EPP0413

Latent classes based on clinical symptoms of military recruits with mental health issues and their clinical responses to treatment over 12 months

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Introduction: In South Korea, all men at the age of 18 or older are required to serve at military for a certain period as an obligation. These recruits should be able to withstand psychological stress and pressures of rapid adaptation of the unique and new environment in military. The number of military recruits facing adaptation issues has been on the rise, necessitating an evaluation for active service. In our previous study (Park et al., in press 2023), we classified the military recruits with mental issues according to latent profile analysis (LPA) and examined the treatment response during six months.

Objectives: In this study, we further examined clinical characteristics over the next six months.

Methods: Ninety-two participants were analyzed with LPA using MMPI-2 clinical profiles in the previous study. The three classes were identified: mild maladjustment (Class 1, n=14), neurotic depression and anxiety (Class 2, n=36), high vulnerability and hypervigilance (Class 3, n=42). At 12 months, Clinical Global Impression-Severity and Global Assessment of Functioning were assessed to test their long-term changes.

Results: While Class 1 and 2 significantly improved over 6 months, Class 3 showed little or no improvement even with more medications in our previous study. During the 6-month follow-up period, 50% of Class 1, 38.9% of Class 2, and 41.5% of Class 3 were dropped. It was during this period that their level of military service was decided. Class 1 and 2 which showed marked improvement up to initial 6 months, did not demonstrate substantial further improvement during follow-up period with a considerable portion stopped visiting hospital. Subjects in Class 3, who showed little or no improvement during initial 6 months, demonstrated continued improvement in this study, although their symptoms still appeared relatively severe.

Conclusions: This study suggests clinical implications for treatment plan and intervention of each subgroup classified based on MMPI-2 clinical profiles of military recruits who might show maladjustment to serve. The long-term continuous treatment for Class 3 patients will be needed, even after exemption from active duty.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPP0414

Older Adults' Knowledge of Geriatric Depression and Its Related Factors

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Introduction: Even though depression is a severe health issue among older adults, few studies have explored their knowledge of geriatric depression.

Objectives: This study aimed to explore older adults' knowledge of geriatric depression and its related factors.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted. Older adults were recruited by convenience from outpatient clinics of three hospitals in Taiwan.

Results: A total of 327 older adults participated in this study. Their mean score of knowledge was 7.73 (SD=2.12, Range=2-12) on an 18-item knowledge scale, indicating poor knowledge of geriatric depression. Females had significantly higher geriatric depression knowledge scores than males (t=2.50, p=0.01). Junior and senior high school graduates had significantly higher geriatric depression knowledge scores than illiterate and primary school graduates (F=10.23, p<0.01). In addition, their geriatric depression knowledge scores also differed by religious belief (F=4.91, p<0.01), living status (F=8.64, p<0.01), and perceived health condition (F=8.81, p<0.01). Buddhists had significantly higher geriatric depression knowledge scores than Taoists. Living with partners and perceiving their health status as fair and good tended to have higher geriatric knowledge scores than their counterparts. However, their geriatric depression knowledge scores did not significantly correlate with their mean scores of social distance toward older adults with depression.

Conclusions: Older adults tended to have poor geriatric depression knowledge. Improving their knowledge shall be an urgent task. Our results may serve as references for developing further depression prevention.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Research Methodology

EPP0420

The biology of mental pain: a systematic review to map the different expressions, definitions, hypotheses, experimental paradigms, investigation methods and candidate biomarkers of mental pain in human subjects

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Introduction: Mental pain is a transdiagnostic symptom, predictive of suicide and reported as a critical outcome by patients. A previous systematic review of epidemiological and clinical research has shown a lack of consensual definition of mental pain in clinical research and high heterogeneity across the different measurement instruments of mental pain. Up today there is no systematic review synthetizing all published biological investigations on mental pain.

Objectives: This study aims to map the field of biological investigations of mental pain in human to identify what and how