

level ($P=0.04$). The prevalence of depressive symptoms was 42.1%. It was correlated to the unknown cause of kidney failure and the short duration haemodialysis ($P=0.03$).

Conclusion These data suggest that depression and anxiety are highly prevalent in elderly patients with renal failure on dialysis. This result shows the need for interdisciplinary teamwork in improving the quality of life of those patients.

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

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EV0753

New insights in the pharmacotherapy of psychosis: The example of Parkinson's disease psychosis

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Introduction With 10 million of patients across the world, Parkinson's disease is the second most common form of neurodegeneration, after Alzheimer's. Among half of patients develop psychotic symptoms, such as visual hallucinations and delusions, which are correlated with higher rate of placement in nursing home, are difficult to treat and severely affect quality of life, making Parkinson's disease psychosis (PDP) a major public health issue.

Objectives The aim of this study is to identify treatment options that could be used to treat PDP and clarify underlying pathophysiology.

Method We conducted a literature review on Pubmed, Google scholar and Cochrane library, using a combination of the following: "Parkinson's disease Psychosis" "visual hallucinations" "Pimavanserin" "Clozapine" "atypical anti-psychotics" 120 articles were screened.

Results Considering that hallucinations arise from overactivation of dopaminergic receptors, treatment options include reducing the dopaminergic drugs used to control motor symptoms; using atypical anti-psychotics such as Risperidone, Olanzapine, Quetiapine, which often results in the worsening of extra-pyramidal symptoms. Another option is the use of low doses of Clozapine, which has been proven efficient with no worsening of non-motor symptoms, suggesting the implication of other pathways, such as serotonin. Finally, Pimavanserin, a 5-HT_{2A} receptor inverse agonist, without any dopaminergic activity, has been demonstrated to be effective in the treatment of PDP, well tolerated and easy to use.

Conclusion Serotonin inverse agonists represent a major breakthrough in the pharmacotherapy of PDP, and may lead the way to changes in the treatment of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders.

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

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Visual hallucinations in elderly people: Early dementia, psychosis or Charles Bonnet syndrome? Review and case report

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Introduction Charles Bonnet Syndrome (CBS) is an uncommon disease that involves visual hallucinations in visually impaired individuals, in absence of cognitive impairment or psychiatric illness, although some authors propose CBS as an early marker of dementia. **Objectives** Show the importance of differential diagnosis in individuals with presence of visual hallucinations, with distinction of CBS from others psychiatric or organic disorders such as hypnagogic and hypnopompic hallucinations, epileptic phenomenon, Parkinson disease, dementia, delirium tremens or late-onset psychosis.

Methods Literature review about visual hallucinations in people with psychiatric illness, dementia or in absence of these status, followed by a case report of a patient who met criteria for CBS.

Results Eighty one-years-old female with no previous psychiatric illness, experience suddenly visual hallucinations (animals, insects) with secondary anxiety, fear and insomnia as well as disruptive behaviour (throw lye to kill the animals) and delusional interpretations of the hallucinations considering them as a divine proof. Clinical exam, neuroimaging tests and SPECT confirmed just a minimal cognitive impairment nor suggestive of dementia. She had personal history of cataracts and macular degeneration, with no other medical condition. Olanzapine was prescribed but it was withdrawn because of adverse effects. Later, haloperidol was introduced with well tolerance and symptom's recovery ad intergrum.

Conclusions Charles Bonnet syndrome is a rare condition that may sometimes be the beginning of a dementia. Medical evaluation and complementary tests help differential diagnosis in order to reject others psychiatric/somatic disorders. Neuroleptic and anti-epileptic treatment should be useful to control symptoms.

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

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EV0755

Mistreatment of Alzheimer's patients: Predictive factors

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Introduction Violence against elderly persons is an intricate social, legal and ethic issue. Alzheimer's patients are the most vulnerable individuals to mistreatment and neglect. The aggressor can be even the main helper of the patient. We noticed a wide underestimation of this phenomenon, which remains taboo subject in our society.

Objectives and methods – The aim of our study is to identify predictive factors of mistreatment of Alzheimer's patients through a prospective and descriptive study, within patients following in the department of neurology in Razi's hospital.

– we evaluate cognitive function (MMSE) and the importance of behavioural disorders.

– we explored helper's socio-demographic characteristics and the quality of aid relationship.

– anger and hostility within relationship were estimated through family attitude scale.

Results Our sample accounts 60 informal caregivers predominantly female (91.7%) with an average age of 49.67 years, mostly are married (71.66%) and jobless (38.88%):

– in 78.3% of cases, caregivers spent about 12 to 24 hours per day with Alzheimer's patient.