

Objectives: Main: to calculate the prevalence of COVID 19 infection, clinical evolution, and vaccination rate in a population of patients diagnosed with dual bipolar disorder. Secondary: compare these data with those obtained inpatients diagnosed with non-dual bipolar disorder.

Methods: Retrospective descriptive study. The study population is made up of patients diagnosed with dual bipolar disorder and non-dual bipolar disorder (according to DSM 5 criteria). Infection, admission, death, and vaccination data were obtained from the patient's medical history.

Results: Of the 7 patients diagnosed with dual bipolar disorder, the prevalence of COVID 19 infection, since the beginning of the pandemic is 0% and of the 21 patients diagnosed with non-dual bipolar disorder the prevalence is 9.51% (2/21). Of the patients with COVID 19 infection, none required hospital admission and no deaths occurred. The vaccination rate in the group of patients with dual bipolar disorder is 85,71% (6/7) and in the group of non-dual bipolar disorder is 61.91% (13/21), no finding statistically significant differences between both groups.

Conclusions: In our study the prevalence of COVID 19 infection inpatients diagnosed with dual bipolar disorder is 0% and the vaccination rate is 85.71%. While in patients with non-dual bipolar disorder the prevalence is 9.51%, there were no admissions, no deaths and the vaccination rate is 61.91%.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: covid 19; dual disorder; Prevalence; bipolar disorder

EPV0086

Hyperprolactinemia with antipsychotics and the need for magnetic resonance imaging

M.D.C. Molina Liétor^{1*} and I. Cuevas Iñiguez²

¹Hospital Universitario Príncipe de Asturias, Psiquiatría, Alcalá de Henares, Spain and ²Hospital Príncipe de Asturias, Psiquiatría, Alcalá de Henares, Spain

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1038

Introduction: Hyperprolactinemia is a frequent medical condition in daily clinical practice. In most laboratories, normal prolactin (PRL) concentrations are less than 25ng / ml in women and less than 20ng / ml in men. The causes of hyperprolactinemia can be physiological or secondary, among which a differential diagnosis must be made.

Objectives: The causes of hyperprolactinemia are reviewed on the basis of a clinical case.

Methods: Bibliographic review and presentation of a clinical case.

Results: The case of a 17-year-old patient is presented, who comes to the Emergency Department due to a picture of agitation at home. Her relatives comment that two months ago, they began to notice her strange, very active and without the need to sleep. During the examination, the patient presents with verbiage, flight of ideas, and megalomaniac thoughts. A manic episode was diagnosed and the patient was admitted to the psychiatric hospital. She was prescribed risperidone up to 4mg / day, carrying out prolactin determination after a few days. The baseline prolactin determination was 140 ng / ml and 130 ng/ml at twenty minutes. Due to the very high levels, the question arises as to whether the cause of hyperprolactinemia is due

to treatment or hypothalamic damage. The MRI: "slight asymmetry in the pituitary gland, being discreetly more globular the adenohypophyseal LD, which could be in relation to underlying microadenoma". As there were no previous data, the decision was made to withdraw risperidone with the introduction of aripiprazole and imaging tests periodically.

Conclusions: Differential diagnosis of the cause of hyperprolactinemia is important.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: BIPOLAR; magnetic resonance imaging; Hyperprolactinemia; risperidone

EPV0087

Developing an online positive psychology application for people with bipolar disorder; 'How expectations of consumers and professionals turned into an intervention.'

B. Geerling^{1,2*}, S. Kelders², A. Stevens¹, R. Kupka³ and E. Bohlmeijer²

¹Dimence, Scbs, Deventer, Netherlands; ²University Twente, Bms, Enschede, Netherlands and ³Amsterdam UMC, VU medical centre, Psychiatry, Amsterdam, Netherlands

*Corresponding author.

doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2022.1039

Introduction: In Bipolar Disorder (BD), people report a lower quality of life and lower levels of well-being than the general population. Additionally, patients with bipolar disorder have unmet needs which are closely linked to elements of positive psychology.

Objectives: The current study aimed to gain insight from patients with BD and care professionals about their thoughts of online Positive Psychology Interventions (PPI) to develop an app containing PPI's for people with BD.

Methods: The study is conducted in accordance with the CeHRes roadmap principles. Data were collected by focus groups, questionnaires, rapid prototyping and online feedback from the participants. Three focus groups meetings (FGM) were held with consumers (8) and professionals (5).

Results: The FGM reveals a need for positive psychology interventions to cover some of the unmet needs that can be applied in an app in addition to the guidelines-advised treatment. Patients and professionals expect that PPIs in the current treatment in BD can meet some of the needs that are currently still unmet, specifically offering hope, increasing self-esteem, expressing feelings, acceptance and preventing social isolation. The process of contextual inquiry and value specification is helpful to guide this process.

Conclusions: The consensus on the different topics about the use of positive psychology intervention shows that both consumers and professionals underline the importance of applying PPI's in BD. The use during subsyndrome and mild depressive episodes seem the most beneficial periods for patients with BD. A more extended study has to be conducted to confirm if these findings are more generalizable

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: co-creation; positive psychology; intervention development; bipolar disorder