(ES), probably due to a greater frequency of somatic comorbidities, as well as polymedication.

Objectives: The aims of this study were to determine the prevalence of AEs of psychotropic treatment among ES hospitalized in psychiatry, and to identify the associated sociodemographic and clinical factors.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective and descriptive study. It concerned male patients aged at least 60 years, hospitalized in the psychiatry B department at CHU Hedi Chaker (Sfax, Tunisia) between 2018 and 2022. We collected demographic and clinical data from their medical records using a pre-established form.

Results: We included 30 patients. The average age was 64 years. Addictive behaviors were reported in 60%, and somatic histories were noted in 53.3% of patients. The three most frequent psychiatric diagnoses were schizophrenia (43.3%), bipolar disorder (33.3%) and depressive disorder (13.3%). Among our patients, 10% experienced adverse psychotropic drug reactions: orthostatic hypotension 6.7%; neurological AEs 3.3%. Univariate analysis showed no significant relationship between sociodemographic variables and psychotropic drug AEs. Patients with bipolar disorder were more likely to develop AEs of psychotropic treatment (p=0.04).

Conclusions: Our results suggest that special attention should be paid to avoiding psychotropic medication AEs in psychiatric inpatients ES. Indeed, extra precautions need to be taken in this population due to their reduced ability to report their symptoms.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

3. Studies that provide the reliability coefficient or sufficient data to calculate them.
4. Be written in English or Spanish.

We have limited our study to the last 10 years and the English language has given us a total of 19 results in Medline and 132 results in PsycINFO. Subsequently, we completed this search by snowball sampling.

A random effects model was assumed for the statistical calculations and the transformation of our values using the Hakstian and Whalen (1976) proposal. Statistical analysis was performed with the MAJOR package of the Janovi program, based on the R environment.

Results: We obtained a mean reliability for the transformed test scores of 0.42 (95% CI: 0.38 - 0.45), as well as high heterogeneity measured by Cochran's Q statistic and the I^2 index, which is attributed after analysis of moderating variables to the geographical adaptation of the questionnaire and the type of patient on whom it is applied. Our Funnel Plot graph indicates that we do not appear to have committed a publication bias.

Conclusions: Our meta-analysis shows high heterogeneity, mainly explained by the population of origin, both geographically (continent) and clinically (presence of primary cognitive impairment or not), with special incidence in those with impairment secondary to other pathologies, mainly neurological. However, we should consider the high probability that we have not included important variables in our analysis that could increase the explanatory power of our model.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0676

Meta-analysis of generalization reliability of the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) questionnaire in cognitive impairment

R. Fernández Fernández[1]*, Á. Izquierdo de la Puente[2], P. del Sol Calderón[2], M. Vizcaíno da Silva[2] and A. Rodríguez Rodríguez[3]

[1]Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Infanta Cristina, Parla; [2]Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro Majadahonda, Majadahonda and [3]Psychiatry, Hospital HM Puerta del Sur, Móstoles, Spain
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: Dementia is a syndrome of high prevalence and health impact. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) questionnaire is a screening tool whose use has increased in recent years, especially in cases of mild cognitive impairment. Some studies suggest that its ability to detect cognitive impairment, especially in early or mild stages, seems to be greater than gold-standard instruments (Ciesielska et al., 2016).

Objectives: We have performed a meta-analysis of reliability generalization to see if different adaptations and use in different contexts show consistent results.

Methods: We performed a literature search in PyscINFO and Medline with the terms "Cognitive impairment" AND "internal consistency" AND "Cronbach", using the following inclusion criteria:

1. Be a study in which the MoCA scale was applied to a population sample.
2. Studies published in the last 10 years.

EPV0677

Gender differences in the association of dementia and depression

R. Fernández Fernández[1]*, P. del Sol Calderón[2] and Á. Izquierdo de la Puente[2]

[1]Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Infanta Cristina, Parla and [2]Psychiatry, Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro Majadahonda, Majadahonda, Spain
*Corresponding author.
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Introduction: The evolution of depression and dementia has been shown to differ in some studies. For example, a history of recent depression has been found to be associated with an increased risk of Alzheimer's disease in women (Kim et al., 2021).

Objectives: We will use data collected from several dementia studies to analyze whether the presence of depression at diagnosis is more frequent in women.

Methods: We conducted a systematic search for articles analyzing the presence of depression in patients with a diagnosis of dementia. We analyzed by Student's t test the presence of depression according to sex, considering the alternative hypothesis that there is more depression in female than male patients.

Results: The mean age of the sample was 71 years. We obtained a statistically significant Student's t test (p=0.02).

Conclusions: The approach and approach to depression in the elderly as a risk factor could be different according to sex. For example, some studies have proposed the use of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) after menopause as a possible protective factor