

- **Managing uncertainly and attempting to create certainty through navigating knowledge.** Active ageing changed how participants viewed and dealt with MCI with attempts to clarify knowledge of dementia risk.
- **Being an active ager; actively able to be active and participate in active ageing.** Individuals demonstrated engagement through sharing achievements, ability and inabilities.

Conclusion: Active ageing is a collective habitus, with absence of clear knowledge and direction creating a mismatch between rhetoric and lived experiences of people with MCI. Ultimately results inform the development of concepts in social gerontological theory and active ageing

P43: Hormone therapy and the decreased risk of dementia in women with depression: a population-based cohort study

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Background: The literature has shown depression to be associated with an increased risk of dementia. In addition, hormone therapy can be a responsive treatment option for a certain type of depression. In this study, we examined the association between hormone therapy, including lifetime oral contraceptive (OC) use, and hormone replacement therapy (HRT) after menopause with the occurrence of dementia among female patients with depression.

Methods: The South Korean national claims data from January 1, 2005, to December 31, 2018, was used. Female subjects aged 40 years or older with depression were included in the analyses. Information on hormone therapy was identified from health examination data and followed up for the occurrence of dementia during the average follow-up period of 7.72 years.

Results: Among 209,588 subjects, 23,555 were diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and 3023 with vascular dementia (VD). Lifetime OC usage was associated with a decreased risk of AD (OC use for < 1 year: HR, 0.92 [95% CI, 0.88–0.97]; OC use for ≥ 1 year: HR, 0.89 [95% CI, 0.84–0.94]), and HRT after menopause was associated with a decreased risk of AD (HRT for < 2 years: HR, 0.84 [95% CI, 0.79–0.89]; HRT for 2–5 years: HR, 0.80 [95% CI, 0.74–0.88]; and HRT for ≥ 5 years : HR, 0.78 [95% CI, 0.71–0.85]) and VD (HRT < 2 years: HR, 0.82 [95% CI, 0.71–0.96]; HRT for 2–5 years: HR, 0.81 [95% CI, 0.64–1.02]; and HRT for ≥ 5 years: HR, 0.61 [95% CI, 0.47–0.79]).

Conclusions: In this nationwide cohort study, lifetime OC use was associated with a decreased risk of AD, and HRT after menopause was associated with a decreased risk of AD and VD among female patients with depression. However, further studies are needed to establish causality.

P51: Correlation between skin conductance and anxiety in virtual reality

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