

## P01-205

### SPANISH CONSENSUS ON PHYSICAL HEALTH IN PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER

J. Saiz-Ruiz<sup>1</sup>, J. Bobes<sup>2</sup>, E. Vieta<sup>3</sup>, J. Mostaza<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Ramón y Cajal, University of Alcalá, CIBERSAM, Madrid, <sup>2</sup>Department of Medicine, University of Oviedo, CIBERSAM, Oviedo, <sup>3</sup>Clinical Institute of Neurocience, Hospital Clínico de Barcelona, University of Barcelona, CIBERSAM, Barcelona, <sup>4</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

**Background and objective:** Bipolar disorder is a serious mental illness which may affect between 2% and 5% of the population. These patients present much higher morbidity and mortality rates than the general population. In addition to a higher mortality rate from suicide, they also have a higher prevalence of other physical disorders.

The purpose of this consensus is to establish recommendations for diagnostic procedures and clinical interventions in order to control the risk factors which have repercussions on the physical health of the patients.

**Methods:** After carrying out a systematic review of medical co-morbidity and mortality rates in bipolar disorder, two multidisciplinary consensus meetings were held in which 31 psychiatrists and 11 experts from other medical specialities participated.

Working groups were formed for each speciality for the purposes of adapting the guidelines applied in the general population to these patients.

**Results:** The bibliographical review revealed an increased risk of hypertension, obesity, smoking, pulmonary diseases, migraine and HIV infection. There is evidence of higher mortality rates from cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and infections, as well as from suicide. The expert group reached consensus on a series of basic measures for detecting medical co-morbidity. The resulting recommendations will be validated by Spanish Psychiatry and General Medicine Associations.

**Conclusion:** The physical health of patients with bipolar disorder could be improved. It is hoped that the publication of this consensus will have an impact in terms of better psychosocial functioning, quality of life and life expectancy for these patients in Spain.