

gate depression-induced metabolic alterations. Such investigations might provide alternative insights into the nonmonoaminergic pathophysiology and treatment of depression.

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e-Poster Viewing: E-mental Health

EV0433

Efficacy of an active implementation process of a computerized CPG of major depression disorder in primary care

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Introduction The application of scientific evidence in clinical practice management of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is complex. Generally, the usual dissemination process and implementation of Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPG) induce modest changes. A computerized version of a Clinical Practice Guideline for Major Depression (e-CPG-MD) has been integrated in Electronic Clinical Records of Primary Care in Catalonia (Spain). It offers an opportunity to improve clinical results. The design allows access to precise help in the visit itself, improving diagnosis, treatment and follow-up.

Objectives To evaluate the effects of a multifaceted implementation process of e-CPG-MD, analysing their use and changes in MDD diagnosis.

Methods A cluster randomized clinical trial was performed in 10 primary care centers (PCC) in Barcelona. In five of ten centers, a multifaceted implementation process of the e-CPG-MD was developed during 6 month. The active process includes: interactive training program, regular feedback audit, educational outreach visits and periodic reminders.

Results The multifaceted implementation of e-CPG-MD was associated with a significant increase in use during the first 6 months (4.1%+3.1% vs. 52.7%+7.3%, $P<0.001$). In the active centers, the MD diagnosis increased significantly (rate quotient = 1.56, $P<0.001$) and the proportion of moderate and severe MD increased (13.6% vs 41.1%, $P=0.002$).

Conclusions A multifaceted implementation method of e-CPG-MD increased significantly its use in active centers at 6 months. Diagnosis of MDD and the proportion of moderate and severe cases also increased significantly.

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

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EV0434

Using digital mood monitoring technology to support the assessment, engagement and empowerment of young people presenting to mental health services with mood instability

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Background Digital mood-monitoring technology, such as mood-monitoring applications, is increasingly advocated within clinical research and is a potentially effective method to engage and empower youth. However, limited evidence is available on this type of technology.

Objectives (1) To assess the evidence for the use of mobile mood-monitoring applications in youth; (2) to explore what available smartphone application would be most suitable to monitor mood from the perspective of young people; (3) to examine whether mood-monitoring applications are useful for investigating mood instability in youth; (4) to explore the utility and acceptability of using the mood-monitoring application from young people's and clinicians' perspectives.

Aim To investigate how mood-monitoring applications can be used to support the assessment, engagement and empowerment of young people presenting to mental health services with a range of diagnoses in which mood instability forms a key component.

Methods A systematic review using a Cochrane methodology was conducted. After obtaining ethical approval, this study will also employ a mixed methods approach, through which quantitative findings (e.g., digital mood-monitoring data) will be furnished with an in-depth understanding of young people's views on digital mood-monitoring technology.

Results Findings from a systematic review focusing on the evidence for the psychometric properties, usability and clinical impacts of applications in youth will be presented. Preliminary results from consultations groups and plans for future research will also be discussed.

Conclusions Evidence acquired through this research can potentially influence mental health policies and result in more innovative (adjunct) interventions and improved outcomes for young people with mood instability.

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The ICT4LIFE Project—Design and development of a new information technology platform for patients with Alzheimer's disease

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Aim With an increasingly growing population in Europe, cognitive impairment is a major social and health issue. According to the World Alzheimer Report (WHO, 2014), dementia, including Alzheimer's disease is one of the biggest global public health challenges our generation is facing. There are many efforts at European level to promote active and healthy ageing. This three-year project has the ambition to provide new services for integrated care with breakthrough research and radical innovation by employing user-friendly Information and Communication Technology (ICT)