

We encourage clinicians to consider these symptoms and approach lithium dosing more cautiously in patients undergoing long-term treatment who have maintained psychopathological stability over time (Marmol S et al. *Cerebellum* 2024; 23:1733-1735).

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Distribution of tasks between physicians and nurses in delirium management

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Introduction: Delirium is a severe neurocognitive condition marked by acute, fluctuating disruptions in attention, awareness, and cognition, leading to significant morbidity and mortality. Despite its impact, there is currently no definitive pharmacological or non-pharmacological treatment for delirium (cf. American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Recognizing and managing delirium early is crucial to prevent long-term consequences. However, there is an international lack of consensus regarding the division of responsibilities in delirium care among physicians and advanced practice nurses (APNs).

Objectives: Distribution of tasks between physicians and nurses in delirium management: „where everyone is responsible, no one is responsible

Methods: An international systematic literature review investigated the task distribution between advanced practice nurses (APNs) and physicians. The review focused on publications retrieved from PubMed and CINAHL databases.

Results: From the initial systematic literature search, 395 articles were identified. Following the PRISMA statement (cf. Page et al., 2021) criteria, 30 articles were selected for analysis. Utilizing MAXQDA® (Release 2022.6) and qualitative content analysis, the literature was examined across categories such as physical examination, delirium screening, ordering pharmacological tests, treatment, psychoeducation on delirium. or procedures, diagnosis, non pharmacological treatment, and

Conclusions: Our systematic review revealed the absence of international guidelines for defining task distribution between physicians and nurses, particularly advanced practice nurses (APNs), in delirium care. We propose that research defining the roles among these experts will create synergies in delirium management which result in better recognition and management of delirium. Future research will test this hypothesis

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Letter to a Judge The implementation of the Law 8 / 2021 three years on

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Introduction: Last scene of all That ends this strange eventful history, Is second childishness and mere oblivion, Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. Shakespeare, As you like it, II, vii, 163-166

Objectives: The paper will make reference to the debate generated by the implementation of the Law 8/ 2021 approved three years ago in Spain. The objective was to provide support measures to persons with dementia according to their wishes, beliefs, values and preferences without resorting to legal incapacity. Respect to the person 's wishes is pivotal to the Law and is creating many problems due to the fact that some patients with severe cognitive impairment cannot make a judgement and is not clear what the judge can decide.

From the start, forensic psychiatrists received an increasing number of requests to produce medico-legal reports due to the omission to refer to the protective, medical and personal aspects that such measures involve. Some decisions totally ignore these aspects referring only to the patrimonial ones with no mention of the person 's life trajectory nor to the personal and medical care provided and the medication prescribed.

Methods: In the second section, a case where the medical aspects where not contemplated in the sentence will illustrate the consequences for a patient who was misdiagnosed and mistreated.

Results: An extensive observation following the Tavistock Method will describe the process, including the organizational dynamics.

Conclusions: As Kitwood suggested, working with people suffering from dementia includes confronting organic impairment and the great difficulties there may be in consciously articulating any psychological conflicts, there may also be a breaking down of the individual's lifelong defences that leaves the person exposed and vulnerable to episodes of catastrophic anxiety and rage. Fear of abandonment and inability to bear separateness are characteristic of dementia sufferers, and these persecutory states of mind increase with organic impairment. Caregivers, whether family or staff in residential or nursing homes, have a crucial function in containing those deteriorated aspects of the person they are with.

“Dementia will always have a deeply tragic aspect, both for those who are affected and for those who are close to them. There is, however, a vast difference between a tragedy in which persons are actively involved and morally committed, and blind and hopeless submission to fate” (Kitwood, 1997).

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EPV1139

Effects of antioxidants and phosphorylated tau protein on mitochondrial respiration and hydrogen peroxide production

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Introduction: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disease and the most common form of dementia; currently there is no effective causal treatment for AD. The main targets of new drugs for AD are processes related to amyloid beta and tau neurotoxicity, neurotransmission, inflammation, metabolism and bioenergetics, synaptic plasticity, and oxidative stress.