

fully adjusted models; age of onset and number of previous episodes were not significant predictors of dementia at follow-up.

Image 1:

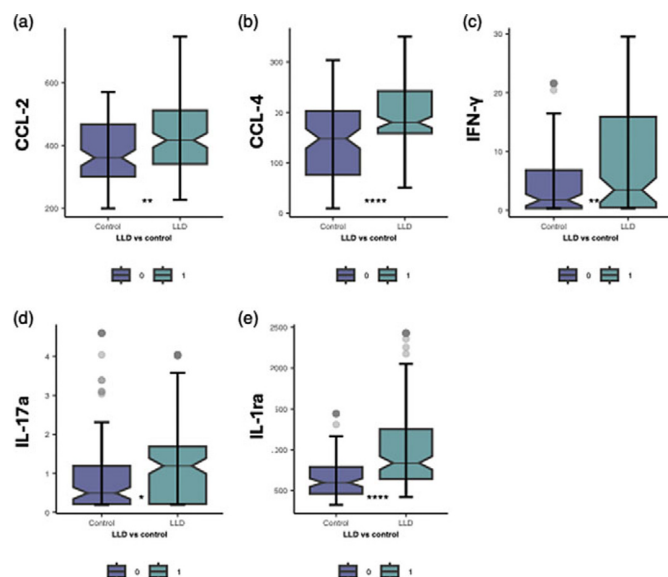


Fig.1 Boxplots illustrating differences in concentrations of 5 plasma inflammatory markers between participants with LLD (n=136) and controls (n=103): (a)CCL-2; (b) CCL-4; (c) IFN-γ; (d) IL-17a; (e) IL-1ra. These 5 inflammatory markers emerged as significantly higher in LLD compared to control group after full adjustment for covariates.

***p<0.001; **p<0.001; *p<0.05

Conclusions: This study demonstrated an increase in plasma inflammatory markers in LLD but did not find evidence they could predict dementia at follow-up.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP215

Anxiety and depression among patients with age-related macular degeneration

S. V. Kuzmina^{1*} and D. A. Yakovlev¹

¹Psychiatry and medical psychology, Kazan State Medical University, Kazan, Russian Federation

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.532

Introduction: AMD is currently the main cause of deterioration in the quality of life, disability and blindness in people over the age of 50 in economically developed countries, the presence of symptoms of anxiety and/or depression may be a risk factor for the development and exacerbation of ophthalmological diseases, a risk factor for an unfavorable prognosis of the disease and one of the factors contributing to a decrease in the patient's compliance and motivation for ophthalmological treatment

Objectives: The aim was to study the prevalence of symptoms of anxiety and depression in patients with age-related macular degeneration and determine its impact on quality of life.

Methods: A continuous sampling method was used to examine 24 patients (9 men and 15 women, aged from 41 to 87 years, the

average age in the group was 69.7 ± 10.8 years) with an established diagnosis of AMD, who were undergoing inpatient treatment at the Cheboksary branch of the FSAU NMIC MNTC Eye Microsurgery. Academician S.N. Fedorova" Ministry of Health of Russia, HADS, The Spielberger anxiety Questionnaire, SF-36, The results of the examination of the mental state were compared with the indicators of visual acuity

Results: Clinically significant severity of depression symptoms was found in 4.2% of patients, mild manifestations of depression were found in 8.3%, 79.2% demonstrated moderate reactive anxiety; 12.5% of the subjects had a low level of reactive anxiety. 81.7 % of the respondents were subject to moderate and high personal anxiety. men were more prone to manifestations of both reactive (88.9% of men and 73.3% of women, respectively) and personal anxiety (100% of men and 86.7% of women, respectively), higher incidence of depression among women than among men. Patients with lower visual acuity tended to give a lower assessment of their physical health.

Conclusions: The results demonstrated a high prevalence of personality and reactive anxiety among patients with age-related macular degeneration. At the same time, persons with higher acuity vision was more prone to anxiety, which may probably be due to incomplete adaptation to pathology in the early stages of AMD development. A tendency was found to have a worse assessment of their physical well-being among older patients with lower visual acuity.

This study has a limitation due to the small sample of patients at the time of analysis, which dictates the need for further study of this issue.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Others

EPP216

Mind Games: When Neurosyphilis and Borderline Personality Disorder Collide – A Diagnostic Puzzle

A. G. Buciu^{1*}, A. D. Gurfinkel Zevallos¹ and M. Hadjikyriakou²

¹Psychiatry, University of Miami/ Jackson Health System and

²Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Bruce W. Carter Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Miami, United States

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.533

Introduction: Historically, syphilis has been known as “the Great Imitator” due to its heterogeneous clinical manifestations. Though its incidence decreased with the widespread use of penicillin, recent data suggest a resurgence, particularly among those experiencing delays in treatment. This resurgence creates diagnostic challenges, especially when patients have coexisting psychiatric conditions like Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD).

Objectives: This report explores the psychiatric and cognitive manifestations of neurosyphilis in patients with preexisting personality disorders. The primary objective is to highlight how neurosyphilis complicates psychiatric diagnosis and care and to emphasize the need for early detection and intervention.

Methods: A thorough literature review was conducted using PubMed database covering studies published from 2000 to 2023. Keywords included “neurosyphilis,” “borderline personality disorder,” “psychiatric symptoms,” “syphilis resurgence,” and “cognitive impairment.”