Results: An increase of inflammatory markers in both groups compared to controls was found (p<0,05). The highest values of IL-6, LE, CRP, α1-PI and anti-S100-beta antibodies in FEP patients were revealed (p=0,03). After the treatment, the positive trend of inflammatory markers in FEP patients (p<0,05), but not in JD with ASSS patients was detected (except LE activity, p<0,05).
Conclusions: The results confirm the pathogenic role of inflammation in the development of endogenous mental disorders. The inflammatory markers studied reflect the activity of the pathological process in the early stages of schizophrenia.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: attenuated symptoms of schizophrenic spectrum; first-episode psychosis; inflammatory markers; juvenile depression

EPV0492

Effects of long-term therapy with quetiapine and olanzapine on parameters of immunity and cytokine levels in patients with schizophrenia

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Introduction: The study of effects of long-term antipsychotic therapy in patients with schizophrenia is relevant.
Objectives: To study effects of long-term antipsychotic therapy on parameters of immunity and cytokine levels in patients with schizophrenia.
Methods: We examined 20 schizophrenic patients, who received quetiapine (group 1) and 17 - olanzapine (group 2) for more than 6 months before admission in the hospital as the main anti-recurrence therapy. Persons aged 20-63 years with length of the follow-up of the disease ≥1 year were included. The investigations included: phenotyping of immunocompetent cells into CD differentiation clusters by flow cytometry; mitogen-induced, spontaneous production of cytokines (IL2, IFN-γ, IL-4, TNF-α) were identified with use of kits for enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).
Results: It was shown that patients of group 1 in comparison with group 2 were characterized by lower values of CD3- lymphocytes (p=0.049), higher values of the spontaneous production of IFN-γ (p=0.01), mitogen-induced production of IL-2 (p=0.043) and IL-4 (p=0.059). In all examined low level of mitogen-induced of IFN-γ (p=0.0001) and TNFα (p=0.002; p=0.0001), high level of spontaneous production of TNFα (p=0.001) were revealed in relation to control.
Conclusions: It was found that the acute period of schizophrenia after prolonged treatment with atypical antipsychotics is accompanied by immunological imbalance and dysregulation of the cytokine system. More severe immune disorders when hospitalized during the exacerbation period were revealed in patients who had been receiving antipsychotic therapy with the atypical antipsychotic quetiapine for a long time. This can be associated with the features of the mechanism of action of atypical antipsychotics.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Psychoneuroimmunology; schizophrénia; Antipsychotics

EPV0493

Autoantibody profiles are associated with specific clinical features in psychotic disorders

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Introduction: Immune system abnormalities exist across a range of psychiatric disorders. Autoimmunity, characterized by the production of antibodies against the body's own antigens, is a feature of immune system dysfunction and could play a role in mental disorder pathophysiology. Better understanding of the associations of auto-immunoglobulin G (IgG) repertoires with clinical features of mental illness could yield novel models of psychosis pathophysiology and markers for biological patient stratification.
Objectives: To undertake global screening for auto-IgG expression in a large cohort of people with psychotic disorders; to determine whether associations exist between autoantibody expression and clinical features.
Methods: Cross-sectional quantification of auto-IgGs in blood plasma of 461 people with established psychotic disorder diagnoses. For global screening, pooled samples of phenotypically representative patient groups were exposed to planar protein microarrays containing 42,000 human antigens. For targeted profiling, expression levels of 380 autoantibodies were quantified by suspension bead array (SBA) in each patient's plasma.
Results: We identified highly individual autoantibody profiles with no evidence for co-expression patterns. We found 6 autoantibodies robustly associated with specific psychopathology: anti-AP3B2, detected in 5% of the cohort of whom 100% had persecutory delusions; anti-TDO2 (5% of the cohort, 100% hallucinations); anti-CRYGN (4%, 86% initial insomnia); anti-APMAP (3%, 86% poor appetite); anti-OLFM1 (2.5%, 100% above median cognitive function); and anti-WHAMMP3 (2%, 90% anhedonia and dysphoria). Examination of the auto-IgG binding site on the TDO2 protein revealed a putative pathophysiological mechanism involving the kynurenine pathway.
Conclusions: We identified 6 frequently occurring autoantibodies that were associated with specific clinical features in people with psychotic disorders.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Autoimmunity; Autoantibodies; psychopathology; psychosis

