to the first group and was stable in nature, was not associated with the degree of reduction of psychotic and affective symptoms. This allows us to consider it as a predictor of the development of psychosis.
The 3rd group included 10 patients and was characterized by the prevalence of affective and delusional symptoms with acute sensory delirium, pseudodementia at the height of the condition. The degree of cognitive decline at the beginning of the study was comparable with patients in the 2nd group. High correlations were established between the degree of reduction of productive and affective symptoms and the improvement of cognitive functions. A complete reduction of existing disorders was noted by the end of treatment, which may indicate a more congenial prognosis.
Conclusions: This study confirms the results of previous studies on presence cognitive impairment in patients with VLOSLP, and in addition demonstrates specific differences in cognitive profiles depending on the clinical variant of VLOSLP.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1159

Exercogs®: Technology Solution Applied in Dementia Prevention

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Introduction: Recent research highlights the importance of technological solutions in delaying cognitive decline and improving life quality for at-risk individuals, emphasizing the need for innovative, tech-based approaches in dementia prevention (Johnson et al.,2023; Smith et al.,2023). Exercogs® is an innovative tool designed to tackle the global challenge of dementia by addressing modifiable risk factors (Livingston et al.,2020). Developed through a clinic-academia partnership, it integrates physical exercise, cognitive skills, and social interaction into a single activity for dementia prevention programs.
Objectives: This scientific study aims to: 1) Creating and validating 4 Exercogs® (using gamification) for an augmented reality platform; 2) Validating a dementia prevention program that generates health benefits using Exercogs®.
Methods:

1. **Research and Planning:** assessment of seniors' needs; survey of market solutions;
2. **Ideation and Concept Development:** definition of therapeutic objectives; selection of stimulus types; idealization of game scenarios, cognitive, and motor areas;
3. **Design and Prototyping:** programming video games; implementation of gamification techniques;
4. **Testing and Evaluation:** testing the prototypes and interaction mechanics with a group of users; usability testing.;
5. **Scientific Validation:** experimental study with pre and post-test assessment, with a sample of 204 subjects aged ≥ 65 years old.
6. **Maintenance and Improvement:** the solution is being used in pilot studies in different institutions in Portugal for evaluation and continuous improvement.

Results: Exercogs® consists of 4 games that target key areas of healthy and pathological ageing, focusing on cognitive (attention, memory, executive functions), physical (mobility, coordination, balance) and social (general social skills) domains. Each game adapts to users' abilities with different difficulty levels and is designed for group play to enhance social interaction, crucial for mental health. Utilizing gamification and augmented reality for engagement, scientific validation showed significant improvements in cognitive, affective, social, functional domains, and quality of life, with marked statistical significance in all areas assessed.

Image 1:

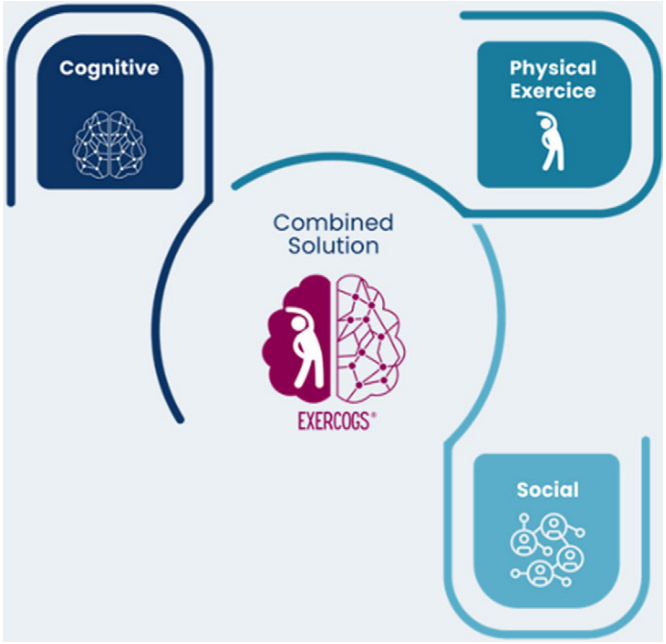
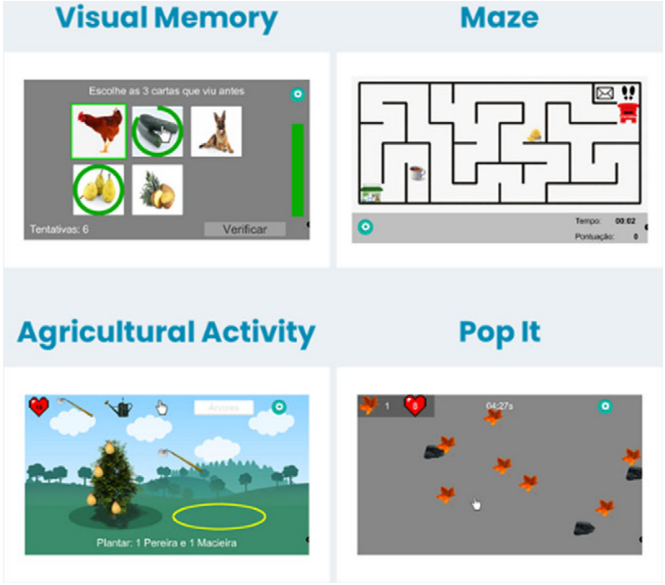


Image 2:



Conclusions: Notable health benefits were observed among users, particularly in cognitive function and quality of life. These findings indicate the potential effectiveness of Exercogs® in dementia prevention programs. The alliance between the clinic and academia is crucial for solving the challenges of longevity and creating technological solutions that respond to new health needs. The use of technologies in health intervention generates high levels of adherence and motivation among older adults, as well as among health professionals. Exercogs® are a promising technological solution that uses gamification with clinical support to prevent dementia!

