

examining the correlation of the Electronic Frailty Indices (EFI) depression and anxiety scores.

Results: Of the 118 patients ranging from mild to severe frailty we found a positive correlation of the EFI with the Depression and anxiety scores. Within the data set, the correlation coefficient of EFI scores and PHQ 9 scores was found to be 0.819. Similarly within the same data set we found a correlation coefficient of EFI and GDS scores of 0.651. The higher the EFI the greater was the scale of dependency and comorbidity and this correlation was consistent across the data set with depression and anxiety. We believe physical impairment, loss of independence and social isolation cognitive decline contribute to loss of self-esteem.

Conclusions: Our study found a positive correlation between frailty severity based on EFI scores and depression and anxiety severity. Early detection in deterioration of mental health will enable supportive measures and targeted treatment strategies. Our study shows the strong correlation of EFI severity scores with worse mental health.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Depression; Frailty; Electronic Frailty Indices

EPV0934

A novel Arabic tool of cognitive assessment in patients with mild cognitive impairment

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Introduction: Mild cognitive impairment is one of the commonly reported disorders nowadays in old age individuals, it might represent the prodroma of definite dementia. There is a novel Arabic tool now which could help in the evaluation of cognitive functions in these patients.

Objectives: 1-To study the cognitive functions in mild cognitive impairment by a novel Thinc-it tool (Arabic version) 2-To compare between Mini Mental Status Examination (Standard test) and the novel Thinc-it battery (Arabic version) in detection of cognitive dysfunctions in these patients.

Methods: 1-The Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) is a tool that can be used to systematically and thoroughly assess mental status. It is an 11-question measure that tests five areas of cognitive function: orientation, registration, attention and calculation, recall, and language. The maximum score is 30. A score of 23 or lower is indicative of cognitive impairment. The MMSE takes only 5-10 minutes to administer and is therefore practical to use repeatedly and routinely 2-Thinc-it THINC-it® is a screening tool designed to measure cognition and provides important data for an overall evaluation of whether cognitive functioning is impaired, it includes the following tests:

1. PDQ-5D Subjective Questionnaire
2. "Spotter" – CRT game
3. "Symbol Check" – Nback game
4. "CodeBreaker" – DSST game
5. Trails – TMT game

Results: The results of Thinc-it (Arabic version) is statistically correlated to the mean score of Mini Mental state

Examination, this means this Arabic version is a valid novel tool for assessment of Cognitive dysfunctions .

Conclusions: Arabic version of Thinc-it can be used in cognitive evaluation

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: THINC-it; COGNITIVE; ARABIC; NOVEL

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De-prescribing strategy in a case of Delirium in the elderly

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Introduction: Iatrogenic factors, such as polypharmacy and prescription cascade, are some of the main causes of delirium in the elderly. We present a case of delirium of months of evolution that improved after applying a pharmacological de-prescription strategy.

Objectives: To report a case and review the available literature on the concepts of prescription cascade and de-prescription in delirium in the elderly.

Methods: A 92-year-old woman with a history of cerebrovascular accidents and no psychiatric history or dementia was admitted to a psychogeriatric clinic due to disorientation, delusions of harm and gait apraxia. Several months earlier she had required admission to the general hospital for agitation. In view of the suspicion of delirium, an exhaustive examination and complementary tests were performed, including a neuropsychological assessment and a brain scan (Image 1).

