

Results: Of the 1035 questionnaires collected, 559 were working at the time of onset of initial symptoms, and 149 (26.7%) of these cases were initially detected by a colleague. Comparison between groups revealed that the cases detected by colleagues 1) were recommended to see an occupational physician ($P < 0.001$), 2) were referred to a specialist ($P < 0.001$), 3) received consideration such as reassignment in the workplace ($P < 0.001$), 4) received consideration regarding transportation ($P = 0.023$), 5) had someone to talk to in the workplace ($P < 0.001$), and 6) were significantly unlikely to receive no consideration at all ($P = 0.010$).

Conclusion: Early-onset dementia was noticed by a colleague due to an increase mistake in the workplace but may have received reasonable accommodations that could have been considered by each workplace. The results of this study may help to promote dementia-friendly workplace strategies.

P26: Self-reported health-related quality of life for people with dementia in long-term care facilities in Taiwan: a nationwide survey

Chia-Fen Tsai MD, PhD^{1,2}; Mao-Hsuan Huang MD^{2,3}; Chih-Cheng Hsu, MD, DrPH;⁴ Cheng-Sheng Chen MD, PhD⁵, Jong-Ling Fuh MD^{2,6}; Taiwan Dementia Society⁷

¹ Department of Psychiatry, Division of Geriatric Psychiatry, Taipei Veterans General Hospital

² Faculty of Medicine, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University, Taipei, Taiwan

³ Department of Psychiatry, YuanShan and Suao Branches of Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Ilan, Taiwan

⁴ Institute of Population Health Sciences, National Health Research Institutes, Zhunan, Taiwan

Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Taiwan; Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine and Graduate Institute of Medicine, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

⁶ Division of General Neurology, Neurological Institute, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

⁷ Taiwan Dementia Society, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Background: Quality of life is an essential outcome parameter in geriatric research; however, research to date offers mixed evidence about the factors associated with health-related quality of life (HRQOL) among people with dementia (PWDs). We aimed to identify factors relating to HRQOL among PWDs living in long-term care (LTC) facilities.

Methods: A total of 299 from 1,607 registered long-term care facilities were randomly selected in every administrative region of Taiwan. A cross-sectional two-phase survey, which included the demographic data, comorbidities, EuroQol-5 dimensions-5 levels (EQ-5D-5L), mini-mental state examination (MMSE) score, clinical dementia rating scores (CDR), behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia, and activities of daily living (ADL) of PWDs, was then conducted from 2019 to 2020.

Results: A total of 1,313 PWDs who self-completed EQ-5D-5L were enrolled in this analysis with a mean age of 76.43 ± 12.7 years. The mean utility and visual analogue scale (VAS) scores of EQ-5D-5L were 0.10 (standard deviation, SD = 0.48) and 66.57 (SD = 20.67), respectively. Multivariate linear regression analysis showed that higher scores in ADL, instrumental ADL, and lower CDR sum scores were associated with higher EQ-5D-5L utility scores. Higher ADL scores and higher MMSE scores were associated with higher scores in an EQ-5D-5L-VAS. More depressive symptoms were related to both lower utility score and lower EQ-5D-5L-VAS score.

Conclusion: Findings highlight the importance to recognize and to treat depression to maintain HRQOL of PWDs in LTC facilities. Longitudinal studies are needed to better understand the long-term changes in HRQOL of PWDs.

P30: Neuro-therapeutic play with Asian older adults: a qualitative analysis.

Authors: Ching Yi Kuo, Shu-Chuan Chen, Yung-Gi Wu

Neuro-therapeutic intervention joins play for older adults with and without cognitive decline in Asia. During the Covid-19 outbreak, older adults report an increased isolation and increased risk for cognitive decline and medical complications than younger populations. It is therefore reasonable to implement creative nonpharmacological interventions to satisfy older adults psycho-social needs while maintaining their cognitive functioning without being burdened with healthcare costs. In this interventional study, a group of 60 older adults aged 60 years old and older participated in sand tray activity for six weeks. Participants were interviewed for their experiences with six sand tray activities under social distance restrictions in Taiwan. Thematic analysis techniques are applied to examine the interviewing data to identify comment themes across participants. The qualitative results show that social connection is the need of older adults during the pandemic, that neuro-therapeutic play satisfies older adults' emotional needs, and that sand tray activity offers an opportunity for older adults to exercise their brain. Implications are discussed.

P37: A systematic review on inequalities in accessing and using social care in dementia – from pre- and pandemic times to moving beyond

Authors: Clarissa Giebel^{1,2,*}, Kerry Hanna³, James Watson⁴, Thomas Faulkner^{1,2,5}, Lena O'Connell¹, Sandra Smith², Warren Donnellan⁶

1 Department of Primary Care & Mental Health, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

2 NIHR Applied Research Collaboration North West Coast, Liverpool, UK

3 School of Health Sciences, University of Liverpool, UK

4 Department of Geography and Planning, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

5 Mersey Care NHS Trust

6 Department of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

Objectives: To evaluate and synthesise the evidence base on barriers and facilitators to accessing and using community-based social care in dementia.

Design: Mixed-methods systematic review

Setting: Community-based social care

Participants: People living with dementia and unpaid carers

Measurements: Seven databases were searched in March 2022, including English and German evidence published from 2005 focusing on inequalities in community-based social care for dementia across the globe. Titles