

EPV0674

Bipolar disorders diagnosed in the elderly: Clinical and therapeutic particularities.

M. Karoui*, I. Kammoun, R. Kammoun and H. Nefzi

¹Psychiatrie, Faculté de médecine de Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Data on the differences between young and elderly patients with bipolar disorder and between elderly patients with early and late age of onset are limited.

Objectives: to study the clinical differences between bipolar patients with an onset in old age and other bipolar patients.

Methods: This is a retrospective study of 420 bipolar patients. In this study, patients with onset after age 60 (n=37) were compared to other patients with early-onset bipolar (EOB) (<50 years; n=383).

Results: In the year before recruitment, older patients more frequently reported a rapid course of the illness, but fewer suicide attempts, more often a single psychotropic medication and had less severe manic and psychotic symptoms, atypical antipsychotics were administered less frequently, but no difference in depressive symptomatology was observed.

Conclusions: Elderly bipolar patients differ from younger bipolar patients in course and treatment. Medication use and the occurrence of rapid cycling in elderly bipolar patients deserve careful investigation.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

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Residents' Perspectives on Geriatric Psychiatry: A Tunisian Survey.M. Karoui^{1*}, H. Nefzi², R. Kammoun¹ and F. Ellouze¹¹Psychiatrie, Faculté de médecine de Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia and²Psychiatrie, Faculté de médecine de Tunis, Tunis

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Despite the projected growth of the geriatric population, there is currently no clear treatment framework for these patients. This treatment requires specific training for psychiatrists in the field of geriatric psychiatry.

Objectives: to evaluate the attitudes of psychiatric residents in Tunisia with regard to gerontopsychiatry.

Methods: All psychiatry residents at Razi Hospital in Tunis in April 2022 were asked to complete an anonymous online survey with questions related to previous experience with the elderly, exposure to geriatric psychiatry patients during medical school, future career plans and interest in pursuing a geriatric psychiatry rotation, and factors involved in their decision.

Results: 55 of 72 (76%) residents responded, of whom 63 (n=34)% were in their second year of residency. 69% (n=38) of residents reported no exposure to geriatric psychiatry patients during medical school, but of those who had, 70% (n=24) had a positive experience. Only four residents (7%) reported considering a career in geriatric psychiatry. With respect to the geriatric psychiatry curriculum, all residents felt that changes were needed in geriatric psychiatry education and career path.

Conclusions: Residents' interest in further training in geriatric psychiatry is low. The most common reason is the perception of a poor prognosis for this patient population. Future studies are needed to develop strategies to increase interest in this field.

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Comorbid somatic conditions among older patients with major mental illness: A retrospective inpatients study.

M. Karoui*, A. Maaroufi, N. Houssein, R. Kammoun and F. Ellouze

¹Psychiatrie, Faculté de médecine de Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Psychiatric admissions of elderly subjects with mental disorders is a difficulty in management and treatment. This problem is essentially related to somatic comorbidities of this population.

Objectives: To compare the demographic characteristics, comorbid conditions and functional status of younger and older individuals with major mental illnesses admitted to psychiatry.

Methods: Using the records of patients admitted between 2015 and 2020 to the psychiatric department "G" of Razi Hospital, we collected the demographic characteristics, comorbid conditions and functional impairments for patients admitted to psychiatry and aged over 65 years. We compared these characteristics to those collected in the total population of admitted patients.

Results: The study population consisted of 75 elderly patients. Compared to the youngest patients there was a greater male majority, a higher rate of severe cognitive impairment, higher rates of chronic medical illnesses, such as congestive heart failure.

Conclusions: Our findings suggest an urgent need for integrated psychiatric and medical care for elderly subjects with major mental illness. Future research is needed to adapt evidence-based integrated models of collaborative mental health care.

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DELUSION OF PREGNANCY IN PATIENT WITH MAJOR NEUROCOGNITIVE DISORDER: A CASE REPORT

M. O. Pires*, S. Mouta, I. Fonseca Vaz, B. Jesus, J. Nunes and A. Pissarra da Costa

¹Departamento de Psiquiatria e Saúde Mental, ULS Guarda, Guarda, Portugal

*Corresponding author.

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Introduction: Delusion of pregnancy (DP) is a heterogeneous symptom that can emerge from different neuropsychiatric syndromes, including schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, but also major neurocognitive disorder (MND). According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-5 (DSM-5), DP is an