

P184: Creativity 225during COVID-19: Evaluating an online TimeSlips storytelling program for people living with dementia during quarantine in Cloumbia

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Objectives: Since its first implementation in 1998, significant evidence has been presented of the positive impact of the TimeSlips creative expression method for people with dementia in long-term care (LTC) settings. Our research with people with dementia in Colombia extends this evidence in important new directions: it is the longest TimeSlips study to date (at 32 consecutive weeks); it is the first to evaluate the feasibility of the online delivery of the method (in response to the strict COVID-19 quarantine in Colombia); it is the first study to investigate the impact of the TimeSlips method on the personhood, quality of life and psychological well-being of Spanish-speaking participants in non-LTC settings in the Global South.

Methods: Trained facilitators provided weekly, one-hour TimeSlips group storytelling sessions via Zoom over 32 consecutive weeks to eight participants with dementia. Semi-structured interviews of participants and care partners were conducted within one week of the final intervention. Thematic analysis evaluated the resultant qualitative data.

Results: Our online implementation of the TimeSlips creative expression method reinforced key facets of participants' personhood (self-expression and self-perception, which led in turn to increased care partner appreciation), had a positive impact on key domains of quality of life (mood, energy levels and cognitive function) and stimulated a key aspect of psychological well-being (the formation and maintenance of social ties).

Conclusions: Our study demonstrated that the online delivery of the TimeSlips method to participants who remain in their own homes is both feasible and effective. With more than 2.5 million people with dementia in Latin America (most of whom remain at home post-diagnosis) and a predicted 180% increase in prevalence to 2050 (compared with a 70% increase in Europe), our pioneering study offers important precedents for future, related research, in which a direct comparison between the benefits of online versus face-to-face delivery of the method would be important next step.

P186: Longitudinal changes in the cerebrospinal-fluid volumes in patients with Alzheimer's disease

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Objective: Although the previous studies indicated that impaired cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) dynamics might contribute to the pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease (AD), the longitudinal changes of CSF volumes in AD has

been still unclear. In this study, using the methodology of quantitative assessment of CSF volumes in idiopathic normal pressure hydrocephalus (iNPH), we assessed longitudinal changes in CSF volumes in AD patients.

Methods: The subjects were the patients with mild cognitive impairment and dementia due to AD who visited Osaka University Hospital from November 2009 to October 2018. We excluded the patients with gait disturbances and MRI findings such as Disproportionately enlarged subarachnoid-space hydrocephalus (DESH), which was the suggestive finding of iNPH. For each subject, MRI was performed in the first visit and 1 year later. We quantitatively measured CSF volumes in DESH-related regions, such as ventricle systems (VS), Sylvian fissures (SF), and sulci at high convexity and the midline (SHM), using an automatic brain volumetric software program (AVSIS) (Ishii et al. 2006, 2013). The ratio of each regional volume to the intracranial volume was calculated and we compared these parameters between two visits.

Results: We enrolled 98 patients with AD (mean (SD) age = 76.0 (5.7)). Wilcoxon signed rank test revealed that, while the ratios of CSF volumes in VS and SF significantly increased during the one-year observation (VS: 4.01 (1.05) % vs 4.14 (1.09) %, $p < 0.001$; SF: 1.40 (0.21) % vs 1.42 (0.22) %, $p = 0.007$), those in SHM significantly decreased (4.30 (0.70) % vs 4.23 (0.69) %, $p < 0.001$). The change ratio of relative volumes in VS was correlated with those in SF and SHM ($r = 0.451$, $p < 0.001$; $r = -0.350$, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: In patients with AD, the CSF volumes in VS and SF increased while CSF volumes in SHM decreased. This trend of the longitudinal change was similar to the change in the patients with iNPH. The finding of this study indicates that, in the patients with AD, CSF dynamics may be impaired like the patients with iNPH.

Keywords: cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), Disproportionately enlarged subarachnoid-space hydrocephalus (DESH), Alzheimer's disease

P188: Engagement and refusals of care: a naturalistic observation study of personal care interactions between caregivers and people with advanced dementia

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Objective: Personal care interactions can provide important opportunities for caregivers to engage with a person living with advanced dementia but may also prove to be a difficult experience; why this so is not completely understood. We aimed to examine the person's engagement and refusals of care in personal care interactions and identify both successful and difficult interpersonal dynamics to enable learning from each setting to inform educational resources.

Methods: One-off video-recorded observations of personal care interactions between caregivers (care-home staff or family carers) and people with advanced dementia in the UK (total observation time 03:01:52). Observations were analysed using the Menoh Park Engagement Scale (MPES) (Camp et al., 2015) and the Resistance-to-Care scale (RTC-DAT) (Mahoney, 2015) to score 5-minute video sections, and inductively with qualitative content analysis.

Results: Active engagement of people with dementia was observed in 66% of observations. Refusals of care were present in 32% of observation time. Generally, caregivers emanated a nurturing attentiveness and people with dementia were focused and engaged throughout care activities. Rare difficult interactional components were characterised by the person with dementia appearing to show uneasiness and caregivers being flustered and