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV1161

Meta-analysis of Ginkgo biloba extract EGb 761 in the treatment of mild dementia

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Introduction: Even mild forms of dementia have a detrimental effect on memory and activities of daily living, and cause distress to patients and their families. As the disease progresses, the impairment of patients and the burden on their carers increases over time. Thus, there is a need for effective, safe and well-tolerated treatments that can be initiated at the earliest stages.

Objectives: A meta-analysis of pooled patient subgroup data from randomised clinical trials was conducted to assess the treatment effects of Ginkgo biloba extract EGb 761 in patients with mild dementia.

Methods: The studies included in this meta-analysis were selected from a previous systematic review (von Gunten *et al.* World J Biol Psychiatry 2016, 17(8),622-633). They enrolled patients with mild dementia (total score 9-15 on the SKT Short Cognitive Performance Test, SKT) (Lehfeld and Erzigkeit, Int Psychogeriatr 1997, 9(Suppl 1), 115-21) with probable Alzheimer's disease, probable vascular dementia, or possible Alzheimer's disease with cerebrovascular disease, respectively. Outcome measures were cognition, activities of daily living, global clinical assessment and quality of life.

Results: From four eligible trials data of 782 patients with mild dementia were included in the meta-analysis. The analysis demonstrated that treatment with 240 mg EGb 761 daily was significantly superior to placebo in cognition (p=0.04), global assessment (p=0.01), activities of daily living (p=0.01) and quality of life (p=0.02) with medium to large standardised effects. Adverse events were similarly frequent in patients treated with EGb 761 and placebo (p=0.66).

Image:

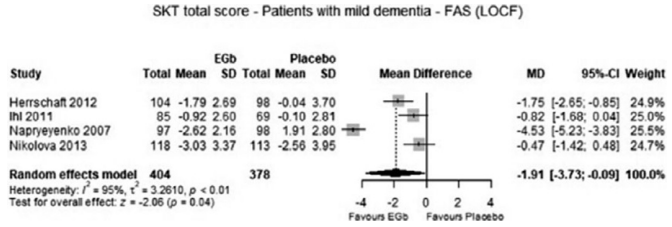
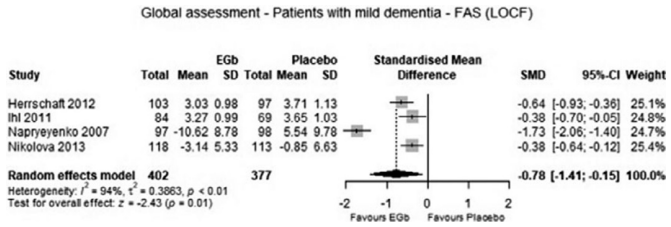


Image 2:



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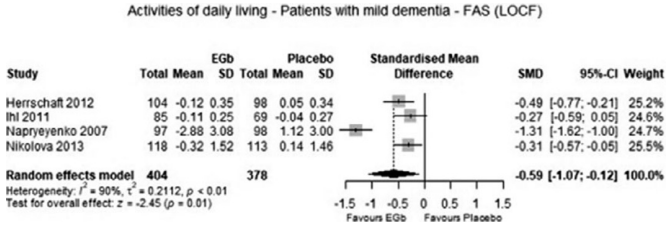

Conclusions: The meta-analysis shows that EGb 761 has beneficial effects on cognition, activities of daily living, global assessment and quality of life in patients with mild dementia.

Disclosure of Interest: M. Riepe Speakers bureau of: Dr. Willmar Schwabe GmbH & Co. KG, M. Burkart Employee of: Dr. Schwabe Holding SE & Co. KG

EPV1162

Efficacy of music therapy in patients with mild cognitive impairment. Systematic review

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Introduction: The concept "mild cognitive impairment" (MCI) means a decline in executive functions (such as memory, attention, language or thought) that does not correspond to what is expected for a person's age group. It is estimated that this diagnosis may affect a fifth of the population over 65 years and 50-80% of them will develop dementia. This pathology is related to a loss of autonomy and an increase in dependence. In addition, there are therapeutic limitations, so it is a flagrant health and social problem. In this context of difficulties, various non-pharmacological therapies are emerging with the aim of improving various aspects of this disease, among which we can found music therapy (MT).

Objectives: The aim of this study is to review the most recent findings of the scientific community regarding the validity of MT as an intervention in patients with MCI. Specifically, its efficacy on cognition and its power to stop the progression of dementia are evaluated, as well as its effects on other areas of the patient.