

**Introduction:** The relationship between mood disorders, particularly depression and cognitive impairment is complex. The symptoms of depression in the elderly include confusion, sleep alterations, low concentration, cognitive deficits, and somatic complaints that may also be present in dementia, with depression being often a prodrome.

**Objectives:** The present study aimed at investigating the presence of cognitive disturbances in outpatients over 65 years of age consulting us for a mood episode, as well as to investigate the possible relationships between cognitive and depressive symptoms.

**Methods:** The study included 57 older patients attending the Psychiatric Clinic of Pisa, with a diagnosis of a major mood episode according to DSM-5 criteria. The psychometric scales included: Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D), Beck Inventory Scale (BDI), Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS), to measure the severity of depression; Short Psychiatric Evaluation Schedule (SPES), to assess organic mental deficits; Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia (CSDD), to assess depression in people with dementia; *Adult Autism Subthreshold (AdAS) Spectrum*, to evaluate the eventual presence of specific features of the autistic spectrum disorder (ASD). Moreover, patients were also assessed for cognitive screening with Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB), Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE).

**Results:** The HAM-D total score was  $10.18 \pm 6.33$ , that of BDI  $12.79 \pm 9.89$ , that of GDS  $12.69 \pm 8.25$  and that of CSDD  $8.35 \pm 6.25$ . The showed a MoCA value was  $21.30 \pm 4.86$ , that of FAB  $14.12 \pm 3.92$ , and that of MMSE  $25.06 \pm 4.20$ . The MoCA total score positively correlated with those of the FAB and of the MMSE, while the FAB score with the MMSE score. A positive correlation was found between SPES and the HAM-D, BDI, CSDD and GDS total scores. The AdAS score positively correlated with that of MMSE. By correlating scores of depressive dimensions with those of cognitive functions, a positive correlation was noted between FAB total score and those of the HAM-D, BDI, CSDD and SPES.

**Conclusions:** These findings suggest a possible link between the presence of ASD and depressive symptoms from the one side and cognitive performance and executive functions from the another side.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## Oncology and Psychiatry

### EPP0477

#### Exploring fertility information needs and preferences in young women diagnosed with breast cancer: a qualitative study

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**Introduction:** Research has suggested an increased incidence of breast cancer in young women who have not yet completed family-

building projects. However, the use of adjuvant therapies with cytotoxic drugs may affect fertility permanently or transiently. Furthermore, women undergoing prolonged adjuvant hormonal therapy have an increased risk of infertility due to the natural aging of the reproductive system during this period. Thus, young breast cancer survivors present fertility and childbearing concerns and related information needs.

**Objectives:** The present study aimed to know the experiences of breast cancer survivors regarding the information received about reproductive health during cancer diagnosis and treatment and to identify unmet needs and preferences about how and when to receive this information.

**Methods:** A exploratory qualitative study was conducted using a convenience sample consisting of young women diagnosed with breast cancer aged 18 to 45 years. Semi-structured interviews were carried out individually and online with 24 female Portuguese breast cancer survivors ( $M=37.21$ ;  $DP=4.44$ ) between June and August 2022.

**Results:** From the preliminary thematic analysis of the data, three main themes were identified: 1) information received at the time of diagnosis; 2) unmet information needs, and 3) main preferences. Findings showed that most participants received information related to the impact of treatments on fertility, namely about the gonadotoxic effect of chemotherapy. This information was mostly provided by the nurses, but gaps were still identified. The interviews highlighted that, for most participants, it would be important to receive reproductive health information at an early stage of diagnosis, before treatment begins. Breast cancer survivors addressed the need to build a “uniform information model”, as well as booklets that systematize the reproductive impacts of cancer diseases, taking into account the specificities of each type of cancer and associated therapies.

**Conclusions:** Despite clear indications that fertility is an important issue in the context of breast cancer, the preliminary results of this study suggested that fertility counseling after diagnosis is still limited. There is a need to develop structured interventions that address the reproductive needs and concerns of these patients throughout the course of the disease.

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### EPP0478

#### Mixed depression and suicidality in oncology outpatients

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**Introduction:** Mixed depression (MxD), is a nosologic entity characterized by the presence of excitatory symptoms during a depressive episode. MxD embeds high levels of chronicity, functional impairment and suicidality. The assessment of MxD in a