychiatric symptoms.

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EPV0679

Major depressive episode in the elderly. Use of maintenance ECT: a case report.

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Introduction: We present the case of an elderly patient with a severe depressive episode who, in order to maintain psychopathological stabilisation, receives ECT on an outpatient basis.

Objectives: The objective is to briefly review the use of ECT as a maintenance treatment for severe depression in the elderly.

Methods: Patient aged 76 years, multipathological, with a history of hypertension, DM and LBP. Femoral head fracture, myelodysplastic syndrome, severe osteoporosis with vertebral crushing, requiring rescue treatment with tramadol, and renal failure.

She came for consultation, reporting depressive symptoms of months' duration, together with delusions of ruin and nihilism. Despite antidepressant and stabilising treatment with duloxetine at daily doses of 120mg, extended-release quetiapine 600mg, lorazepam 2.5mg and mirtazapine 45mg, the patient began to show negative behaviour towards accepting food, clinophilic behaviour and abandonment, which led to her being admitted to the short-term hospitalisation unit.

Results: Due to the severity of the depressive symptomatology, it was decided to start ECT, administering a total of 12 sessions, which were effective, and outpatient follow-up was resumed. However, after a week, the patient again began to show marked apathy and abulia, as well as complete anorexia lasting more than 24 hours, which led to a new admission. It was then that it was decided to maintain the ECT treatment, on an outpatient basis, as maintenance treatment, together with pharmacological treatment.

Conclusions: ECT is indicated in severe depression, with or without psychotic symptoms, with malnutrition and organic pathology. According to studies, it has a beneficial response of more than 60%. However, the rate of receiving depressive symptomatology in a severe episode is high, despite ECT, so studies and clinical practice recommend maintenance ECT. It is usual to start with weekly sessions, and progressively space them out to maintain the minimum that guarantees stability.

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EPV0680

Schizoaffective Disorder and Parkinson's Disease: a case report

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Introduction: We present the case of a patient with schizoaffective disorder and Parkinson's disease (PD), requiring treatment adjustment, with the use of high doses of quetiapine for the treatment of psychotic symptomatology.

Objectives: The aim is to briefly review the treatment of dopaminergic psychosis in the elderly.

Methods: Patient aged 86 years, institutionalised, presenting severe episodes of behavioural alteration, high anxiety and delusions of harm, together with auditory and visual