

have largely attempted to differentiate these syndromes. Repeated episodes of WKS may cause cognitive deterioration. In contrast to other common causes of dementia, the decline in cognitive functioning in ARD is relatively non-progressive if abstinence is maintained, or even partially reversible, as supported by neuroimaging evidence. Given the increase in per capita consumption, it is expected a disproportionate increase in ARD.

Keywords: alcohol neurotoxicity; dementia; korsakoff's syndrome

EPP0833

Cognitive decline and psychotropic drugs use in elderly people with mental disorders.

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Introduction: The growth in the number of aged people in the population is considered a worldwide phenomenon, with direct consequences in health systems. The literature indicates an increase in the diagnosis of mental disorders and the use of psychotropic drugs for that population, as well as frequent complaints regarding to cognition.

Objectives: To analyze the possible relationship between cognitive decline and use of psychiatric drugs in elderly with mental disorders, assisted by psychiatric outpatient clinics, city of Campo Grande, state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

Methods: Quantitative, exploratory, descriptive and cross-sectional research, with 59 participants. Sociodemographic and clinical variables were collected through semi-structured clinical interviews and medical records. To screen for cognitive decline, the Mini Mental State Examination was used.

Results: Majority of females, with a mean age of 66.75 ± 0.63 years, married, up to 8 years of completed studies and living with family members. The prevalence of depressive disorders was higher (52.54%), with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor antidepressant use in 67.8%. Most were using 2 or more psychotropics the most prevalent combination being benzodiazepines and antidepressants. 52.5% of the elderly reported cognitive complaints and 45.8% presented Mini Mental scores, suggesting cognitive decline. It was associated with depressive disorders and the consumption of 2 or more psychotropics.

Conclusions: Although there is evidence that psychotropic drugs represent effective strategies for the treatment of mental disorders, the use for this group of elderly should be carefully analyzed, due to the predisposition or worsening of cognitive decline, with impairment to the quality of life of this population.

Keywords: Cognitive decline; Psychotropic drugs; Elderly people; Mental disorders

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Psychotherapies for neurocognitive disorder due to alzheimer's disease- the current level of evidence

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Introduction: Psychosocial interventions for Alzheimer's dementia (AD) may increase patients quality of life and overall functioning, while it decreases caregivers burden. Therefore psychotherapies represent an important component of the case management, beside pharmacological approaches.

Objectives: To review the current psychotherapeutic options available for patients diagnosed with AD, that may be added to their ongoing pharmacological treatment.

Methods: A literature review was conducted through main electronic databases, and papers published between January 2000 and August 2020 were included in the analysis.

Results: Cognitive stimulation therapy is based on general cognitive abilities training, with an accent over the social interaction, and it has been associated with significant improvement when compared to wait list or standard care. Reminiscence therapy, usually administered in a group format, focuses on past experiences, triggered by photos, newspaper fragments, music tunes etc., and according to a meta-analysis it may increase communicational, cognitive, and affective abilities. Validation therapy is based on a very empathic communication and tries to acknowledge patients perspective over the world, but the data to support its efficacy is limited for AD. Multisensorial stimulation is based on the assumption that stimuli deprivation is involved in the onset of anxiety, restlessness, insomnia etc, and may lead to short-term non-cognitive symptoms. Music therapy, art therapy, and animal-assisted therapy are also indicated, but more trials are needed to confirm their efficacy.

Conclusions: A large number of psychotherapeutic interventions are explored for AD patients, but most of them have low levels of evidence.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease; neurocognitive disorder; psychotherapy

EPP0835

Phenocopy syndrome of frontotemporal dementia

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Introduction: Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is a group of neurodegenerative disorders characterized by behavioral or language changes with progressive executive dysfunction. It's subdivided into two variants, the behavioral and language variants. The phenocopy syndrome of frontotemporal dementia (phFTD) mimics the