

patients classified into worse clinical staging. There is an emerging need of a standardized universal staging model in order to better characterize BD patients, their treatment and their clinical course.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: bipolar disorder; Staging Models

EPP0099

Social Hypersensitivity in Bipolar Disorder: An ERP Study

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Introduction: Bipolar Disorder (BD) is a disorder in which cognitive function is relatively preserved but social functioning is markedly impaired. Interestingly, studies on BD show that the patients have a strong desire for social rewards. Hypersensitivity to social rewards in BD has not yet been sufficiently examined through experimental methods, although recent studies have pointed out that their reward hypersensitivity is the cause of symptoms and dysfunction.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate whether patients with BD are hypersensitive to social rewards using the social value capture task.

Methods: Groups of 25 BD and healthy control (HC) each completed the social value attention capture task. This task consists of a practice phase in which associative learning of social rewards with specific stimuli occurs, and a test phase in which the stimuli associated with rewards appear as distractors during the participants performing a selective attention task. We also recorded event-related potential (ERP) in the practice phase in order to investigate BDs' cortical activity for social reward.

Results: showed significantly decreased accuracy rate and increased reaction time in the high social reward-associated distractor trials of the test phase in the BD compared to the HC. As a result of analysis in ERP components, P3 amplitude for social reward was significantly greater in the BD than the HC.

Conclusions: BD patients exhibit behavioral and physiological hypersensitivity to social rewards that might contribute to social dysfunction.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: reward hypersensitivity; social reward; bipolar disorder

EPP0101

Cognitive function in bipolar disorder

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Introduction: In bipolar disorder, cognitive deficits persist across mood episodes and euthymia. Despite recent advances, cognitive impairment in bipolar disorder remains poorly understood. The presentation will focus on recent work where different approaches are used to clarify the role of cognitive deficits in bipolar disorder.

Objectives: First, we have examined the clinical relevance of cognitive impairments and examined if cognitive abilities differ between bipolar disorder subtypes and healthy controls. Second, we examined if cognitive abilities differ between individuals with bipolar disorder with and without attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. Third, we examined the relationship between cognitive functioning and occupational functioning. Lastly, we examined if long-term changes in cognitive functioning in bipolar disorder patients differ from normal aging.

Methods: The St. Göran Bipolar Project is an interdisciplinary, prospective, naturalistic study of bipolar disorder. Patients were recruited and followed-up at two specialized out-patient clinics in Stockholm and Gothenburg, Sweden.

Results: We showed that there is evidence for significant cognitive heterogeneity in bipolar disorder. Comorbid ADHD could not explain this heterogeneity. Moreover, we showed that executive functioning is a powerful predictor of occupational functioning. The cognitive trajectory over a 6-year period did not differ between bipolar disorder patients and healthy controls.

Conclusions: There is no conclusive cognitive profile characterizing bipolar disorder. However, cognitive functioning is of great importance in understanding occupational functioning in bipolar disorder. Contrary to the assumption that cognitive impairments may be progressive we show that changes in cognitive functioning over time do not differ between patients and healthy controls.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: cognition; bipolar disorder; Longitudinal study; functioning

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Predictors of functional impairment in patients with bipolar disorder

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Introduction: Psychosocial functioning is an an important issue in the follow-up processes of patients with bipolar disorder. Potential predictors of functional impairment in bipolar disorder may give a chance to improve functioning in this group of patients.

Objectives: We aimed to assess the differences between patients with bipolar disorder and healthy controls due to childhood traumas, attachment styles, dysfunctional attitudes, affective temperaments and to assess which of these factors may significantly predict the overall functional impairment in patients with bipolar disorder.

Methods: 63 remitted patients with bipolar disorder and 61 healthy controls were enrolled in the study. Assessment was conducted using a sociodemographic and clinical questionnaire, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale 17-item version (HAM-D-17) and the Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS), Childhood Trauma Questionnaire