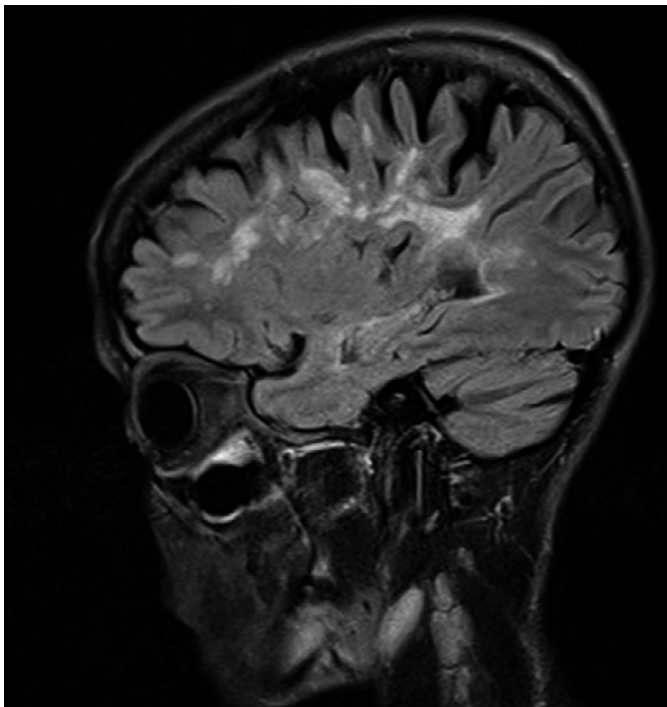


**Image 2:**

**Conclusions:** The reformulation of the concept of cyclothymia would allow us to recognize in our patient a basic temperament of long evolution that would be the substrate on which different factors have subsequently influenced, such as antidepressant drugs or multiple sclerosis. In addition, it is necessary to know the association between BD and MS, in order to be able to offer an adequate treatment, contemplating some pharmacological options such as Lithium or some Atypical Antipsychotics, given the beneficial effect both for the affective disorder and for the neurological process.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0115

#### Bipolar disorder and substance use: Risk factors and prognosis

M. Fernández Lozano\*, B. Rodríguez Rodríguez, M. J. Mateos Sexmero, N. Navarro Barriga, C. Vallecillo Adame, C. de Andrés Lobo, T. Jimenez Aparicio, M. Queipo de Llano de la Viuda, G. Guerra Valera, A. A. Gonzaga Ramírez, M. P. Pando Fernández, M. Calvo Valcárcel, M. A. Andreo Vidal and P. Martínez Gimeno

Hospital Clínico Universitario de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Bipolar disorder comorbidity rates are the highest among the major mental disorders. In addition to other intoxicants, alcohol is the most abused substance because it is socially accepted

and can be legally bought and consumed. Estimates are between 40-70% with male predominance, which further influences the severity with a more complicated course of both disorders.

**Objectives:** The objective of this article is to highlight the impact of substance use on the course and prognosis of bipolar disorder, as well as to make a differential diagnosis of a manic episode in this context.

**Methods:** Bibliographic review of scientific literature based on a relevant clinical case.

**Results:** We present the case of a 45-year-old male patient. Single with no children. Unemployed. History of drug use since he was young: alcohol, cannabis and amphetamines. Diagnosed with bipolar disorder in 2012 after a manic episode that required hospital admission. During his evolution he presented two depressive episodes that required psychopharmacological treatment and follow-up by his psychiatrist of reference. Since then, he has been consuming alcohol and amphetamines occasionally, with a gradual increase until it became daily in the last month. He went to the emergency department for psychomotor agitation after being found in the street. He reported feeling threatened by a racial group presenting accelerated speech, insomnia and increased activity.

**Conclusions:** The presence of substance abuse complicates the clinical presentation, treatment and development of bipolar disorder. It is associated with a worse prognosis with multiple negative consequences including worsening symptom severity, increased risk of suicide and hospitalization, increased medical morbidity and complication of social problems. In addition, this comorbidity delays both the diagnosis and treatment, by masking the symptoms, and making more difficult an adequate differential diagnosis.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

### EPV0116

#### Combination therapy in patients with acute bipolar mania

M. Gardabbou\*, R. Feki, I. Gassara, N. Smaoui, S. Omri, M. Maalej Bouali, N. Charfi, L. Zouari, J. Ben Thabet and M. Maalej

psychiatry C department, Hedi Chaker, Sfax, Tunisia

\*Corresponding author.

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**Introduction:** Numerous guidelines are bending the rule of monotherapy as initial treatment of acute manic episodes and suggest the importance of polytherapy in maximising the treatment efficacy.

**Objectives:** To assess the polytherapy used in the management of acute manic episodes and the degree of conformity of our prescriptions with international guidelines.

**Methods:** A retrospective study was carried out for descriptive purposes, targeting the drugs prescribed among patients admitted for the first time for a manic episode within the psychiatry « C » department of Sfax, Tunisia between 2019 and 2022. Patients who received ambulatory care prior to the current episode were excluded.

**Results:** Our study included 50 male inpatients, with a median age of 31.8 years (min=18, max=62) at the moment of their hospitalisation. Nearly two thirds were single, 82% didn't get postsecondary education and 65.3% had a profession. The majority (73.5%)