Context: While early detection strategies have been developed for schizophrenia, affective psychoses have long been relatively neglected in this domain. However, considering the difficulties met when attempting to define the onset of bipolar disorder, we felt prodrome to first episode mania would be a clinically relevant initial target for study.

Methods: Based on an extensive literature review we identified symptoms, risk factors and associated clinical features that may be present in the phase preceding first episode mania onset. In a sample of 20 first episode mania patients, we explored which of these elements were present in at least 50% of cases.

Results: The study confirmed that a prodrome phase can be identified before onset of first episode mania. The symptoms presented felt under 3 categories (sleep problems, irritability, mood symptoms) and were rather unspecific. Various risk factors and markers of vulnerability could be identified. On this basis a multi-dimensional scale grouped in 3 sub-scales was constructed.

Conclusion: Our exploration suggests that identification of patients in the prodromal phase to first episode mania needs to be based on a combination of dimensions rather than on symptoms only. The scale still needs to be validated prospectively.