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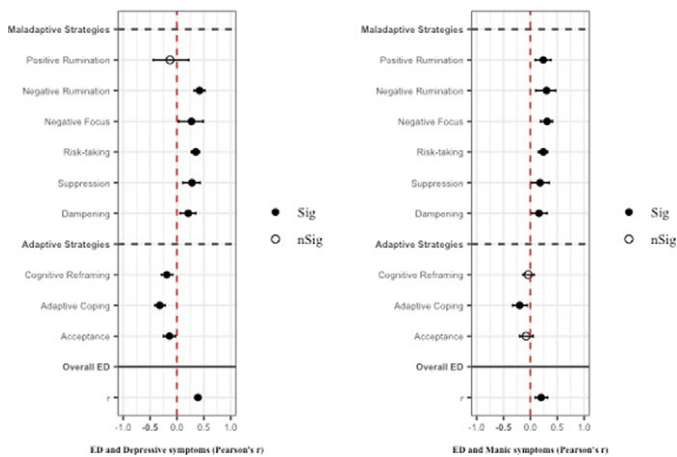


Image 2:

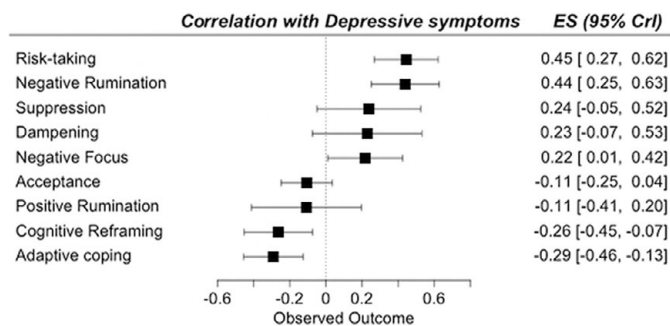
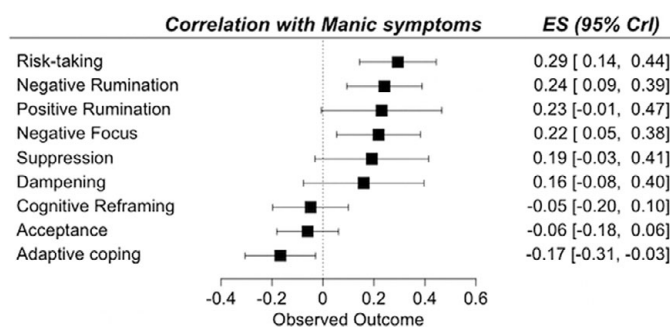


Image 3:



**Conclusions:** ED has a significant correlation with BD symptomatology, therefore it should be explicitly considered during clinical assessment, diagnosis, and intervention on BD, and specific treatments should be implemented. More studies, and with longitudinal design, are needed to better explore these associations and their causal direction. In addition, future studies should mainly focus on the complex interactions between cognitive, social, and cultural aspects, and biological correlates to improve knowledge on a topic that is still poorly investigated.

**Disclosure of Interest:** V. Oliva: None Declared, M. De Prisco: None Declared, G. Fico Grant / Research support from: “La Caixa”

Foundation (ID 100010434 - fellowship code LCF/BQ/DR21/11880019), Consultant of: Angelini, Janssen-Cilag and Lundbeck, A. Murru Grant / Research support from: Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (PI19/00672) integrated into the Plan Nacional de I+D+I and co-financed by the ISCIII-Subdirección General de Evaluación and the Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER), Consultant of: Angelini, Idorsia, Lundbeck, Pfizer, Takeda, M. Fornaro: None Declared, A. Serretti Consultant of: Abbott, Abbvie, Angelini, AstraZeneca, Clinical Data, Boehringer, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, GlaxoSmithKline, Innovapharma, Italfarmaco, Janssen, Lundbeck, Naurex, Pfizer, Polifarma, Sanofi, Servier, and Taliaz, J. Radua Grant / Research support from: Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (PI19/00394, CPII19/00009) integrated into the Plan Nacional de I+D+I and co-financed by the ISCIII-Subdirección General de Evaluación and the Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER) and the Instituto de Salud Carlos III, E. Vieta Grant / Research support from: Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (PI18/00805, PI21/00787) integrated into the Plan Nacional de I+D+I and co-financed by the ISCIII-Subdirección General de Evaluación and the Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional (FEDER); the Instituto de Salud Carlos III; the CIBER of Mental Health (CIBERSAM); the Secretaria d'Universitats i Recerca del Departament d'Economia i Coneixement (2017 SGR 1365), the CERCA Programme, and the Departament de Salut de la Generalitat de Catalunya for the PERIS grant SLT006/17/00357. Thanks the support of the European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovation program (EU.3.1.1. Understanding health, wellbeing and disease: Grant No 754907 and EU.3.1.3. Treating and managing disease: Grant No 945151), Consultant of: AB-Biotics, AbbVie, Angelini, Biogen, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Celon Pharma, Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma, Ethypharm, Ferrer, Gedeon Richter, GH Research, Glaxo-Smith Kline, Janssen, Lundbeck, Medincell, Novartis, Orion Corporation, Organon, Otsuka, Rovi, Sage, Sanofi-Aventis, Sunovion, Takeda, and Viatrix

**EPP0306**

**Providing Incentives on a Smartphone-Based Mood Relapse Warning Application among Patients with Bipolar Disorder**

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.626

**Introduction:** Most of the research explored the attrition rate and predictive factors for the smartphone application of emotion monitoring in bipolar disorder patients. However, there is less focus on the efficacy of maintaining the retention rate if the incentive system is employed.