Psychopathology

EPV0494

Looking at Self-Disorders through the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI): An empirical exploration of the MMPI-derived Self-Disorder Scale

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Introduction: Trait-like anomalies of subjective experience have been empirically identified as schizophrenia-specific markers of vulnerability in several clinical and genetic high-risk populations. Recently, Parnas and colleagues have identified and preliminarily explored a composite score (i.e. Self-Disorder Scale, SDO) within the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) that approximates such construct). SDO differs from the MMPI psychoticism scale, and includes presents items very similar to Self Disorder investigated by EASE (Examination of Anomalous Self-experience).
Objectives: This study is a confirmatory analysis of the correspondence of Self-Disorder Scale (SDO) of the MMPI with some items of EASE, in a population of adolescents. These items are present in psychotic and in at risk mental state subjects.
Methods: We administered MMPI and EASE to 34 help seeker adolescent patients and correlate all dimensions of MMPI with EASE total score and its domains.
Results: MMPI SDO scores significantly correlated with schizophrenia-spectrum diagnosis and high-risk mental states.
Conclusions: SDO is an MMPI analogous of Self Disorders and can be used as a useful screener to detect patients at potential risk for schizophrenia spectrum disorders, that could be further explored with the EASE.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory; Self-Disorders; adolescence; schizophrénia

EPV0495

Melancholia. Historical evolution through a case report

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Introduction: The diagnosis of psychotic depression has its origin in the millennial term of Melancholia.
Objectives: A case of psychotic depression is presented to highlight its psychopathological characteristics and to make a historical overview of its origins.
Methods: We present the case of a 40-year-old male patient with a history of dysthymic mood who developed a major depressive mood, loss of self-care, decreased apetite, insomnia and repetitive speech with ideas of guilt and ruin of psychotic characteristics.
Results: Melancholy is a term used since the time of Hippocrates, who spoke of it as the state that appears after the prolongation of an intense period of sadness. It was extolled and self-attributed by authors such as Montaigne and branded as selfish by authors such as Cicero in the days when reason and madness formed a whole and distinguishing their limits was a complex task. Esquirol changed his name to Lypemania to get rid of its poetic nuances and framed it within partial insanity. Both he and the rest of the psychopathologists of the XIX century and early XX considered the melancholic as the great tormented, the one who despises himself and blames all ills, who suffers from apathy and above all presents a strong pain of the soul.
Conclusions: Later it was Falret and Baillarger who unified melancholy with mania in what they nominate as circular and dual-form insanity. This gave way to the Krapelinian entity of manic-depressive insanity, the direct predecessor of the current Bipolar Disorder, which includes the diagnosis of our clinical case.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.
Keywords: bipolar disorder; Historical evolution; Melancholia; psychotic depression

EPV0496

Revisiting hysterical psychosis: A case report

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Introduction: Holiender and Hirsch defined hysterical psychosis in 1964 and, while hysteria has a contemporary equivalent in somatoform/dissociation disorder, hysterical psychosis remains set adrift in the nosological understanding of psychiatric disorders.
Objectives: To present a case report of a hysterical psychosis and to review this nosological construct.
Methods: Clinical interview, consultation of clinical records and review of literature using the Pubmed platform.
Results: The authors present a case of a 38 year-old woman, admitted in a psychiatric emergency department for bizarre behavior, restlessness, auditory (pseudo)hallucinations and emotional lability, starting 1 week after a personal development retreat. This is the second episode of this nature, the first being a 15-day hospitalization 7 years ago, with rapid stabilization, extensive examination and restitium ad integrum. The patient initiated Olanzapine and was referred to an outpatient clinic, with rapid stabilization and restitium ad integrum throughout follow-up. Given the episode and patient characteristics, a hysterical psychosis diagnosis may be accurate, taking into account the acute onset and course, the pleomorphic nature of symptoms and the presence of a