P0110

Efficacy of Ziprasidone in hospitalized patients with severe mania

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Background: Ziprasidone is effective and well tolerated in patients with bipolar mania, as demonstrated by 2 pivotal, placebo-controlled trials.

Methods: We evaluated pooled data for subjects with baseline Mania Rating Scale (MRS) scores in the highest 10% of the severity distribution at study baseline. All subjects in this post hoc analysis had an MRS score $\geq$ 36, indicating marked severity of mania. Changes in MRS scores from baseline to days 2, 4, 7, 14, and 21 were analyzed using a Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test to determine response, defined as a decrease in MRS score of $\geq$ 50% from baseline, and remission, defined as an MRS score $\leq$ 10.

Results: The proportion of subjects achieving response was significantly greater for subjects receiving ziprasidone compared with placebo from day 7 (p = 0.03) through to study end point (p < 0.001). The proportion of subjects achieving remission was significantly greater than placebo (p = 0.01) at study end point. Few subjects who received placebo achieved response, and none achieved remission at any timepoint during the study.

Conclusions: Ziprasidone is effective in the treatment of patients with severe manic symptoms. This conclusion is underscored by the relatively large drug-placebo differences observed in this patient subsample.

P0111

Meta-analysis of magnetic resonance imaging studies of the corpus callosum in bipolar disorder

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Objective: The corpus callosum plays a pivotal role in inter-hemispheric transfer and integration of information and is a relatively understudied structure in bipolar disorder. Magnetic resonance studies have reported callosal abnormalities in this condition but findings have been inconsistent. Structural changes affecting the CC may underlie functional abnormalities in bipolar disorder and could contribute to, or explain the pathophysiology of the condition.

Method: A systematic review was carried out to identify, appraise and summarise magnetic resonance studies which compared callosal areas in bipolar disorder with an unrelated control group. The findings were then synthesised using random effects meta-analysis. Consideration was given to a number of variables to explain heterogeneity.

Results: Five case-control studies were identified. Bipolar patients showed reduced callosal areas and the effect size revealed a statistically significant effect: (- 0.52, 95% CI = -0.82, - 0.21). Bipolar patients showed reduced callosal areas in comparison to healthy volunteers. There was no statistically significant heterogeneity in the studies included (I^2 = 0.15, P = 0.3) and no evidence of publication bias was detected (Egger test P value = 0.5). No significant effects were noted in meta-regression analysis with reference to age (P = 0.9), gender expressed as percentage of male subjects (P = 0.6), and year of publication (P = 0.4).

Conclusions: Findings from this study indicate that callosal areas are reduced in bipolar disorder and suggest that a failure to integrate information across the hemispheres may contribute to the pathophysiology of the disorder.

P0112

Association between G72/30 haplotypes and bipolar disorder in a Swedish sample

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Introduction: Bipolar Disorder type 1 (BP-1) is a severe and common psychiatric disorder with a strong genetic contribution to increased disease risk. Heritability is around 60% and at least a dozen different genes seems to be involved in the etiology. The DAOA-G72/G30) locus on chromosome 13p22-34 has been associated with BP-1 in at least six independent datasets, although there are different SNPs and haplotypes associated with increased disease risk in these studies.

Methods: 276 Swedish patients with BP-1, diagnosed according to DSM-IV, and 940 controls were analyzed with 36 SNPs from eight previously reported candidate genes for bipolar disorder (DAOA-G72/G30, P2RX7, COMT, BDNF, CAMKK2, GRK3, SLC6A4 and S100A10). Genotyping was carried out with Applied Biosystems TaqMan® using ABI PRISM® 7900HT Sequence Detecting System. Statistical analysis was performed with the Unphased program.

Results: None of the SNPs showed a significant association by itself. However, three SNPs in different haplotype blocks in the DAOA-G72/G30 genes were together associated to bipolar disorder (p=0.0009). The association remained when different SNPs in each haplotype block were analyzed.

Conclusions: This is the first study of the G72/30 gene in a homogeneous Swedish BP-1 sample. We found a strong association, which required SNPs from three different haplotype blocks. Thus, the association between the DAOA-G72/G30 genes and Swedish patients with BP-1 disorder was more complex than previous findings.

P0113

Relationship between psychological well-being and general health

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Aim: Traditionally, health researcher has focused on negative states, their determinants and consequences.Until relatively recently, few studies have been conducted on subjective moods or feelings of well-being and their determinants. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between general health and psychological well-being.

Method: Participants were 145 undergraduate students of Islamic Azad university of Azadshahr. The mean age of the participants was 24.7 years (SD = 4.52) and ages ranged from 18 to 40 years old. They were 49 men and 96 women.

Measures: All participants completed a questionnaire booklet containing two self- report measures: The Scales of Psychological Well-Being (Ryff, 1995) and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28).

Results: The results of the present study demonstrate that: Correlation between psychological well-being and student's general health is meaningful and positive.