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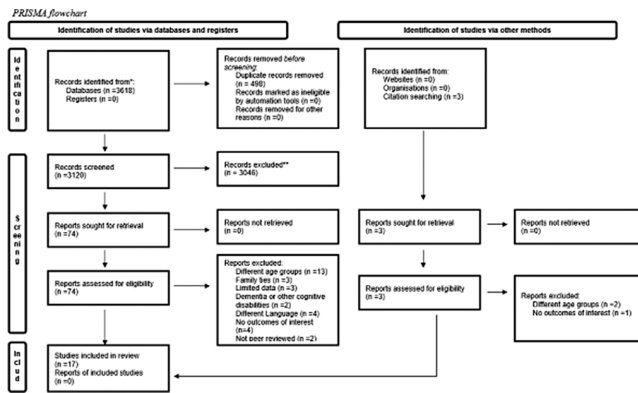
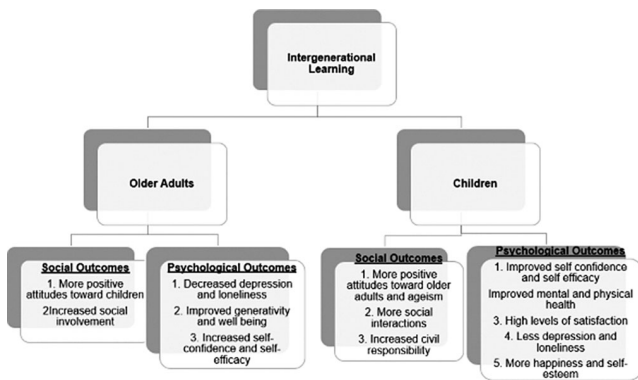


Image 2:



**Conclusions:** Promoting intergenerational interactions and learning experiences holds promise as a means to enhance the overall quality of life and well-being for both younger and older members of our communities.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

**EPP0595**

**Manifestations of antisocial behavior in older adults: A review of current literature**

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**Introduction:** Antisocial behavior in older adults is a problem for their relatives and health care providers. Antisocial behavior may present differently in the older population which makes it more difficult to diagnose adequately and apply therapeutic

interventions. This literature review provides an overview of diverse conceptualizations of antisocial behavior in older adults and the way it affects recognizability of diagnostic categories and the applicability of interventions.

**Objectives:** To gain insight into the various manifestations of antisocial behavior in older adults.

**Methods:** A systematic review design was performed. In this review, an extensive manual and electronic literature search was conducted for papers published from 1980 to 2023. For this purpose we used the electronic databases PubMed and Embase. The review will include empirical and quantitative studies of older adults with antisocial behavior.

**Results:** The results from the literature indicate that antisocial behavior does probably not decrease with age nor the burden on their social environment. Rather, the manifestations of antisocial behavior change as this population ages. Personality disorders are determined by several dimensional trait domains. The domains which are highly predictive for antisocial behavior include antagonism and disinhibition.

**Conclusions:** These findings challenge the notion of antisocial behavior decreasing with age. This review underscores the need to shift from traditional personality disorder categories to a dimensional trait perspective. Therefore, specific interventions are needed for older adults.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

**EPP0596**

**Clinical and psychopathological features of very late onset of schizophrenia-like psychosis**

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**Introduction:** Very late onset schizophrenia-like psychosis takes the 3<sup>rd</sup> place among late-life psychosis, after dementia and affective disorders associated psychosis. It's still unknown the real place of this psychosis.

**Objectives:** to investigate the clinical and psychopathological features and short-terms outcomes of late-onset schizophrenia and schizophrenia-like psychosis

**Methods:** 45 patients, mean age 70,6 ± 8,70 years, median age of manifestation psychosis - 68 [61; 75] years with late-onset schizophrenia (n=19, 42,2%), late-onset schizoaffective disorder (n=9, 20%), late-onset delusional disorder (n=7, 15,5%) and late-onset organic schizophrenia-like disorder (n=10, 22,3%) underwent clinical examination. Psychopathological, psychometric (PANSS, HAMD, CDSS, MoCA) and statistical methods were applied.

**Results:** 3 clinical groups were allocated. The 1<sup>st</sup> group included 15 patients (33%) and was characterized with severe polymorphic psychotic symptoms, included catatonic and paraphrenic signs with mental disorganization. They had the highest score of PANSS (105,46±17,99, p=0,002) and the lowest score of MoCA (14,2±2,16, p=0,05) in compare with 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> groups. They also had symptoms of depression (CDSS 6,28±5,29), compared with the 3<sup>rd</sup> group (HAMD 21,00±5,92, p=0,05). In short-terms outcomes was formed negative symptoms and cognitive impairment with