part of the list of potentially inappropriate medications for the elderly. Thus, the question arises: is the appropriate care being given to older patients, in this domain?

Research objective: This work aims to reflect on the current structure of the mental health care network for elderly patients, focusing on consumption patterns among the various categories of psychotropic drugs and their physiological impact, taking into account the particularities of the target population.

Method: A non-systematic review of the literature is presented. Bibliographic selection was carried out through keyword research in MEDLINE, Google Scholar and also by cross-referencing between articles.

Results: In Portugal it was possible to infer that the consumption of anxiolytics and antidepressants increased ans was in line with the European trend. On the other hand, there has been a downward trend in the consumption of sedatives and hypnotics, opposite to the general trend in Europe. Due to changes related to pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, older patients are more susceptible to the development of adverse reactions, the prevalence of potentially inappropriate medications is high in the context of mental health care. Switching drugs such as benzodiazepines, certain antipsychotics, tricyclic antidepressants and first-generation antihistamines significantly reduced the risk of adverse reactions.

Discussion: Mental health care policies must be aligned with the conscious use of psychotropic drugs in the elderly population, at risk of the main objective, their well- being and care, being compromised.

429 - Human rights crisis for older people during the COVID-19 pandemic in India: Psychosocial cohesion as a mitigating strategy

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It has been more than a year of the global unprecedented Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) crisis. The pandemic has exposed and exploited risks not only related to health, but also the societies, economies and our future. India, being one of the worst hit nations during this outbreak, has faced a significant economic fallout with certain vulnerable populations enduring major humanitarian crisis. The frontline workers, age and gender minorities, socio-economically impoverished and migrant workers have been disproportionately affected in India, with the disparities being widened further in the sub-continent with the second largest population and a marked socio-ethnic diversity.

COVID-19 is in no way a "great equalizer", contrary to its popular term. Older adults are at disproportionate risk of severe infection, mortality as well as loneliness, seclusion, abuse and neglect during the pandemic. Age and ageism have both factored as risks for physical and psychosocial burden of the elderly. Besides the medical factors, lack of social security, isolation, stigma, sexism, elder abuse, loss of autonomy and restricted healthcare access are crucial in the pandemic situation. Among the proposed pathways to restore human rights and societal balance during such a global crisis, social cohesion is a potential strategy. A multi-dimensional driver of long-term prosperity and collectivism, social cohesion refers to the extent of connectedness and solidarity among various groups. Interpersonal relationships within the community and sense of belongingness are the twin pillars on which social cohesion stands. This presentation reviews psychosocial vulnerabilities of older adults during infectious disease outbreaks in light of the present pandemic and proposes strategies to mitigate this marginalization through the WHO's concept of healthy ageing based on social cohesion and

inclusion. In this regard, policies and interventions require deep reflections on how best to balance opportunities and adversities, and sustain resilience to cope both with the present and future.

430 - Burnout and Negative Stereotypes: How They affect the Quality of Life of Professionals working in Nursing Homes.

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Introduction
The quality of life (QoL) of professionals working in nursing homes is often impaired by the stress that they experience daily. This sustained stress is known as burnout. A syndrome that ends up negatively affecting all areas of life and decreasing their quality of life. Negative stereotypes can alter how professionals perceive older adults. The literature has supported the relationship between high levels of burnout and negative stereotyping. These may moderate the impact of stress as a function of how they perceive stressors as reported by Lazarus and Folkman (1984).

Objective
This study aimed to analyze how burnout affects professionals´ quality of life and how this relationship is moderated by their stereotypes towards the residents. The sample included 312 professionals working in nursing homes. Quality of life (QPL-35), burnout (MBI) and negative stereotypes towards older adults´ health, motivation and personality (CENVE) were measured. To analyze the data, we performed linear regression models.

Results:
We found a negative relationship between burnout and quality of life ($p<0.001$; $R^2=0.47$). The results of the moderation analysis show that they are significant regarding total stereotypes variable (M1: b=0.10, SE=0.04, t=2.18, p=0.03), the health subscale (M2: b=0.14, SE=0.04, t=3.11, p<0.001) and the social-motivation subscale (M3: b=0.09, SE=0.05, t=1.79, p=0.07). In contrast, character-personality subscale did not show any significant moderation (M4: b=0.06, SE=0.05, t=1.25, p=0.21).

Conclusion:
These results reflect the importance of investigating the role of stereotypes and their relationship with professionals´ quality of life and burnout. Future intervention programs that aim to prevent negative stereotypes are needed not only to improve residents´ quality of life, but also for professionals wellbeing and quality of life.

431 - Establishing a Canadian National ECHO Educational Program focused on Mental Health of Older Adults

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Background
Project ECHO is a virtual, case-based capacity-building education program for healthcare providers. It was developed in New Mexico, USA but, due to its effectiveness, the model has now spread to 40