'unexplained' or 'problem' while it can better be seen as 'signal' behavior (van Dongen et al., 2022). Adding observational research to the diagnostic process in people with dementia can give insight into underlying causes of neuropsychiatric symptoms. The TRADE-interview can be helpful in diagnosing PTSD. The value of using validated tests is emphasized.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0684

### Social robots in care for older adults: a non-pharmacological option for the improvement of mental functioning?

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1997

**Introduction:** With the rapid ageing of societies in Europe and worldwide, the issues of social functioning and mental well-being of older adults gain importance and call for effective care solutions. Among the non-pharmacological options, modern technologies are a promising direction. The use of humanoid social robots, at least in selected areas of care for community-dwelling older people, is one of the possibilities to cope with both their mental problems and the increasing shortage of qualified caregivers.
**Objectives:** We thus investigated which prospective areas of care are scored best by older subjects and their professional caregivers.
**Methods:** Opinions of older people (60+; no severe cognitive impairment), living in the community, and their professional caregivers about a robot in care for older adults were collected using the mixed-methodology Users' Needs, Requirements and Abilities Questionnaire (UNRAQ), after a 90-150 minute interaction with the TIAGo robot (PAL Robotics, Spain).
**Results:** The robot as a companion of an older person was scored better by older adults than caregivers (p<0.01). Similar results were obtained for the statements *The robot could decrease the sense of loneliness and improve the mood of the elderly person* (p<0.01), *The robot should detect the owner's mood* (p<0.05), and *The robot should accompany the owner in everyday activities* (p<0.01).
**Conclusions:** Our results, reflecting the opinions and preferences of various stakeholders, indicate a high general acceptance of a robot in care for older people. The indication of best-scored areas provides clues for the robot's designers as well as those involved in the implementation of robotic solutions in care and their introduction into the lives of older adults.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV0685

### Antipsychotic prescription amongst the elderly: Descriptive and analytical study

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1998

**Introduction:** Antipsychotics are frequently used to treat certain delusional, psychotic and behavioral symptoms in the elderly. However, the data in the literature show a great variability in the practices of different teams as well as numerous misuses in the use of this therapeutic class.
**Objectives:** The aims of this work were to evaluate the prescription of antipsychotics in the elderly admitted in a psychiatric department and to compare them with the Information in the literature.
**Methods:** This was a retrospective and descriptive study carried out in the Psychiatry Department at Mahdia Hospital. We included all patients aged 65 years and older, admitted between January 2016 and December 2021 and having received antipsychotic treatment.
**Results:** Our sample consisted of 53 patients with a mean age of 69.8 years with a standard deviation of 4.2. The sex ratio (M/W) was 2.7. The most common diagnoses in our sample were schizophrenia and dementia with rates of 31.8% and 27.3% of cases respectively. Regarding antipsychotic treatment, 34.1% received first generation oral antipsychotic treatment (AP1G), 31.8% received second-generation oral antipsychotic treatment (AP2G), 27.3% received a combination of AP1G and AP2G and 6.8% received a long-acting injectable antipsychotic. More than a quarter of our patients (34.1%) reported adverse events due to antipsychotic treatment.
**Conclusions:** The results of our study highlighted various indications for which an antipsychotic treatment was prescribed in an elderly person despite an often poor and multi-medicated health status, to which side effects were added.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Oncology and Psychiatry

## EPV0686

### Factors influencing quality of life and well being in metastatic prostate cancer patients

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.1999

**Introduction:** Improving health-related quality of life (HRQL) is the main goal of palliative care. It requires consensual management