can often be misdiagnosed as MDD, especially because of the higher number of depressive episodes that characterize BD in women.
Objectives: We aimed to analyse the gender composition of large samples, recently published studies on BD, in order to evaluate a possible modification of representation of BD in the two genders.
Methods: An electronic review of literature was conducted, and results were filtered by year of publication (2011-2020) and number of patients (> 1,000).
Results: Our results show a higher number of female patients in every study evaluated (N=10). Of note, we found a higher number of females also in BD-I subsamples, in contradiction with previously published literature.
Conclusions: Even if with limitations connected to the design of the study, our study supports the hypothesis of a gender specific increment in BD diagnosis, and could lead the way for large epidemiological studies assessing gender specific prevalence of BD in the general population. Given the risks connected with untreated BD, and with antidepressants monotherapy, a better understanding of BD epidemiology could help physicians adequately diagnose and treat affected subjects.

Keywords: Bipolar Disorders; Gender; prevalence

EPP0053

Behaviour problems of patients with bipolar disorder

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Introduction: Bipolar disorder is associated, in popular belief, with violence as any psychiatric pathology. Studies in recent years have found an increased risk of violence in patients with bipolar disorder.
Objectives: To describe the socio-demographic characteristics of bipolar patients and identify the various risk factors for violence.
Methods: We conducted a retrospective descriptive, analytical study, including patients with bipolar disorder type I and II in the CHU HEDI CHAKER Sfax psychiatry department whose reason for hospitalization was hetero-aggressiveness during a period of 6 months ranging from 1 January to 30 June 2019.
Results: We've collected 32 patients. The average age of our sample is 36 years. Half of the patients (50%) were single. Most of these patients were unemployed. The type of bipolar disorder was dominated by type I (90.3%) in a manic episode. These patients had antisocial pathological personality in 18.8% and borderline personality in 20%. Siblings and ascendants accounted for 68.7% of victims of violence. Our study showed that comorbidity to the use of psychoactive substances was present in 65.6%. The exaltation of mood was intense in 78.1% with a bad insight in 75%. Patients with violent behaviour were discontinued in 96.9% of cases with poor therapeutic adherence in 90.6% and irregular follow-up in 68.8%. Violence was significantly associated with psychoactive substance use with p=0.037.
Conclusions: The risk of violence in patients with bipolar disorder is higher than in the general population. This risk is particularly high if there was an association with substance abuse and personality disorders.

Keywords: bipolar disorder; behaviour problems; Risk factors; psychoactive substance use

EPP0054

Impulsivity and socio-demographic variables among bipolar disorder patients

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Introduction: Impulsivity is a psychiatric symptom that seems to be more prevalent in some mental disorders such as bipolar disorders (BD). It is a trait that seems to be influenced by many socio-demographic variables across BD.
Objectives: The aim of our study is to examine the relationship between impulsivity and these variables.
Methods: We performed a cross sectional study on 30 patients diagnosed with BD and consulting at the Psychiatric department of Hedi Chaker Hospital. Patients were euthymic during the time of the study confirmed by administration Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) and Montgomery Depression Rating Scale (MDRS). The socio-demographic data was obtained. Impulsivity was evaluated using the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11)
Results: The study sample consisted of 30 patients (10 men and 20 women). The mean age of the sample was 45.83 years (SD= 11. 63). Seventeen patients (56.7%) were married. More than half of the subjects (76.7%) were unemployed and 26.7% were not educated. Of the studied patients 83.3% were drug free, 43.3% were smoker and 16.7% were alcoholic. The mean BIS11 score was 75. 60 (SD=5.51) and 76.7% had a high level of impulsivity. No correlation was found between the level of impulsivity (BIS-11 scores) and age, gender, marital status, being a current smoker, using drug or alcohol or job status (p=0.082; p=0.760; p=0.087: p=0.977; p=0.847; p=0.708).
Conclusions: Further studies should be realized to fully characterize impulsivity in BD and, therefore, make it a target for future therapeutic models.

Keywords: Impulsivity; sociodemographic; biopolar disorder

EPP0055

Clinical profile and outcome of bipolar disorder patients receiving electroconvulsive therapy

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Introduction: Bipolar disorder (BD) is a serious and extremely recurrent illness frequently associated with cognitive and functional deterioration that poses many treatment challenges. However, over the years, with the evolution of more and more mood stabilizers and neuroleptics, there were controversies surrounding the use of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).
Objectives: The present study was an attempt at studying the clinical profile of BD patients who receive ECT and to study its effectiveness.

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