Introduction: The effects of climate change increasingly shape the mental health and well-being of older adults.
Objectives: This study aims to (1) explore older adults' experiences related to climate change and (2) analyze its influence on their mental health and self-reported behavioral changes.
Methods: A qualitative study involving 578 older adults was conducted, utilizing in-depth interviews to gather data.
Results: Content analysis revealed five main themes for the first objective: (1) Sudden health complications (89.6%), (2) Heightened reliance on healthcare providers (77.2%), (3) Greater burden on family members (75.6%), (4) Challenges in accessing relief and services (62.1%), and (5) Elevated risk of falls (57.8%). Regarding mental health, three themes emerged: (1) Feelings of distress and anxiety (88.1%), (2) Experiences of emotional trauma (79.4%), and (3) Episodes of emotional outbursts (55.2%). Finally, the following changes of behavior were indicated: (1) Disrupted sleep patterns (58.7%), (2) Increased aggression (42.9%), and (3) Poor dietary habits (41.3%).
Conclusions: The findings underscore the critical role of improving healthcare services alongside comprehensive support strategies to alleviate mental health and behavioral difficulties faced by older adults amid climate change impacts.
Keywords: Changes in behavior; climate change; mental health; older adults; qualitative study.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV353

The Solastalgia Scale: A Turkish Validity and Reliability Study

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Introduction: Solastalgia refers to the place-based psychological distress individuals experience when their familiar environment is altered or degraded, despite no physical displacement. As ecological disruptions such as climate change and biodiversity loss intensify, solastalgia has emerged as a meaningful construct linking environmental degradation to emotional and mental health outcomes. However, research in non-Western contexts remains limited by the absence of culturally validated measurement tools.
Objectives: This study aimed to adapt the Solastalgia subscale of the Environmental Distress Scale (EDS) into Turkish and evaluate its psychometric validity and reliability among Turkish-speaking adults.
Methods: The adaptation process followed international standards including forward–backward translation, expert evaluation, and pilot testing. Data were collected from 439 Turkish-speaking adults. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were conducted to assess construct validity. Internal consistency was evaluated using Cronbach's alpha. Test-retest reliability and convergent validity with the Climate Change Worry Scale were also analyzed.
Results: Psychometric analyses supported a strong unidimensional structure (explained variance = 53.5%), with item-total correlations ranging from 0.48 to 0.75. CFA indicated good model fit (χ^2/df = 2.13, CFI = 0.974, RMSEA = 0.056). The scale demonstrated excellent internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.92$) and high test-retest reliability ($r = 0.88$, $p < 0.001$). Strong convergent validity was observed with the Climate Change Worry Scale ($r = 0.82$, $p < 0.001$). Solastalgia scores were significantly higher among participants with strong emotional bonds to nature, frequent engagement with natural environments, and greater ecological concern.
Conclusions: The Turkish version of the Solastalgia Scale is a psychometrically sound tool for assessing emotional responses to environmental degradation. It holds significant potential for use in ecological psychology research, public health monitoring, and climate-related mental health interventions within culturally specific settings.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Comorbidity/Dual Pathologies

EPV354

Psychiatric burden in hereditary cancer syndromes: Implications for genetic counseling and mental health Care

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Introduction: Hereditary cancer syndromes exert significant psychological stress on mutation carriers and their families, manifested by distress, anxiety and depression.
Objectives: Understanding this psychiatric burden is essential for comprehensive genetic counseling and effective psychosocial interventions.
Methods: We carried out a review of the narrative literature to synthesize recent evidence on psychological concerns in people affected by hereditary cancer syndromes.
Results: Clinically relevant distress affects about two-thirds of carriers, with almost half suffering from anxiety and more than a third reporting depression. Women, especially those with a personal history of cancer, have higher rates of depressive symptoms. The main contributing factors include uncertainty about the prognosis of the disease, prophylactic treatment decisions, family communication problems and care-related stress. These psychiatric symptoms can compromise the quality of life and compliance with monitoring protocols. Family members also suffer psychological impacts due to genetic risk and the burden of care.
Conclusions: The psychiatric burden of hereditary cancer syndromes is multifaceted and influenced by biological, psychological and social factors. The integration of mental health support into genetic counseling frameworks is essential to cope with emotional distress, improve adaptation and improve medical adherence. Early identification of psychological distress can mitigate the risk of demoralization and suicidal ideation in vulnerable people. Holistic care in hereditary cancer syndromes requires coordinated genetic

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