

95% confidence interval (CI)=1.11-3.69, $p=0.0214$) and 'lassitude' (OR=1.62, 95% CI=1.00-2.62, $p=0.0497$) at the end of the acute ECT course were significantly associated with increased risk of relapse at six-month follow-up.

Conclusions: *Conclusions:* Some residual depressive symptoms, including sleep disturbance and fatigue, may help better identify patients vulnerable to relapse following a successful acute ECT course for LLD. Future studies assessing interventions that target specific residual symptoms may further reduce post-ECT depressive relapse.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Electroconvulsive therapy; Residual symptoms; Relapse; Late-life depression

EPP0143

Measuring neuropsychiatric symptoms in early dementia patients using speech analysis

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Introduction: Certain neuropsychiatric symptoms (NPS), namely apathy, depression and anxiety demonstrated great value in predicting dementia progression representing eventually an opportunity window for timely diagnosis and treatment. However, sensitive and objective markers of these symptoms are still missing.

Objectives: To investigate the association between automatically extracted speech features and NPS in early-stage dementia patients.

Methods: Speech of 141 patients aged 65 or older with neurocognitive disorder was recorded while performing two short narrative speech tasks. Presence of NPS was assessed by the Neuropsychiatric Inventory. Paralinguistic markers relating to prosodic, formant, source, and temporal qualities of speech were automatically extracted, correlated with NPS. Machine learning experiments were carried out to validate the diagnostic power of extracted markers.

Results: Different speech variables seem to be associated with specific neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia; apathy correlates with temporal aspects, anxiety with voice quality and this was mostly consistent between male and female after correction for cognitive impairment. Machine learning regressors are able to extract information from speech features and perform above baseline in predicting anxiety, apathy and depression scores.

Conclusions: Different NPS seem to be characterized by distinct speech features which in turn were easily extractable automatically from short vocal tasks. These findings support the use of speech analysis for detecting subtypes of NPS. This could have great implications for future clinical trials.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Neuropsychiatric symptoms; Depression; apathy; speech analysis

EPP0144

Subjective age and positive psychiatry: Identifying the positive characteristics associated with successful aging

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Introduction: For older adults, feeling subjectively younger is associated with improvements in cognition, subjective well-being and depressive symptoms. Positive psychiatry is the field that focuses on patient strengths and the promotion of positive outcomes, rather than just mitigation of illness. Younger subjective age may be a useful measure of successful aging, but little is known about how subjective age is associated with positive psychosocial characteristics.

Objectives: Our objective is to characterize how subjective age is related validated positive psychosocial measures, with the goal of better understanding the determinants of successful aging.

Methods: The Successful Aging Evaluation (SAGE) longitudinal study recruited over 1,300 community-dwelling residents of San Diego County, CA, from age 21 to over 100. A single-item question asked "How old/young do you feel?" We used spearman correlations to assess the relationship between subjective age and validated positive psychosocial scales such as the Self-Rated Successful Aging, Life Orientation Test, Personal Mastery Scale, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, Satisfaction with Life Scale, Adult Hope Scale, and Social Support Index.

Results: Mean chronological age was 65.5, and mean subjective age was 53.6. Mean age discrepancy was 11.5 years. Younger subjective age was positively associated with most of the positive psychosocial characteristics measured, including self-rated successful aging, optimism, personal mastery, resilience, curiosity, hope, and social support.

Conclusions: There is a growing movement within psychiatry to understand the positive characteristics that lead to successful aging. This is one of the first studies demonstrating younger age identities are associated with positive psychosocial characteristics and successful aging.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: optimism; social support; resilience; Geriatric Psychiatry

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Prevention and Management of Falls in Older Adults admitted to Woodlands Hospital, an inpatient Old Age Psychiatric Unit

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