

were administrated to evaluate cognitive and depressive symptoms. Adherence to Med-Diet was evaluated using the Med-Diet 14-Item questionnaire (MDQ). Pearson correlation was used to test association between variables. The Preacher and Hayes' strategy was used to test the mediational model.

**Results** One hundred and forty-three subjects were included in the study. Significant inverse correlations of MDQ with GDS ( $r = -0.317$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ) and CIRSG-SI ( $r = -0.247$ ;  $P = 0.003$ ) were found, with and without adjustment for potential confounders. A direct correlation between CIRSG-SI and GDS was also observed ( $r = 0.304$ ;  $P = 0.001$ ), with this association being moderated by MDQ ( $b = 0.386$ ;  $P = 0.047$ ).

**Conclusion** These findings (i) add to the accumulating evidence that Med-Diet is crucially involved in the regulation of physical and mental health of elderly people, and (ii) suggest that a Mediterranean-style diet may contribute to protect elderly subjects with higher levels of poly pathology/multi-morbidity from the development of depressive symptoms.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV0744

### Diagnostic accuracy of the overlapping infinity loops, wire cube, clock drawing tests and their combined score for cognitive impairment in mild cognitive impairment and dementia

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**Objectives** To investigate the diagnostic accuracy of the overlapping infinity loops, wire cube, clock drawing tests (CDT) and the combined score in the detection of mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and dementia.

**Methods** The participants were 60 normal controls (NC), 35 patients with MCI, and 47 patients with dementia. For the overlapping infinity loops and wire cube tests, the participants were told to copy the figures from the examples. For the CDT, the participants were asked to draw a clock face with numbers on it with the hands at ten past five.

**Results** The results illustrate that infinity loops, cube, or CDT alone, or combined score, were not able to discriminate between NC and MCI groups. In dementia detection, the CDT had the highest diagnostic accuracy (sensitivity 76.6% and specificity 87.4%) followed by infinity loops (sensitivity 83.7% and specificity 78.9%) and cube (sensitivity 93.6% and specificity 46.3%). Additionally, when the three tests were combined, better diagnostic accuracy was demonstrated with a sensitivity of 87.2% and specificity 86.3%.

**Conclusion** This study demonstrates that the three drawing tests are sensitive detectors of dementia but not MCI. The combination of these three drawing tests is a brief tool of good diagnostic accuracy for dementia screening.

**Disclosure of interest** The author has not supplied his declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV0745

### Anxiety for body symmetry and sexual performance in old and young patients, case series presentation

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**Introduction** It is not rare, old patients asking for better aesthetic results on multi-operated bodies causing anxiety and inconvenience. Objectives of our study is to present the emotional confrontation of patients towards surgery.

**Methods** We present 4 cases of interest.

**Results** A 75-year-old woman with abdominal asymmetry due to lose abdominal walls and prior operations underwent a failed operation because of her own persistence and finally was convinced to stop asking new surgery when she was told that her abdomen would never become symmetrical. A 79-year-old man, keen on parachuting, was interested to improve his sexual performance and tighten his loose skin with a re-operation on his well done hernia operation. A married man of 50-years-old with a temporary colostomy due to ruptured sigmoid colon suffering from acute diverticulitis, two months later was not at all interested in any kind of aesthetic improvement or his sexual life, and his only care was his nutrition and the avoidance of infections. A divorced man of 49-years-old, with a permanent colostomy, due to familial adenomatous polyposis and cancer occurrence on the site of his old operation (prior total colectomy in 1995), not even one time referred to sexual functioning or aesthetic problems, while his constant problem was to take care of his colostomy by himself.

**Conclusions** Old age does not mean loss of interest for body icon and sexuality. On the other hand middle-aged men seem to be more practical and less emotional than old patients.

**Disclosure of interest** The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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#### EV0746

### “The old lady and the dead bird” – A case of very-late-onset schizophrenia-like psychosis

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**Introduction** In 1943, Bleuler defined “late-onset schizophrenia” as a form of schizophrenia with onset after the age of 40. Half a century had passed with no consensus on the late psychosis' terminology, when in 1998 the international late-onset schizophrenia group Consensus proposed a nosology for these disorders: late-onset schizophrenia and very-late-onset schizophrenia-like psychosis.

**Objectives** Presentation of a case and diagnostic discussion.

**Methods** Interviews with the patient during his hospitalisation.

**Results** We present a case of a 73-year-old single woman, with no psychiatric history, who was driven to the emergency department by her relatives when they noticed her bizarre behaviour: she had drowned and strangled her pet bird. At examination she was agitated, had persecutory delusions, thought broadcasting, cenesthetic and auditory hallucinations in the form of a masculine voice, who sang and dialogued with her. Symptoms had evolved during the past six months with no apparent functional impairment. During hospitalisation she was treated with risperidone (up to 5 mg/day) with improvement in a few days. There were no significant abnormalities on cerebral tomography and analytical exams. Neuropsychological evaluation ruled out cognitive deficits. At the time of discharge although the patient kept referring auditory hallucinatory activity, she had an appropriate behaviour, and no evidence of negative symptoms.

**Conclusions** The small group of patients who meet schizophrenia's criteria for the first time at a later age present some particular