



physiotherapist-directed interventions and adapting the approach, with lived experience experts, for clinical studies.

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Scoping Review: Psychotherapeutic Interventions in Older Adults With Depression and Anxiety

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Aims: The objective of this scoping review is to understand the extent and type of evidence in relation to psychotherapeutic interventions for older adults with depression and/or anxiety.

Methods: Prior to undertaking this scoping review, a preliminary search of the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, JBI Evidence Synthesis, PubMed, CINAHL and American Journal of Psychiatry was conducted and no identical current or underway systematic reviews or scoping reviews on the topic were identified. The terms ‘old age psychiatry’ and ‘psychotherapy’ were used, and results were filtered for reviews and systematic reviews only. The scoping review will be conducted in accordance with the JBI methodology for scoping reviews. An electronic search for articles will be conducted using PubMed, American Journal of Psychiatry, Cambridge Core (BJPsych), PsychInfo and Open Journal of Psychiatry. The databases will be searched for the following components: Older person’s mental health (using terms geriatric psychiatry, older person’s mental health, old age psychiatry.) AND Psychotherapy (using terms psychotherapy, talking therapies, cognitive behavioural therapy, cognitive analytical therapy, interpersonal therapy, group therapy, dialectical behavioural therapy, mindfulness, self help, psychodynamic therapy, psychoanalytical therapy, brief intervention, motivational interviewing.) AND Depression (using terms depression, loneliness, suicide, low mood) OR anxiety (using terms anxiety, panic disorder, generalised anxiety) using the title and abstract.

Only primary research studies to be included. Once the articles have been retrieved, they will be saved to an Excel spreadsheet and uploaded to Rayyan. The articles will then be checked and any duplicates will be removed. Two reviewers will check the articles by abstract and either include, exclude. The included articles will then be read, and analysed and written up into the scoping review report. **Results:** Preliminary search: This returned 570 articles: 109 of these were relevant to this topic. The results returned 855. **Results:** 121 were included and 734 excluded. Psychotherapy research is worldwide but the main areas for primary research are North America and Europe. The majority of papers were randomised controlled trials looking at short-form therapy such as randomised controlled trials.

Conclusion: This scoping review has provided a foundation for the current evidence base looking at psychotherapeutic interventions for older adults with anxiety and depression. It would be good to do a similar review for older adults with other mental disorders such as mild cognitive impairment. It provides the foundation for researchers to move on to systematic reviews.

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Delusional Misidentification Syndromes and Violent Offending: A Systematic Review of the Literature

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Aims: Delusional misidentification syndromes (DMS) are characterised by a delusional belief of misidentification concerning familiar individuals, places or objects and by the conviction that they have been replaced or transformed. Violent behaviours towards the “impostor” are often observed and can take the form of verbal threats or physical assault. This review explores the specific factors that increase the risk of violence in individuals with DMS.

Methods: An initial search was conducted in PsycInfo, MEDLINE, PubMed and PsycArticles in May 2023, followed by a subsequent search in November 2024, to identify publications reporting severe violence (e.g. homicide, attempted murder, assault) in individuals with DMS. 13 papers comprising 16 case reports were included in the review.

Results: The majority of patients were male (N=15), aged 29–43 (i.e. early- to mid-adult years) (N=14) at the time of the offence and had a prior diagnosis of a psychiatric disorder (N=13) (i.e. psychotic disorder). In 13 of 16 cases, the DMS was Capgras syndrome. The violent act most commonly perpetrated was homicide (including uxoricide, matricide, patricide, parricide and filicide) (N=21). Victims were mostly acquaintances or strangers (N=16), followed closely by familiar individuals (N=13). In 13 cases, social behaviour of the patients prior to the offence was described as “hostile”, “aggressive”, “solitary” or involving “poor social interactions from a young age”. Only 3 patients were described as “lively” or “social”.

Conclusion: The current systematic review identified specific factors such as a prior psychiatric diagnosis (i.e. of psychotic disorders), as well as male gender, early- to mid-adulthood, the type of DMS (i.e. Capgras syndrome) and social behaviour marked by isolation and hostility prior to the offence as potential contributors to severe violence in individuals with DMS. However, the lack of available case reports and empirical studies makes it challenging to understand the psychopathology exhibited and its relationship with violent behaviour. Further research is needed to advance our understanding of the possible factors associated with and the possible causes underlying the severity of violence exhibited in DMS.

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Rebranding Inpatient Community Meetings

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Aims: The North London Foundation Trust was established in 2024. The partnership has created a new clinical strategy for the next 5 years (2024–2029) and some of the main priorities are: “For all services to use a trauma informed approach”, “Service users must be involved in co-production and decision making”, “Value feedback from service users”, “Facilitate communication and information sharing with service users”.