

Introduction: This study focuses on ambivalence among intergenerational relationships in old age.

Objectives: This study aims to analyze the perspectives of intergenerational relationships between older adults and adult children. For this purpose, a qualitative research was carried out, which analyzes these relations at a cross-national level.

Methods: Four hundred and twenty four older participants aged 65-97 years, were interviewed. Participants were of three different nationalities and lived in the community. All the interviews went through the process of verbatim transcription and subsequent content analysis.

Results: Two dimensions of generational ambivalence were revealed from the study; support and the conflict dimensions. Findings of content analysis produced six themes, which represent intergenerational relations between older adults and adult children: older adults-adult children interaction quality; family integration; care and support; definition of limits; distance and alienation; and communication difficulties.

Conclusions: This study highlighted the diversity of experiences in old age, in relation to intergenerational relationships and underlined the conflicting expectations from older adults in relation to their adult children.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: older adults; ambivalence; Adult children; intergenerational relationships

EPV0422

Socio-demographic and clinical features of patients with dementia attended in the psychiatry department

S. Bader^{1*}, E. Ellouz², R. Abderrahim², M. Abbas¹ and K. Mdhafer¹

¹Psychiatry, regional hospital of Gabed, gabes, Tunisia and ²Neurology, regional hospital of Gabed, gabes, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Dementia's prevalence increases due to population aging, it has become a major public health concern.

Objectives: To estimate the incidence of dementia and to describe the socio-demographic and clinical profile of patients attended in the psychiatry department of Gabes (Southern of Tunisia).

Methods: It was a retrospective descriptive study including all the patients who attended for the first time in the psychiatry department of Gabes, from the 1st January, 2010 to December 31, 2018, and who were diagnosed with dementia according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV). Socio-demographic and clinical data were assessed. The Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) was used as a neuropsychological examination.

Results: We included 98 patients. The mean annual hospital incidence of dementia was 2.38%. The mean age was 76.5 ± 9.8 years. Patients were married (68%), illiterate (68%) and jobless (42.9%). A family history of dementia was noted in 39.8% of patients. The common cardiovascular comorbidity was high blood pressure (41.8%). Among our patients, 30 (30.6%) were smokers. The mean age of onset of dementia was 73 ± 11 years. The mean duration of untreated dementia was 3 years [3 months to 11 years]. First symptoms were mainly memory disorders (57.3 %) and behavioral disorders (17.3%) The mean MMSE score was $14 \pm$

4.8. Alzheimer's disease was the most frequent etiology of dementia (80 cases, 82.7%).

Conclusions: Our study shows a high incidence of dementia and made it possible to draw up a socio-demographic and clinical profile of dementia patients.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

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Indiana jones and ganser syndrome

M. Pérez Fominaya*, M.V. López and A. Osca

Psiquiatria, Hospital Universitario Nuestra Señora del Prado, Toledo, Spain

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Ganser syndrome is a rare medical disorder situated between hysterical etiopathogenesis and psychosis, factitious disorders and organic lesions which results in a difficult diagnosis. It is listed in DSM VI as a dissociative disorder whose main symptom is approximate answers, other accompanying symptoms appearing in Ganser: clouding of consciousness, somatic conversion symptoms and hallucinations. Psychopathologically explains a mental state of escape from a situation difficult to being tolerated. Organically appears in pathologies involving the frontal lobes

Objectives: We present a case of a XX year old man who suddenly develops a depressive disorder with no apparent cause. Initially he was a professionally developed man. Famous archaeologist. University professor. Guitarist in a musical group. He deteriorated through the years, appearing dementia data with auditive hallucinations and resistant headache. He begins to have difficulty speaking correctly, with paraphasias and short answers, continually repeating "I don't know", Short-term amnesia and bed-chair life

Methods: It was impossible to perform both the Mini-Mental State Examination test and the fototest because the patient refused claiming to be very nervous. The CT and MRI showed a slight temporary atrophy and vascular age changes. Subsequently, PET was performed without notable findings. Antidepressant and anxiolytic treatment was introduced without success as well as treatment for dementia and antipsychotic treatment.

Results: The headache was improved. The rest of the symptoms did not disappear

Conclusions: Ganser syndrome is a psychiatric condition that is difficult to diagnose and treat.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: ganser; hysteria; old age

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Vascular psychosis in the elderly. case report and literature review for different antipsychotic treatment strategies

T. Gutiérrez Higuera*, S. Sainz De La Cuesta Alonso, F. Calera Cortés and S. Vicent Forés

Clinical Unit Of Mental Health., Reina Sofia University Hospital., Córdoba., Spain