**Objectives:** The aim of our research is to evaluate the efficacy of two different kinds of incentive systems on improving frequency of using the Smartphone Mood Relapse Warning application (MRW-APP) (Su et al., 2021) in bipolar patients.

**Methods:** A one-group pretest-posttest pilot study was conducted. Participants with bipolar disorder (n = 63) recorded their moods and symptoms through MRW-APP for 29 weeks with the attrition rate of 44%. Two different kinds of incentive systems, reward and lottery, were implemented. To know whether incentive implementation could play a role in motivating the participants to better adhere to the app, we used Friedman’s test and paired sample t-test to analyze the participants’ app-using frequency in the corresponding weeks.

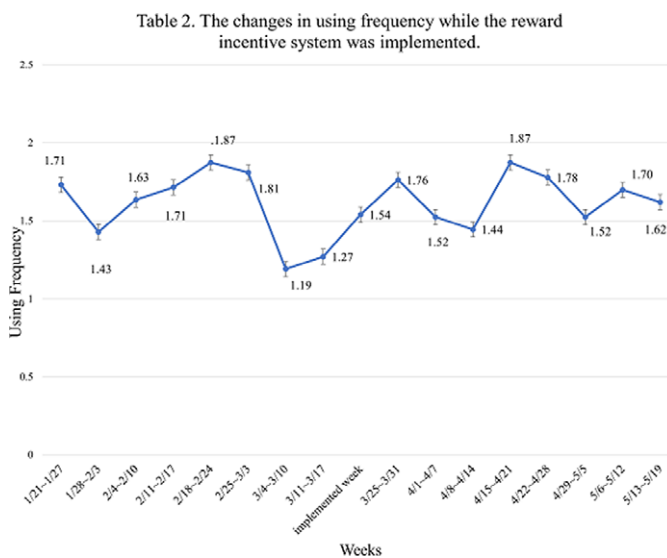
**Results:** There was no significant difference in the participants’ app-using frequency ( $p>.05$ ) before and after we implemented the first incentive system, reward (n=63). For the second incentive system, lottery (n=41), a significant difference in app-using frequency was still not observed ( $p>.05$ ) after the intervention. But, for those who both had experienced two kinds of incentive systems (n=35), there were significant changes in their app-using frequency ( $p<.05$ ).

**Table 1.** Demographics (n=63)

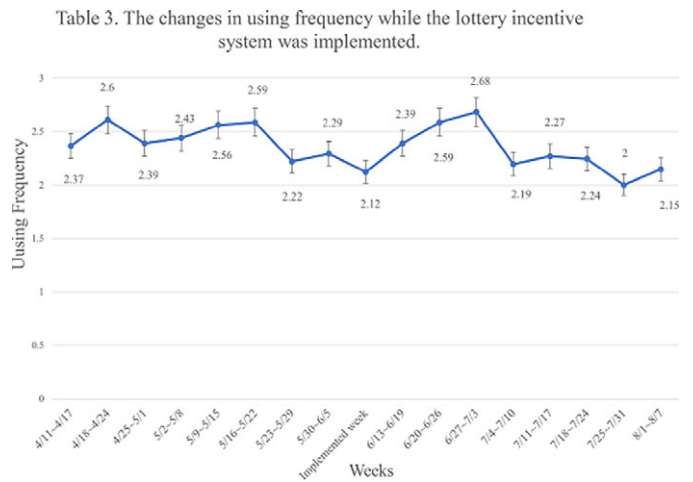
Variables	All (n=63)	
	Mean	SD
<b>Age (n=55)</b>	36.40	11.10
<b>Onset age (n=48)</b>	25.27	9.35
	n	%
<b>Gender (n=54)</b>		
Female	33	61.1
<b>Educational level (n=54)</b>		
Above undergraduates	40	74.1

SD= Standard deviation

**Image:**



**Image 2:**



**Conclusions:** This research found the two incentive systems, award and lottery, may help increase the using frequency of the smart-phone monitoring app for participants with bipolar disorder. The results from our study can be a reference for mood monitoring apps development in the future, and it also suggested that incentive system has its potential on encouraging patients’ adherence to e-healthcare.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 03

#### EPP0307

#### Correlations of thought disorders with attenuated positive symptoms at clinical high-risk state for psychosis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2023.627

**Introduction:** One of the methods for early diagnosis in individuals at clinical high-risk state for psychosis could be the identifying specific symptoms, such as thought disorders. Thought disorders may be a separate symptom, unrelated to attenuated positive symptoms (APS) with an independent predictive value.

**Objectives:** Correlation analysis of thought disorders and APS in patients at clinical high-risk state for psychosis.

**Methods:** The study included 30 young men (mean age 19.2±2.1 years) hospitalized at the clinic of the FSBSI “Mental Health Research Centre” with the APS in the first depressive episode (F32.1, F32.2, F32.28, F32.8) which is considered as clinical high-risk state for psychosis. The severity of thought impairment was assessed using the Thought, Language and Communication