Results: The SEED model proposed that music enhances reminiscence through: Summoning autobiographical memories, eliciting physiological responses, evoking emotional reactions and pleasure, and defining and describing self-identity and social connectedness. Findings of the EEG study suggested that for the individual participants, both verbal and music-assisted reminiscence therapy resulted in widespread and lateralised activation. These activations were stronger for music- assisted reminiscence than for verbal reminiscence, particularly in the central and frontal areas. Only participants who received music-assisted reminiscence demonstrated activation in areas associated with emotional regulation and meditation, providing preliminary evidence for the SEED model.

Conclusion: The two presented studies contribute to our understanding of the potential mechanisms for change when applying reminiscence and music-assisted reminiscence therapy interventions to improve wellbeing for older people.

P172: A preliminary study for potential protective role of anti-oxidative stress markers for cognitive impairment: glutathione and glutathione reductase.

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Objective: We aimed to study the relationship between glutathione (GSH), a key molecule of the anti-oxidant defense system in the blood, and glutathione reductase (GR), which reduces oxidized GSSG to GSH and maintains redox balance, with the prevalence of Alzheimer's dementia and cognitive decline.

Methods: 20 with normal cognition and 20 with Alzheimer's dementia who completed the 3rd f/u clinical evaluation over 6 years were selected by matching age and gender. Plasma glutathione (GSH) and glutathione reductase (GR) concentrations were independent variables. Clinical diagnosis and neurocognitive test scores were used as dependent variables indicating cognitive status.

Results: The higher the GR, the greater the possibility of normal cognition rather than Alzheimer's dementia. Also, the higher the GR, the higher the neurocognitive score. However, this association was not significant in GSH in any way. After 6 years, the conversion rate from normal cognition to cognitive impairment was significantly higher in the lower 50th percentile of the GR group than in the upper 50th percentile.

Conclusion: According to the result of this study, the higher the GR, the lower the prevalence of Alzheimer's dementia and incidence of cognitive impairment, and the higher the cognitive outcome. Therefore, GR can be regarded as a protective biomarker for Alzheimer's dementia and cognitive decline.

P179: Clinical characteristics and potential link to Parkinson's disease and dementia with Lewy bodies in patients with major depressive disorder who received maintenance ECT

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