

Results: The patient had previously received multiple high-dose psychotropic drugs (Gabapentin, trazodone, Zolpidem, Quetiapine), which had reduced the agitation but had not resolved the problem. Organic causes were treated in a multidisciplinary team (pressure ulcers), together with a gradual tapering of medication. Although underlying vascular dementia was diagnosed, the patient's gait and cognitive status improved, with a significant impact on her autonomy and quality of life.

Conclusions: Despite an extensive literature on the subject, delirium in the elderly remains an under-diagnosed medical condition, especially the hypoactive subtype, just as cascade prescribing remains common. It is important to raise awareness among specialists in training to prevent and diagnose it.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: delirium; De-prescribing; prescription cascade; Polypharmacy

EPV0937

The specific of development tasks in old age

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Introduction: The presentation considers the peculiarities of late adulthood, different views on the periodization of older ages (World health organization, I. Burnside, H.S. Pryazhnikov).

Objectives: The research is aimed at studying the peculiarities of late adulthood.

Methods: The method of work is a bibliographic analysis.

Results: Reveals the structure of psychological age (concept by L.S. Vygotsky), the specificity of the development in late adulthood and features of the social situation of development. Reveals modern ideas of ageing as a process not only of involution and loss, but also a process of continued development. The greatest attention is paid to the peculiarities of development tasks at older ages and the difficulties faced by older people trying to cope with them. There are the brief overview of the positions of C.G.Jung, A.Adler, E. Erikson, R.Peck, G.M.Bryugman, A.G.Liders, N.S.Pryazhnikov, E.E.Sapogova, I.V.Shapovalenko, V.I.Slobodchikov, G.A.Zuckerman, etc. regarding the development tasks in late adulthood. The comparison of the development tasks of early and late age periods by G.M. Bryugman, which shows that the tasks of aging worse defined, at least sequentially ordered, and the results of solution of development tasks is less predictable than in earlier ages.

Conclusions: We can say that in old age is important not only the task of adjusting to different changes of pace of life, quality of life, social circle, etc., and overcome the negative aspects of aging but also issues of self-development. As the primary development task in late adulthood is considered an achievement of his own integrity and finding the meaning of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: elderly age; development tasks; development in old age; integrity; wisdom

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BDNF and cognitive function in Alzheimer's disease

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Introduction: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative pathology that develops mainly in elderly and senile people. Disruption of BDNF transport or suppression of its production appears to be typical for people of old age. Objective: To investigate the influence of Alzheimer's disease on the secretion of brain factors and correlate with neuropsychological profiles.

Objectives: 12 men (2) and women (10) with Alzheimer's disease were examined. The average age of the subjects was 76.25 ± 4.89 . Methods: MMSE, ADAS-COG, laboratory - BDNF was performed using the G7611 BDNF Emax (R) ImmunoAssaySystem 5 x 96 wells, BDNF Emax® Immunological test.

Methods: 2 patients have mild dementia, 8 patients have moderate dementia, 2 patients have severe dementia. The average age of patients with mild dementia was 72.0 ± 1.0 . The average MMSE score is 16.7 ± 3.4 .

Results: Correlation analysis showed a close relationship between a pronounced decrease in memory in memory tests (ADAS-COG) and a pronounced decrease in blood BDNF content ($r = 0.676$). A close statistically significant relationship was found between a low result of the recognition test and a low blood BDNF content ($r = 0.598$).

Conclusions: We assume that blood BDNF is a marker of pathologically accelerated aging of the central nervous system, since low test results for mnestic function are an indicator of severe degeneration in Alzheimer's disease.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cognitive function in Alzheimer's disease; bdnf; neurotrophic parameters; neuropsychological parameters

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Catatonia and dementia: a case report

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Introduction: Catatonia is a neuropsychiatric disorder characterized by motor, behavioral and autonomic changes. It is associated with several psychiatric disorders, including dementia. Catatonia is an underdiagnosed syndrome, so it is important to draw attention to it. Here, we review a case of a patient admitted to our psychiatric department with a clinical presentation compatible with catatonia. After proper treatment, further assessment revealed dementia.

Objectives: This work aims to describe a case of catatonia in a patient with dementia.

Methods: Bibliographic research using Pubmed®. Clinical file consultation and patient interviews.

Results: Catatonia is a disorder that was already been described as part of several types of dementia. We present a 69-year-old female