SA, the interaction of self-injury behavior and comorbid eating disorder and increased number of life events.
Limitations: Retrospective data. Small sample size. Since this is a cross-sectional study, no inferences regarding causality can be made.
Conclusion: One third of the adolescents with BD have attempted suicide. These results are in agreement with previous studies. History of SA in adolescents with BD is strongly associated with family history of suicidal behavior, lifetime self-injury behavior with comorbid eating disorder and increased number of stressful life events.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: bipolar disorder; adolescents; suicidal behavior

S0091

What is special about suicidal depression?

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Objective: Bipolar disorder is one of the most frequent psychiatric disorders among suicidal patients. A large part of patients with bipolar disorder (30–50%) will attempt suicide. Suicidal ideation being a major risk factor of suicidal act, it is crucial to better characterize patients with suicidal bipolar depression (i.e. depression with current suicidal ideation). The aim of this study was to characterize suicidal bipolar depressed patients in comparison with non-suicidal depressed patients in terms of clinical characteristics, evolution of depression and suicidal ideation course over time, and risk of suicide attempt during follow-up.
Methods: Among patients with bipolar disorder recruited from the network of FondaMental expert centres for bipolar disorder between 2009 and 2017, we selected patients with at least mild depression and without current manic symptomatology at baseline (N = 938). Suicidal depression was defined by a baseline score $\geqslant 2$ for item 12 of the QIDS-SR (28.9%). A subsample of about 300 patients (w/ or w/o suicidal ideation at baseline) was followed up for 2 years.
Results: Baseline clinical features (e.g. depression severity, childhood trauma, global functioning) were more severe in patients with without suicidal depression. Suicidal patients tended to remain more suicidal throughout the followup (3.4-fold higher risk of persistent suicidal ideation at the 2-year visit despite an improvement in depressive symptomatology).
Conclusions: Depressed bipolar disorder patients reporting suicidal ideation had more severe clinical features and were more prone to report persistent suicidal ideation during the follow-up, independently of thymic state. Clinicians should closely monitor this subgroup of patients

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Suicidal ideation; prospective study; Depression; bipolar disorder

S0092

Risk factors for suicidal behaviours in late-onset bipolar disorder

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Late-onset bipolar disorder (BD), when symptoms emerge after the age of 50 years, has gained recognition in the past decades. Currently, BD of about one in ten older patients is considered to be late-onset. Since suicide risk is extremely elevated in BD, especially at the onset of the illness, patients that live to old age are generally considered a survivor population. Meanwhile, patients with late-onset BD did not have BD while living through life periods that could be associated with typical risk factors for suicidal behaviours. Moreover, the late-onset BD might have specific etiopathogenesis, as demonstrated by less genetic component and more life stressors, medical comorbidity and alcohol use. Clinically, patients with late-onset BD have more depressive episodes and more favourable treatment outcomes, yet clinicians generally fail to adhere to guidelines while treating these patients. In n=614 older age BD patients from FondationFondamental Expert Centers, late-onset BD patients reported less lifetime suicidal ideation and attempts compared to non-late-onset patients, while there was no difference regarding the last year suicidal ideation. Better verbal memory was associated with more suicidal behaviour reporting in both groups. Meanwhile, late-onset patients had lower affect intensity and less childhood trauma – factors that were strongly positively associated with last year suicidal ideation in patients with earlier, but not late-onset BD. Meanwhile, late-onset BD patients had higher arterial blood pressure, which was associated with lifetime suicide attempt history in them, but not in earlier-onset patients. Late-onset BD seems to have a distinct pathway to suicidal behaviours.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: bipolar disorder; Suicide; old age; suicidal behaviour

The impact of COVID-19 on mental health and mental health professionals: Two large longitudinal studies

S0093

The impact of COVID-19 on clinical practice and well-being of global mental health professionals

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Some of the most direct and brutal effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are experienced by health care professionals who are