

Article: 0461

Topic: EPO09 - e-Poster Oral 09: Bipolar Disorders and Geriatric Psychiatry

Severity of Affective Symptoms Associated to Svcam-1 and Svcam-1 Serum Levels in Bipolar Mania

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Introduction: Immune alterations are considered an important factor in etiopathogenesis of bipolar disorder.

Aims: The aim of the study has been to assess the relation between soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (sVCAM-1) and soluble intercellular cell adhesion molecule-1 (sICAM-1), in acute and remission phase of mania, in regard to severity of depressive and manic symptoms.

Methods: The study has explored serum levels of sVCAM-1 and sICAM-1 in 40 patients with mania. The adhesion molecules' levels of patient group have been analyzed in acute and remission phases, in regard to severity of depressive symptoms (measured by Hamilton Depression Scale) and in regard to severity of manic symptoms (measured by Young Mania Rating Scale).

Results: The acute serum levels of sVCAM-1 have been inversely associated to YMRS score and directly associated to HAMD score, in acute phase. Serum levels of sICAM-1 have shown no association to severity of affective symptoms, in both phases of the disorder.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that cellular adhesion acute could be one of the factors mediating affective symptoms presentation in bipolar mania.