research is warranted to better ascertain the cost effectiveness of using these technologies in the non-pharmacological treatment of people with dementia.

P192: The Unmet Needs of People with Mild to Moderate Dementia During COVID-19 Pandemic in East Jakarta

Author: Tiur Sihombing

Department of Psychiatry in Duren Sawit Mental Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia

Background: The number of elderly populations continues to increase as the advancement in healthcare grows, which is shown by the increase of life expectancy, the declining mortality rates, and the surge of people with dementia (PwD). This mental health issue is barely identifiable by health workers and the elderly themselves especially during COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it is important to evaluate and identify the unmet needs of people with dementia, especially mild to moderate dementia.

Objective: To describe the unmet needs of people with mild to moderate dementia during COVID- 19 pandemic in 2021 in East Jakarta, Indonesia.

Methods: This study is using the CDR (Clinical Dementia Rating Scale) to assess severity level of Dementia, then using the CANE (Camberwell Assessment of Need for the Elderly) instrument to assess the unmet needs of people with mild to moderate dementia.

Results: 96 participants were assessed suffer from mild dementia (75%) and moderate dementia (25%). This study procured five substantial unmet needs proportion, which are friendship (26.0%), psychological distress (20.8%), close relationships (19.8%), memory dysfunction (16.7%), and daily activities (10.4%). During interviews in conducting unmet needs assessments, people with mild to moderate dementia and accompanying families expressed their desire for an activity that would be useful to overcome their unmet needs.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic for the people with mild to moderate dementia has an impact on friendships, psychological distress, memory dysfunction and daily activities so they need meaningful activities to overcome them.

P199: Cluster analysis dissecting cognitive deficits in older adults with major depressive disorder and the association between neurofilament light chain

Cynthia Yi-an Chen¹, Chih-Chiang Chiu^{2, 4}, Cho-Yin Huang², Ying-Chih Cheng^{3, 5}, Ming-Chyi Huang^{2, 4}, Po-Hsiu Kuo^{3, 6}, Wen-Yin Chen^{2,3,*}

¹Department of Psychiatry, Wan-Fang Hospital, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan

²Department of Psychiatry, Taipei City Psychiatric Center, Taipei City Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

³Institute of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

⁴Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, College of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan

⁵Department of Psychiatry, China Medical University Hsinchu Hospital, China Medical University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

⁶Department of Public Health, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan